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Roll 6

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE:

COMMUNICATIONS FROM SPECIAL AGENTS

Volume 6

July 10, 1817 - October 7, 1825

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "6 / Special Agents / 1817 / J. B. Prevost / J. Biddle / Department / of State." It contains one letter from Captain James Biddle (New York, October 2, 1817) and many from John B. Prevost, who had been commissioned to proceed to the Columbia River in a vessel of the United States Navy commanded by Biddle, to take possession of the adjacent lands for the United States, and to return to South America as special agent of the United States for Chile and Peru. Prevost's first few letters to the Department of State were written in the United States, at New York (July 10 - October 4, 1817) and Princeton (July 17, 1817). On the way to Oregon he wrote from Rio de Janeiro (November 25, 1817), Santiago and Valparaiso, Chile (February 9 - July 8, 1818), and Lima (July 27, 1818). He reported the outcome of his Oregon voyage in a letter from Monterey, California (November 11, 1818). His later letters were despatched, in the following order, from Lima (January 15, 1819), Santiago and Valparaiso (March 20 - September 25, 1819), Buenos Aires (December 12, 1819 - January 6, 1821), Santiago (March 10 - September 6, 1821), Lima (December 17, 1821 - April 16, 1822), Santiago (June 12, 1822 - February 15, 1823), Lima and Callao (March 13 - September 10, 1823), Santiago (October 28 - November 27, 1823), and Lima and Truxillo (January 9, 1824 - January 10, 1825). Also included in the volume are two letters (January 29 and July 26, 1825) from Stanhope Prevost, vice consul at Lima, and three (Boston, October 14 and 24, 1823, and October 7, 1825), from John Dorr, agent for the owners of the Esther, relating to the condemnation of that vessel at Lima.

It has not always been possible for the camera to reproduce perfectly the ends of lines next to the binding. A complete reading of any lines thus affected will be furnished by The National Archives upon request.

In referring to this volume, scholars may wish to indicate that it is among the records of the Department of State in The National Archives. Since both the pages and the folios are unnumbered, citation by dates of letters seems desirable. The following form of citation is therefore suggested: State Department, Special Agents, vol. 6, letter of July 27, 1818.

J. B. PREVOST)
)
JAMES BIDDLE)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1817

COLUMBIA RIVER

D 3068
R 735

The following were the views communicated to me by the President on the evening before his departure, in relation to Mr Prevost; in conformity with which he requested me to make known to Mr Adams his wish that he would be so good as to prepare instructions forthwith, or as soon as may be ..

Mr P to embark, as soon as practicable, in the Ontario, Captain Biddle now at New York, (the sloop lately destined to take commissioners to South America) — To touch at Rio Janeiro and deliver such despatches to Mr Sumpter as he shall be charged with — To proceed on round Cape Horn, and afterwards touch at the principal

port in Chile, (name not recollected,) and
also at Lima in Peru. — At each of these
ports the vessel will make a short stay,
so as to afford Mr Prevost the opportunity
of writing to the department, which he is
to be desired to do, in the hope that a con=
veyance for his letters may be found. —
He will thence proceed to the River Columbia,
with a view to assert there the claim of
sovereignty in the name and on behalf of
the U. States, by some symbolical, or other
appropriate, mode of setting up a claim
to national authority and dominion; but
no force is to be employed by Captain
Biddle if, in the attempt to accomplish
this object, any unexpected obstructions
should occur. The ship will then return
to the United States, stopping at Lima
and in the adjoining province,
to leave Mr Prevost, where he will re=
main and act under the instructions al=

already made out for him and now in his possession.

It is the desire of the President that Mr Astor, of New York, be informed of the measure contemplated in relation to Columbia River.

The despatches for Mr Sumpter are in the hands, either of Mr John Graham, or of the collector of New York; one or the other of whom, as the case may be, must be requested to deliver them over to Mr Revost.

A copy of the instructions which or as much of them as will be necessary ~~drawn up~~, to be furnished the navy department, in order that the proper naval orders may be given to Captain Biddle for the voyage.

R. R.

Sep: 25. 1817.

Memorandum of
Instructions for Mr
Revoil. —

J. B. Prevost — New York 10 July 1817

Sir

In consequence of a communication from the President I have been anticipating a line from your department for the last fortnight — It is of importance to me that I should have some days to make the arrangements for my Children during my absence and it will gratify me on that account to hear from you as early as may be consistent with the views of government — I ask your indulgence if I am guilty of any indiscretion and may you be assured of the respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obed.t Humble Ser.t

New York July 10.th 1817. J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le

R. Rush

acting Secretary of State

Prevost, J.B. – N. York, July 10, 1817.

Expecting letter from this Dep.t

New York
July 10. 1817.
Mr Rivoz.

The Hon.ble
Richard Rush
Acting Secretary of State
the U.States. Washington

PRINCETON N.J.
JUL 15

J. B. Prevost —

Princeton July 17th 1817.

Sir

I had the honor to receive your favor of the 12th at this place last evening and hasten to acknowledge its receipt — The enquiry you are pleased to make in the latter part of the note I feel a reluctance to answer, my habits have been such with the President for the last twenty years, that I should fear my own impressions, and the least encroachment upon his views would distress me beyond measure — I shall therefore hope you indulgence when I assure you that any disposition you may make of me in the agency will receive my concurrence and that I shall forthwith prepare for departure — Beyond enough to forward a draft at this place the drafts contemplated on New York for the three thousand dollars, should any thing intervene to delay your ultimate instructions —

I have the honor to be Sir
with great respect Your Most Obt Servt
J B Prevost

The Hon. R. Rush.

Prevost, J. B. - Princeton, July 17, 1818

Acknowl: letter 12 July
Declines designating
Requests draft on N. Y. $2,000

Princeton - July 17. 1817
J. B. Prevost Esq
—
Agency to Chili
and Peru. -

J. B. Provost

New York July 27th 1817.

Sir

I had the honor to receive your official favors of the 21st and shall be implicitly guided by the instructions from your department in all my relations abroad — I fear that some delay may take place unless I receive the remittance indicated in your last — No communication whatever on its subject has been made to me from the Treasury department —

I have the honor to be Sir
with great respect Your Obt Servt

The Hon.le
R. Rush

J B Provost

Prevost, John B. – New York, 27 July 1817

Acknowl[d] letters of 21 July –
Has not yet rec[d] advance –

F. B. P.

The Hon[ble]
Richard Rush
Acting Secretary of State
of the United States
Washington

J. B. Prevost
New York, July 27. 1817.

JUL 28

J. B. Prevost —

New York July 29th 1817.

Sir

I write the last which I had the honor to address to you on I have received the communication from the Treasury department and have now the satisfaction to announce to you that my preparations are completed and that I am ready to embark at a moments notice — Your communication of the 24th covering a commission & the together with letters to Messrs Worthington and Robinson I have also to acknowledge and have no hesitation in saying that the discretion you have been pleased to exercise is in conformance with my impressions of the intentions of the President —

with every sentiment of respect I have the honor to be Sir Your very Obt

The Honble
R. Rush.

J. B. Prevost

Prevost. John B. - N. York. 29 July 1817.

Has rec'd remittance, commission, & letters -
Ready to embark at moments notice -

July 29. 1817.

J. B. Prevost

New. York, ...

Has received the remittance from the Treasury Department.

J. B. Prevost — N. J. 3 Oct. 1817.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th ult.o containing the instructions of the President, to which I may leave to assure you that every attention shall be paid on my part — Having been long since ready to embark I immediately communicated to Capt Biddle my wish forthwith to proceed on the voyage contemplated and I refer you to the enclosed note from him in answer to mine on that subject rendering a further delay of some days unavoidable — Allow me Sir while addressing you to state that in my last conference with the President, he left it to my discretion to remain or to return at the end of a twelve month and as this time will probably be consumed before we reach Lima on our second visit, I owned with all deference submit to you the propriety of adding to the instructions to be given to Captain Biddle that after stopping at Lima on his return from the Columbia he should proceed to the United States with or without

me as I should see fit —

Receive sir the assurances of my high consideration and believe
me with every sentiment of respect Your very Humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

Newark October 3d 1817.

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State

Passed this Office 3 . 1817 .

Lt. Thornton

Prevost John B. October 3. 1817.

Read the 6th.
Ans.d 18 July 1820.

Acknowl.d letter 29 Sept.
Requests further instructions for Capt. Biddle.

Enclosure - Letter (orig.l) from Capt. Biddle

U. S. Steam Vandalia

New York 2 Oct. 1877

Sir.

In answer to your letter of this days date, informing me that you had received from the Honorable Secretary of State instructions for your immediate departure upon your mission, and asking me to state at what hour you may embark, I beg leave to acquaint you that my orders from the Navy Department are, to sail as soon as Mr. Rodney, Mr. Graham, Mr. Bradenridge and Lowrey shall embark on board this Ship, to land you at Buenos Ayres which is the most Southern port I shall visit, and thence proceed to such other ports as Mr. Rodney and Mr. Graham may require. No alteration whatever has been made by the Navy department in regard

to the Service in which this Ship is to be employed, nor am I anticipate to proceed to Sea until all the Gentlemen Stores mentioned, shall have been embarked.

With great Respect
I am &c.
J. Nicholas

J. D. Paulding Esqr

Biddle, Cap.J. to J.B. Prevost, 20 Oct. 1817

Rec.d in Mr. Prevosts letter of 30 Oct. 1817

J. B. Prevost, New York 4th Oct. 1817.

Sir

After putting into the office the communication which I had the honor to address to you, I received a note from Capt. Biddle stating his readiness to proceed to sea — as he must of course have received his orders I shall embark early in the morning on the voyage contemplated and beg leave to assure you that I shall not omit any opportunity of writing to your department on the important subjects committed to my observation — I take the liberty to enclose a letter for the President which I with thank you to forward to his address

I have the honor to be Sir with great respect your most Obed. Hble Servt

New York 4th. October 1817. J. B. Prevost

The Hon. &c
J. Q. Adams Secretary of State

Prevost John B. October 4. 1817.

Recd the 6th.
Ans. 10 July 1820.

Will embark to-morrow.

J. B. Prevost
New-York. Oct. 4. 1817.
Recd the 6th.

J. B. Prevost —

Rio Janeiro November 25th 1817.

Sir

On my arrivee at this place on the 19th instant I delivered to Mr Sumter the trunk which I found on board of the ontario in the possession of Captain Biddle — The despatches are of a date so long anterior to my departure, that I doubt whether they are the same referred to in your letter of instructions of the 29th of September last, particularly as my name is wholly omitted. You will easily imagine Sir, that this silence of your Predecessor on my subject caused some embarrassment as to the course to be pursued in my relations with this Gentleman, and the more so as it denied me all claim to his services: a circumstance however occurred which required his aid and determined me to submit to him my impressions and instructions; I allude to the arrival of a Russian Frigate bound to the north west Coast — Mr Sumter

has been active in obtaining information on this head and
pray leave to refer you to his communication for the result
of his enquiries, a repetition of which would only be intro
Allow me Sir to express my high sense of the exertion
of our Minister to enable me to fulfil the objects of the
Presidents and to assure you at the same time of the disc
with which I shall discharge the trust reposed in me
Captain Biddle will be prepared for sea on
Sunday and on the succeeding day I shall embark and
sail for Valparaiso in compliance with my instructions
I have the honor to be Sir with
great consideration your very humble
J B Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

Prevost, Jno. B. – Rio Janeiro, 25th Nov. 1817.

Rec. May
Ans. July 10, 1820.

Arrival at Rio
Mr. Sumter

J. B. Prevost —

Sant Iago de Chile Feby 9th 1818.

Sir

We arrived at Valparaiso on the 25th ult° and as soon as I could make the arrangements for my journey I proceeded to this City about ninety miles distant from the Coast — On my way hither I called upon San Martin the Commander of the army who received me with great cordiality, expressed much pleasure on the arrival of a Ship of War of the U States, and without enquiring as to the object or motive of my visit, furnished me with letters to the Supreme Director and other members of the Government requesting every attention toward me during my stay — Indeed the sentiment does not appear to be confined to him, it pervades the great portion of Society, they see it as an indication of interest in their revolution and express the strongest desire to be on the most intimate footing with our Country — I had no idea of the extent of our commerce in these seas, independently of the number captured of which I am as yet ignorant, upwards of twenty Vessels have entered the Port of Valparaiso within the last twelve month, of which there remain six in Port with Cargoes exceeding in Value one million of dollars, in the adjoining Port of Coquimbo many have also arrived within the same term, five of which are still there, the Vessels before the arrival of the Ontario were lying without protection

and haltz to be cut out or burnt by any one of the Ships of war of Lieu
Cruizing off the Port and affecting to hold the entire Coast under Block
a fleet destructive only to unarmed ships upon which they commit
Outrages in defiance of every principle of the Law of Nations and even
of the modern doctrine of Blockade — They seize and confiscate without
Previous notice both Vessel and Cargo and detain in close Confine
and Crew, treating them with the utmost inhumanity — Latterly they
have extended their Captures to Vessels bound to the North west Coast
and appear determined to annihilate or Commence on this Ocean
The Bravo of New York and the Canton of Boston are instances
which have occurred within a short time past — I can discover no
principle to reach these Vessels, they entered a Port of the Loyal
in search of wood and water, one hundred and fifty Leagues to
the Southward of any Port in possession of the Republicans and
whatever ulterior objects they might have had, if any they were not
within the proscribed grounds and could not by any construction
have committed an act to subject them to forfeiture — All that could
be done in consonance with the usages of Nations was to inform
them of the Blockade of the Northern Ports, they were then entitled
to go out without hindrance, to pursue their Course at their peril
or to vary it at their discretion — I am aware of a distinction
which might be made in the application of the Principles
Notice to Vessels trading with Colonies to which access was

apeared that it is in contemplation to change the whole system and to adopt one more liberal and equal — The duties remain the same and are on imports thirty three per cent and on exports ten per cent; on importation however it is in some measure nominal in as much as they are not charged on the invoice price, but upon the value of the article at this place, which value is determined by an appraiser, whose judgment is mostly swayed in favor of the Importer by the application of a secret and irresistible influence always within his means.

The articles of export consist principally of Copper Flour of Lax and Hemp all of the best quality, the former is taken principally to China and the two latter may be shipped with advantage to our own market —

The affairs of Chile are now at a crisis and before I leave this the fate of the Country will most probably be decided and with it I think that of Peru — The whole effective force of Spain intended for the defence of Peru amounting to three thousand and nine hundred men has been sent by the Viceroy to Talcahuano the same port in which those seiges were made about one hundred and sixty leagues distant from this City to which it is said they are now advancing — They may

calculate upon some cooperation from the disaffected as well as from the Araucanians who are said to be friendly to the royal cause. The augmentation however will not exceed fifteen hundred at the utmost and those of a class wholly without order and discipline and whose system of warfare is merely predatory —

The Republicans on the other hand have an army of ten thousand strong including as fine Cavalry as I ever saw, the whole well mounted and well disciplined: Three thousand five hundred under the command of Gen.l O'Higgins a name celebrated in the history of this Country are stationed at Talca on this side of the river Maule, to arrest the progress of the Enemy at that place where it is intended to give them battle — The residue are in this neighborhood and form that body which I visited on my way under the command of San Martin a native of the district of Buenos Ayres a gallant and experienced Soldier, sagacious enterprizing and prompt, he served throughout the whole of the war in the Peninsula and upon his return to his native land, formed and executed a march without parallel in history, he traversed a distance of one hundred and twenty leagues over the ancient and stupendous Andes with an army of three thousand two hundred men encountering difficulties and obstacles which the African and the Corsican never in the passage of the Alps thought of — He commenced the expedition with eighteen thousand souls mules of which number twelve thousand perished on the

way and in the short space of twelve days arrived at Chacabuco on this side of the andes before the Enemy had notice of his approach —

The whole population of the Country may be estimated at eight hundred thousand souls, there are however no positive data upon which to form the estimate — of this nearly one third are Spaniards and Creoles and the other two thirds native Chileans. The Spaniards are extremely limited in number and with influence or energy but generally unfriendly to the revolution, the other two classes I think may be relied upon to support the change of Government — It is from among the Chileans that San Martin has organized an army, they are habitually excellent horsemen inured to fatigue and possess considerable physical energy — They are not insensible to their former degradation and I am persuaded will meet any danger while they possess a head to lead, to combine and to conduct — The Creoles partake of the character assigned to the Creole of the other parts of the globe, frank benevolent and hospitable, ardent but indolent and deficient in that energy of mind which is necessary to give stability — their superstition and their prejudices have checked the progress of mental growth, but they are changing, what was at first an impulse, communicated by the assimilating example of their neighbors of Buenos Ayres is now a conviction, the result of reflection; the intercourse with Foreigners the advantages of Commerce and the prevailing

confidence in the talents of their leaders give strength daily to the cause of emancipation — There are instances of patriotism and devotion to country which would have done honor to Rome in her best days — I cannot discover any divisions among them to deserve notice and I understand that since the fall of the Carcra party none have existed — It is probable that the ascendancy of San Martin, united with the spirit of danger may have had its influence in producing this quiet — The Royalists constitute but a small party and are not heeded in any divisions which take place — It is possible our relations with the powers of Europe may be changed, particularly with Spain, in which case I would ask whether an intimation of the event would be advisable by the way of the Columbia River where we shall probably remain until the middle or latter end of June

I am extremely anxious to see Mr Worthington but has not yet left Buenos Ayres, it is important that he should be here, not only as it respects our Countrymen, but as it relates to the establishment of this government and the future intercourse to subsist between the two Countries

I have the honor to be sir with entire

Sentiment of respect Your Obedt Servt

J. M. Berrien

The Hon.ble

J. L. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States.

is prohibited by the parent State: admitting its amnaxy surely it gives no right to seize and condemn in anticipation of a violation of their laws at a distance of four hundred miles from the only place at which the attempt could be made and acts this upon presumption directly in variance with the papers of the ship — The Merchants here are anxious for our stay until the fate of the Country is decided that they may if adverse to the Republican cause, embark their property and sail under our Convoy, I have consented to a delay of one month and have written to Capt. Biddle for his assent — Allow me to suggest the propriety of furnishing Capt. Biddle with some instructions as to the course he may pursue on our return from the North west Coast, in the protection of all or any of the american Merchantmen

I am extremely gratified with the conduct he has hitherto exhibited he does honor to his commission, his gallantry discretion and decision of it him for any service and entitle him to the full confidence of the President — I have reflected much upon the effect this produced at Lima by our stay here, but from the temper of that Government towards the Mother State, it can have none — The Viceroy is open and unreserved in his enmities and defeat here with alone gives us aid — Commodore Bowles of the Amphitrite Frigate has had an interview with the blockading Squadron, the result of which is contained in a letter from him addressed to his Countrymen a copy of which is enclosed — There is another branch of

our commerce which is suffering materially. I allude to the vessels
engaged in collecting Spermaceti Oil, there are nearly forty from
Nantucket and New Bedford constantly employed in this hazardous
and irksome life and they never approach the coast but from
necessity, yet when they do so are liable to detention, to seizure and
confiscation and always to indignities — To check acts of hostility
so destructive to the interests of the Nation, permit me through you
sir to submit to the consideration of the President the propriety of
ordering an additional Ship on this station the subject to the
instructions which I have already asked for by Capt. Biddle — If the
President should approve of this step it would be well to despatch
one forthwith so as to meet us on our return from the northwest
coast in August, the larger the vessel the more imposing the force
and the less liable to collision — There is another motive which
ought to have some weight and that is by not opening down
vessels the same security which those of any land power we
shall lose the preponderancy in a commerce which promises
to be highly beneficial and in which as yet we have to largely
the ascendancy, that of I am correctly informed, it is in the
proportion of three to one —

No alterations have yet been made in
the commercial code of the country, the merchant still groans
under most of the difficulties heretofore subsisting, I am however

H. M. Ship Ambition

Gentlemen Valparaiso Janry 31. 1817

I have the satisfaction to inform you that in consequence of a communication I have to day held with the commanding officer of the Spanish squadron blockading this port it is agreed between us that no English Ship arriving off Valparaiso shall be detained or molested but after being informed of the existence of the blockade of Chili will be at full liberty to proceed to any other port at her own choice — This does not extend to any vessells having on board any contraband of war

As this arrangement is contrary to his instructions from the Viceroy of Peru he means to dispatch a vessell to Lima for orders & it will therefore be in force only untill he receives a reply which cannot be expected in less than 2 months by which time another of H. M. Ships will I hope have arrived here — He informed me his orders were so positive on the subject of sending to Lima all vessells found sailing from this port that he dis-

Copy of a letter from
Com. Wm Bowles to the
British Merchants
Chili

Blockade formed 21st Novemb.
order for King 24 March last

J. B. Prevost –

F

St. Iago de Chile 13 Feby. 1818.

Sir

Since I had the honor of addressing you last, the independence of Chile has been proclaimed with considerable pomp, in the presence of an immeasurable concourse of Citizens – It had been delayed thus long in order to connect it with the day on which the battle of Chacabuco took place of which yesterday was the anniversary – The rejoicings continued until Midnight and are now recommencing with a zeal and glow that evince much sentiment – Every house in the City exhibited some token of approbation by flags, emblems or inscriptions some of which were very appropriate.

I have endeavored to mix as much as possible with the Inhabitants so as to enable me to determine whether the view I had taken was correct and I am now persuaded that I have not exaggerated in saying that the sentiment of emancipation pervades generally the two Classes designated in my last –

Genl San Martin left Town during the night for Talca, from whence it is concluded that the Royal army is advancing into the interior, if so, we may anticipate some early result: If the Royalists should prevail in this Contest, the war will be protracted

to an indefinite period, if unsuccessful, it will be at an end and Peru will fall immediately — In mine of the 9th of about January a triplicate I did not attempt to give an estimate of the Revenues of Peru were competent to answer my exigencies that I could not obtain sufficient data upon which to hazard a communication — I am now enabled to approach the truth and may venture to state two millions of Dollars as the ordinary annual receipt, the principal sources of which are the duties upon import, the duties upon export and the quint on the product of the mines — In the manner of appropriating this fifth the Government however does not actually receive more than an eighth, but as a considerable profit accrues upon Coining, the whole fifth may be calculated as the yield of the Treasury — There are some minor impositions upon mines and other productions in the nature of excise, but of inconsiderable [illegible] — This amount may appear great for the population and state of society, yet it is insufficient for the exigencies of the moment, and to supply the deficiency recourse is had to contributions under the name of Donativos des tinchine of consideme and extremely partial — an individual possessing a large Estate or supposed to have amassed a considerable sum is liable to be called upon for any amount within the discretion of the Cabilda — It is to be regretted that they have not adopted some equal and permanent system of taxation on real property, a means as well suited to

dictates from the peculiar situation of their lands — Upon the conquest immense grants were made to the conquerors and to the great families in Spain, whose descendents still hold under those grants and are more gratified by the extent of the domain than by its improvement — a moderate tax would relieve the government and at the same time offer a spur to destruction to cultivation, and indeed sales of such portions of the uncultivated grounds as would enable the poorer and laboring class to become proprietors —

Jefferson upon paying my visit of compliment to the Supreme Director upon the day, he touched upon the subject of our future relations and said that they were extremely anxious to obtain the confidence of the President and to maintain the closest relations with the US states as the only power upon whose friendship they could rely; that the interest of both must ever unite them against European influence which was necessarily hostile to republics; that they had received considerable protection from Great Britain, but would have preferred it much from us — I answered him that such were exactly our feelings and that the People of the US states took the most lively interest in their revolution but that by their collisions and party dissentions they had not inspired that confidence in their permanent separation, which would justify the US states in taking steps to involve them in a war; that when they should take Lima and should offer any political shape we should be the first to meet the change and to acknowledge their independence —

that for the moment they ought to be satisfied with the advantages secured by the commencement by which alone they obtained the supplies necessary for their defence — He replied that we were right, that they had been torn asunder by divisions but that they had at length and he hoped we should soon become one great american Family

I learn at this moment by the arrival of the mail from Buenos Ayres that Mr. Worthington is on his way for this place in which case I shall leave this earlier than I had contemplated and proceed to Lima

I have the honor to be Sir with every sentiment of respect Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon. &c
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

J. B. Prevost —

Duplicate

Valparaiza March 8th 1818.

Sir

After passing a day with Mr Worthington I took my leave of the Supreme Director and returned to this place where it is my intention to wait the result of the great conflict — It is now well ascertained that the royalists have advanced as far as the Maule so that in all probability a day or two more may decide the fate of Chile

In my former view of the commerce of this country I confined myself to the productions susceptible of exchange abroad, I wish now point out the manner in which this exchange may be carried on with advantage to the citizens of the U States — It is shewed by Molina in his work on this Province that a trade with the East Indies will be more profitable to the Chileans than any other, as their most valuable articles have either become scarce or are not produced in that wealthy part of Asia, and the passage in consequence of the prevalence of South winds in the Pacific is easy and expeditious — he might have added agine to the observation its full weight that the taste of the natives for India goods is decided and that the consumption is immense both in Chile and Peru — Since the separation from the Parent State the market has been supplied from Great Britain and the U States in about equal proportions but at an advance much higher than that for which the same goods could be imported directly from China. It is obvious therefore that such a supply would soon become the source of this

trade and that those who can pursue it on the best terms with respect and obtain the ascendancy — In England the Merchant is restrained by a monop granted to the East India Company and no nothing of this kind exists in the United States, the American by proceeding directly from Canton to those ports can afford to supply the wants of the Country at a cheaper rate than the Purchaser of the same wares in a European Port; and so in return may pay a higher price for the productions of the Country in exchange and thus control a branch of commerce most important to our Country — As the East India Company may hereafter by license or in some other way attempt to create a competition it appears to me desireable to secure the advantage which we now possess — This may be effected by treaty in two ways, either by a diminution of duties in reference to other powers or by an exemption from Tonnage impositions — Either I think might be obtained, but the latter I am persuaded could, if the President should consider it as a sufficient inducement to their negociation — In saying this however it is not my intention to precipitate the acknowledgment for until they shall have united Peru, I must think their existence as a separate power very precarious — Notwithstanding the prejudices which it has been the policy of Spain to engender against Foreigners the name of American has a magic in it which assimilates us with them and there is evidently a leaning towards the United States, coupled with a desire to imitate their institutions — I have never ventured to describe the Government of Chile, because it is considered as temporary and

having no relation to the one they propose for themselves hereafter; the present Director who unites in himself the whole power Legislative as well as Executive is really a Patriot whose sole ambition is the happiness of his Country and there is no doubt but that some rational system will be attempted by him as soon as San Martin shall have extricated the Province from its dangers —

An English Ship of War Indiaman of forty four Guns has just entered the Port, she is said to be one of the vessels engaged by the Agent of the Patriots in England and is of sufficient size to control the seas by wch commanded; She is waiting the result of the engagement before the Port and to commence her operations —

It was not my intention to have written until the issue of the contest but as a private conveyance offers for Buenos Ayres I thought it my duty to avail myself of it to communicate such events as have occurred since my last —

I have the honor to be Sir
with every sentiment of respect Your Obt Svt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

(Duplicate)

Prevost, J. B. – Valparaizo, 8 March 1818.

Ans^d 10 July 1820.

Mr. Worthington in Chile –

Armies –

Imports – will import from E. Indies & China – U.S. may carry if a treaty between U.S. & Chili –

U.S. popular –

Present Gov^t temporary –

Ship obtained from England –

J. B. Prevost —

Recd Jan. 25. 1819.

Duplicate

Valparaiso April 9th 1818.

Sir

On the 5th instant after a severe and bloody conflict the royal army was entirely routed, I may say annihilated, 2000 were left dead on the field, 1500 are Prisoners and the remaining few who are straggling about together with the wounded constitute the wholesome — San Martin to deprive them of all means of escape had secured our rear advance within sight of the Capital before he attempted us in front, the experiment was dangerous and disapproved by many, but he rejected all interference and has fully evinced his superiority — Chile is now emancipated and with the Malleff attention to the three ports of Valparaiso Coquimbo and Talcahuana may be made inaccessible to any force that Spain can hereafter furnish — The Indiaman of which Stock notice in my last was really one of the vessels engaged in Buenos Ayres for the use of the Patriots but from the peculiar state of the Country on its arrival, the government could not complete its payment and thus it has remained in the possession of its owners until within a few days past, She is now nearly ready for sea, and as soon as She is equipped, it is intended to send her out to encounter the Spanish Frigate blockading this port, the result if successful will assure the Control of this sea and enable the General to proceed

forth as the Coast now wholy without protection as it is said and composed of a disaffected population — Whatever may be the course pursued the present character of the Ship, offers a full protection from country men and enables us to proceed on our voyage which we shall accordingly do on Sunday the day after to morrow — The address of Capt. Biddle of which I enclose a copy with Hope I stand by the President of the necessity of our delay and of the advantages resulting from the presence of the Ontario

I now think the moment is fast approaching when it will become the policy of our government to recognize the independence of a great portion of South america and I again ask your attention to the incalculable sources of wealth which are ascendancy in the commerce of this Country gives to the Atlantic States — We already possess the advantage of shipping the productions of every part of the Globe from the spot in which they are manufactured and can exclude all competition if aided in the manner I have heretofore suggested — Mr. Worthington has named a Vice Consul for this port and one for that of Buenos Ayres — The former is a young Gentleman from the interior of New York named Henry Hill and the latter Mr. Washington Stewart is the son of the late general W. Stewart of Philadelphia I have concurred with him in the choice and recommend them especially to the approbation of the President — It is also important in the appointments here that natives alone should be selected, there exists an american feeling which ought not to be checked and which no Foreigner can ever reciprocate — I am really gratified in being enabled to say, after a residence of nearly three months that the impression first produced

the arrival of the Ontario has been daily augmenting and that this measure of the President has been the most happy in its result - It has not merely defeated the influence which Great Britain has been thought to exercise but has confirmed a sentiment in favor of the US which will not easily be eradicated - On learning the victory and the immediate prospect of taking Talcahuana I stated to Mr Guido (the Agent Plenipotentiary of the Provinces on the other side of the andes) whom was here completing the purchase of the Indiaman that several of our Vessels were in Talcahuana under sequestration and condemnation and that I thought it was not a moment for them to be contending with the citizens of the US for this property whether legally or illegally confiscated: he appeared me in answer that such was his opinion and that on his return to Lago an order should be issued excepting American Vessels from Capture notwithstanding any change of property produced by condemnation and has especially promised an order from the Supreme Director for the delivery of the Beaver and Catalina to any person I may designate - I understand that these ships have been condemned and robbed of their valuable Cargoes particularly the former Yet I hope in this way to save something for the owners

I have instructed Mr Hill to take the Deposition of several sailors who have escaped from Talcahuana shewing the manner in which they have been treated, if I can obtain it in season for this hope I will enclose it with every Sentiment of respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your most

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State.

J. B. Prevost

I have to apologize for adding a Postscript - Learning that a Mr. De
Forest had been appointed Consul to the U States by the Buenos Ayres
Government I requested Mr Guido the Delegate mentioned in the
Letter to write to the Supreme Director and to inform him that a
Native of the U States would most probably not be received in any
Public Capacity from a foreign govt.; such having been the Course
Pursued by the late President - My Object was to advise you in
case such should be your Policy from other motives, while at the
same time it would prevent any irritation at Buenos Ayres - Mr.
Guido approved of the principle, extolled the wisdom of the President
and pledged himself to prevent any unpleasant feelings which
might otherwise have grown out of a refusal to grant an exequa

in Mr Duplicate of April 9. 1813.

We the undersigned, Captains, Supercargoes & Agents of American Ships now in the port of Valparaiso, think it incumbent on us to express to you in this manner, our warm acknowledgments of the very important services which you have rendered us, in the protection of our persons and of the property of our constituents, at a moment of uncommon danger.

There can be no doubt that the presence of your Ship was the only safeguard we possessed against the attempts of the blockading Squadron, to take our Ships out of the port, while they were under embargo, the consequence of which would have been the total loss of the property under our charge, and the subjection of our persons to imprisonment and every species of outrage.

Nor is this the only advantage which we have derived from your consent to remain here, a longer time than perhaps, you had originally contemplated; for it is notorious that nothing but the representations of a dignified officer in the service of the United States, to the Government of this place, could have prevented the seduction of the seamen from our several Ships, which before your arrival, took place, to an extent, which left several Ships absolutely in a State of

of distress. The aid also, which has always been promptly furnished by you, when required, and which was necessary to the safety of our Ships, is a circumstance not to be forgotten, & although we still hope the same attention to our interest, we feel it incumbent upon us to express our sense of the obligations, which the vigilance, activity & zeal which have been manifested by yourself, your officers and Ships company, in affording us protection and assistance, have laid on us.

We flatter ourselves that when it shall be known in the U.S. that nearly a million of American property has been saved from certain condemnation, and many American citizens from oppressive imprisonment, by your exertions, both our country and Government will duly appreciate and reward your meritorious services.

With every wish, Sir, for your prosperity and happiness, & every sentiment of respect & esteem

We remain &c

(Signed) Solomon Townsend
master & Supercargo of Ship
Lion of Providence R.I.

Chas. S. Cary
master of Ship Edward of Boston

J. Higginson
Supercargo of Do

Chas. L. Hyatt
master & Joint Supercargo of Ship
Two Catharines of Providence

Horatio Jerauld
Joint Supercargo of Ship Two Catharines
of Providence

Benj.n Vanderford
master of Ship Indus. of Salem

R Pullin
master of Brig Ariel of Baltimore

Daniel Roa
master of Brig America of Philad.a

Jn.o Milner
Supercargo of Do

Thomas Robinson
of the Ship Packet

Address to Capt. Biddle from U.S. Senate &c.

in Mr Prevosts Dep: of April 9. 1818

Be it Remembered that on this Seventh day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen personally appeared before me Henry Hill Vice Consul of the United States at Valparaiso, John Franklin Robinson aged Twenty six years & upwards, who being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Doth depose and say, That he this Deponent is a native of the State of Connecticut, one of the United States, and that he has followed the sea from early life; That he sailed from New York about the 12 July 1812, as Chief Mate of the Ship Hope under the command of Capt Obed Shaw bound to the North West Coast; That after having passed round Cape Horn, on the Western Coast of America near Chiloe Islands, a boat was sent on shore in search of wood & Water, containing an officer and six men; That two days thereafter, to wit on the 25th day of March, the boat returned with only five men (the officer and one of the men being detained on shore in custody) with a message from the Governor stating that the ship might enter & procure any refreshments which she might require, and that the officer and man thus detained would be kept until she entered accordingly. That the ship immediately thereupon proceeded to the place designated, namely the Port of San Carlos, where she anchored under the orders of the Pilot; That while making their preparations for sea, to wit on Sunday the 27th following, the said ship was taken possession of by the Captain of the Port, who together with about fifty soldiers remained on board; That this deponent on the succeeding day was taken on shore together with thirteen of the crew who were imprisoned and confined until the 24th May following; That this Deponent was examined privately and allowed to return on board where he remained until the same 24th, the Government still forcibly retaining

the said ship, when he together with eight of her crew were pu
on board of the Cayaca a Spanish Ship in which they
sailed for Valdivia, at which place they arrived on the
2d. June following; That on the 12th. of the same month
this Deponent together with the eight men shipped with him were
imprisoned and confined until the 30th. July; That within a few
days after the imprisonment of this Deponent, he was taken ill
and transferred to a hospital, where he was kept for four
days without nourishment and in chains; That on the same 3
July he was again taken on board the said ship together with
his companions, and that the latter were kept in irons
until they had proceeded to sea, when the vessel sprang a leak
and this Deponent offered to save her if they would liberate
his companions; That they were liberated accordingly and the
vessel placed under the orders of this Deponent, who by the exertion
of the eight Americans kept her above water and succeeded in
getting her into the same port from which they had started:
That on landing, the men were again imprisoned until the 2d. of
October when they were reembarked and put in Irons, and so re
mained until the arrival of the Ship at Callao when they were
transferred together with this Deponent to the prison of San
Felipe and put in irons; That this Deponent remained there un
the second day of January and some of the others for a twelve
month and upwards; That on the second day of January following
this Deponent effected his escape and went to Lima where he
found a Mr. Saml. Curson an American with whom he re
mained about three months when he was again taken up returned
to the Prison of San Felipe; That on the third day of October fol
lowing he again effected his escape and returned to the house
of Mr. Curson where he was concealed until the 15th. day
of April following, being April 1815; That the said Samael
Carson together with this Deponent were then arrested & place
on board the Vulta an armed Spanish Ship in which the said
S. Curson was compelled to proceed to Spain, but from which the
Deponent effected his escape and concealed himself for some days
on board of an English Whaler ship lying in the port, until he

could get into the interior of the country; that at the expiration of Eight Days this Deponent succeeded in his escape into the interior and remained upwards of a year labouring at the mines for a subsistence; That having reason to suspect his arrest there, he returned and secreted himself in the Capital until the 18th day of July 817, when he shipped himself on board of the Will, an English ship of which Francis Hartley was Master, then lying at Callao where he remained on board assisting in taking in her cargo until the eleventh day of January 1818, when he sailed in her as chief mate for Talcahuano at which place they arrived on the 29th March last, when he purchased a small boat from the Captain and escaped in company with seven others to this port: That two of his companions are Americans, one of the Ship Beaver & the other from some other Ship: That this Deponent has been informed & believes it to be true that fifteen of the crew of the Beaver are imprisoned in Talcahuano; That Abel Bacon, one of the Crew of the Ship Hope together with Joseph or William Moore, both Americans, the latter of the Warren, are both imprisoned in Santa Catalina; That Reuben [redacted] & many other Americans are imprisoned in San Felipe and all in Irons; That such is the treatment of our Countrymen generally, without provocation on their part; That not an article was smuggled or attempted to be landed from the Hope before or after her entry into Port, and that the invitation to enter was a trick on the part of the Government [redacted] contemplated by the Captain. And further saith not

John F. Robinson

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a copy of the original Deposition now on file in the Consulate of the United States in this port. — Valparaiso April 11th 818.

Henry Hill
Vice Consul of the United States at Valparaiso

Copy Deposition

Deposition of J. W. Robinson -
Case of disputed imprisonment &c.

J. B. Prevost —

F

St Iago de Chile June 10th 1818

Sir

You will perhaps be surprized to receive a letter from me at this place and of this date, but circumstances which I shall proceed to detail induced me to return to Valparaiso with the Ontario prior to our visit to the Northwest Coast —

We arrived at Callao on the 21st of April carrying with us the news of the destruction of the Royal army, the blow was not anticipated and caused a general and sudden dispersion — On the succeeding day I visited the Capital and after presenting myself to the Vice King I sent him a note of which the enclosed marked No 1. is a copy. By confining myself to the injuries committed on the Vessels engaged in the Northwest commerce, as the immediate motive of the visit, I had it in view to assume such a ground, that aid could not be refused without offering an outrage — On the succeeding day I received a Message from the Vice King requesting a private interview which accordingly took place at the hour appointed; he commenced by stating to me that the object of the President as indicated in my note could not be resisted and that he should take a pleasure in giving full effect to the demand. That he had heard and believed the Canton and Beaver had been improperly treated at Valcahuano, that it was without the privity of Peru and of course without his concurrence, that the place was part

of the royal government of Chile under the command of a Capt. General but that he had a controlling power upon application which he would exercise and order all american Vessels lying there under seizure & forthwith sent to Lima for a formal examination & take place immediately on their arrival. — I mentioned to him that I proposed some testimony as to the Beaver which I should wish to be received, he assured me that there should be no obstacle and added that as to Jealousy he was not aware that there were any under confinement, but that the Prisons should be examined and the whole surrendered. He then requested me to relate the particulars of the engagement & with the extent of the loss of the Cruze and which I did and left him — On the following morning a confidential agent of the government called upon me & ask whether it would be possible to return to Valparaiso with the Ship so as to take a Minister on board for the purpose of effecting an exchange and of procuring a cessation of hostilities; that the Vice King had been indiscreet in sending an agent therefore sent by the Patriots with the like object and that with the aid of a neutral Flag he could not hope to obtain audience: That the Vice Roy would excuse his assent of the act by orders to be given to the Squadron on the subject of all american Vessels not laden with arms & protect them from detention and injuries of any kind, and that those engaged in the Whale Fisheries should receive their supplies hereafter without molestation — I answered that the subject required consideration as much as we had an ulterior destination and that advice would be attended with much danger as well as with loss of time

Yet that if the Vice Roy were sincere it might operate still more as one object of the voyage was to obtain that protection from commerce which he now professed — Upon giving the subject all reflection it appeared to me that sufficient advantages might grow out of the measure to justify me in complying with his request and I accordingly proposed the matter to Capt Biddle offering to take upon myself all the responsibility if he would acquiesce and write to the Vice King tendering the ontario: after some hesitation he was induced to comply and the Vice King in conformity with the assurance which I have stated gave an order for the delivery of all seamen in confinement and enclosed one to Capt Biddle addressed to the officer commanding the blockading squadron directing him to suffer one vessel of every description to leave the Port of Valparaiso without interruption —

Capt. Biddle has not furnished me with a copy of his note or of the answer but the one on the subject of my first communication is enclosed marked No 2.

I am perfectly persuaded from information as well as from documents which I have seen and hope to obtain that a less friendly conduct would have been pursued towards us as well as towards my countrymen, had the Royalists prevailed and that the whole of this liberality grew out of the defeat in the neighborhood of this City, yet I am not to ask the motive when we obtain a benefit — The release of seven of our country men some of whom had been upwards of four years under confinement

the orde to the Commandant of the Squadron relieving our Respec
from the penalties which they had incurred and a hope of obtaining the
surrender of the Canton and the Beaver should they reach Lima, co
with the assurance of hospitality to our Whalers, are consideration
which swayed me on this occasion and if I have erred, humanity sh
take a portion of the censure for having biased my judgment

On my arrival at this place I discovered that the Govern
had obtained possession of some original orders from the Court of Spain
addressed to the Vice Roy of Peru one of which struck me to be of importa
to our government, it is an orde to different Vice Kings to compel satis
to be made of the injuries sustained by reason of any supplies receiv
from, or aid afforded by, american Citizens to the Patriots from the time
of Miranda to this Date, embracing other objects more extravagant
for the purpose as is stated in the document of enabling Spain to Bal
the demands of our government for former Spoliations, which could no
longer be resisted — without entering into the principle of the
Act of, the loose manner in which the estimate is dictated must delay
the object when the fact can be ascertained as it now can be by a
reference to the original — I therefore called upon the Supreme
Director and asked it of him as a favor, he was good enough to
answer Pray that it should be delivered for my use and upon
my return home the enclosed note with the original were
handed down — I have given a receipt and accompanied
it with a copy which I have certified in the Office of the Secre

of State here, No. 3 is a copy of the Note and No. 4. of the original which I shall hold until I think I can safely forward it to your department —

Finding also that an expedition was on foot for Valcahuana by sea it occurred to me that I ought to obtain a line from Mr. Guido the representative of the united provinces on the other side of the andes, in conformity with his promise stated in mine of the 9th april relating to the Canton and the Beaver. No. 5. is a translation of his answer which I subjoin for your perusal as a mark of good faith it is flattering and with the conclusion of the Patriots are so unpopular —

The army sent by the Viceroy to invade this country was larger than I had stated in my former letter, it consisted of upwards of five thousand men of distinguished regiments during the late struggle in Spain and constituted the whole force for the defence of lower Peru, its destruction has left that Province in a deplorable state —

Lima the Capital contains about 70.000 Inhabitants including all complexions; the Spaniards and Creoles are in equal proportion and together form about one half of the population, the residue is composed of Blacks, Mulatoes and Indians — The Spaniards and Creoles are always at variance, so much so that if ever the whole power of the government aided by that awful tribunal the Inquisition here in full vigor, to prevent the preponderance of the former — Indeed I doubt whether this would suffice, were it not for the common fear of the Blacks who including those on the sugar estates in the neighborhood of the City are in a ratio

of three to one, dis contended and anxious to avail themselves of the moment — San Martin has gone to Buenos Ayres to obtain a million of dollars and to keep the approach of Belgrano by the way of Upper Peru while he shall proceed in this direction by sea if he can give effect to this double movement, without the arrival of unexpected Succors at Lima, he will certainly succeed and thus terminate for ever the dominion of Spain in this part of the world

Lima notwithstanding all the restrictions of monopolies &c is a place of great commerce — The consumption of woollens and Cottons in the two Peres and of the finer goods in the large Towns is estimated at fifteen million of dollars — The coarser kind of Cotton goods is manufactured by the Indians at Cusco and other places in the interior but the quality is so inferior to either the english or China Cloths that the supply will hereafter come from abroad — The articles of export consist principally of Sugar bark and Vicuna wool the latter as yet in small quantities from a wanton destruction of the animal the returns therefore are mostly made in the precious metals of which they have an abundance — Several hundred Mines were open before the late contest with these provinces but at present about one hundred and thirty only are worked with advantage The Spanish practised to avoid the giving in the yield to the government inconsiderable in comparison with the quantity extracted It is supposed at Lima that the larger proportion wholly escaped the eye of the government and I am convinced the evil exists in the same degree here where the mines are richer and more

productive but not so extensively explored — It is impossible to
them that by reducing the grant to a twentieth the treasury would gain
although it is obvious that when the tribute shall be thus reduced there
would be no inducement to incur the penalties of detection and the
whole would then pass through the mint

In Peru the state of debasement is inconceivable, the mind
appears to have lost all its energy and with it all its character.
In Chile it is different, its separation from the rest of the Continent
by the impenetrable andes on the one side and the sea on the
other, has preserved it in some degree from the severity and jealousy
of a destructive government, and the People retain a sprightliness
and elasticity of Character which fits them for the change — The
exercise of a little wisdom in adopting a wholesome system of
laws suited to the present state of Society would have the most happy
tendency by relieving the mind from the vexatious penalties, errors
and inconsistencies which offer themselves at every step in the Spanish
Code — It is true that in practice they are in a great measure
exploded but the impression remains and checks that rapid im-
provement which an abundant soil and a heavenly climate
would lead one to anticipate

The Message of the President gratifies the Rulers here
much, they are sensible of the magnanimity of the course which
he adopts and take every opportunity to express their approbation — I
however have not thought it prudent to quit the ground of commercial
advantages he afforded to our citizens, most certainly not with
an intention of claiming exclusive privileges which are disavowed
but as a means of preventing hereafter any imprudent grant to the

English — At present there is little to apprehend on this head, as they appear to understand the crooked policy of Great Britain and I think with treat the proposed embassy of mediation with great contempt

Mr Robinson has arrived here since my last and I shall endeavor to give effect to his views if he incline to proceed to Lima

With every sentiment of respect I have the honor to be Sir your very humble Sert

J. W. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

Original

Prevost Jn B. June 10. 1818

Recd Dec 2.

Prevost J.B. to Clerk, 10 June 1818
Dec 2
Ans 11 Feby 1820.

Vice King No. 2

Impuesto por la carta de V. de 22 del presente del objeto de su comision a los principales Puertos del Peru tengo la satisfaccion de asegurarle que ni en este del Callao, ni en otro alguno de los del distrito del Vireynato de mi Mando existe detenido ningun Bague mercante de los Estados Unidos del Norte americano; ni propiedad de sus pertenencias, confiscada; ni finalmente Marinero alguno suyo, preso — Lexos de mortificar a estos, no ha tomado otra providencia este Gobierno (aun respecto de los que han sido de tripulacion de Barcos piratas que han cometido toda clase de atrocidades en estas costas) que la benignisima para cierto ordenar al Señor Comandte General del Apostadero proveerse despachados quanto antes a sus Pais en los Balleneros de su nacion que con frequencia apostan a proveerse de los articulos que han menester — Es regular que se haga V. ya sercionado de esta verdad; y desengañado del ningun fundamento de las quexas que sobre el particular se hayan dirigido al Congreso. Este Gobierno jamas motivara el que se disuelban las amistosas relaciones que median entre España y los Estados Unidos, antes bien, conforme a las intenciones de su Soberano

procurara estrechar sus vinculos por todos los medios
que estuvieren a su arbitrio —

Dios gue a Vs Mes as. Lima 25 abril de 1818

Sigue Joaquin de la Pezuela

de letra Dor J. B. Prevost

No. 2.

Lima Letter to Buenos Ayres
Brigg Aste 25 April 1818.

J. B. Prevost to Jno 1818 (dupl.)

No. 1. — Lima April 22d. 1818

Sir

The undersigned a Passenger on board the ontario a Sloop of war of the United States of America has the honor to acquaint the Vice Roy of Peru that in consequence of representations from the Merchants of the United States of the arrest and detention of several vessels trading to the North west Coast, the President has been pleased to designate the undersigned with instructions to visit the principal ports of Chile and Peru for the following purposes 1st. To ascertain the number of Vessels and amount of property under detention 2d. To prosecute appeals to the higher Tribunals of the Capitals that a speedy hearing may be had upon the merits of each case 3d. To obtain the release of any Seamen of the US states suffering under confinement. In order to the discharge of this trust it will be necessary for the undersigned either to have access to the records of the competent Tribunals, or to be furnished with copies of the testimony upon which the acusation is founded and that he should be allowed to take the depositions of such

of the Crews as may be found here, & be used on the final examination —

The situation of a portion of the Country & the distance has no doubt given rise to many acts unauthorized by the Vice King and which when investigated the Undersigned is persuaded will receive his entire disapprobation —

The Undersigned will take a real pleasure in being instrumental to the removal of any unfriendly impressions which may have grown out of these aggressions and must be that one so high in the confidence of his august Sovereign will be equally gratified in facilitating an enquiry in consonance with the rights and priviledges of Nations and which must tend to preserve the happy relations subsisting between the two Countries —

Signed J. B. Prevost

His Excellency the Vice Roy of Peru.

No. 1. Letter to Vice Roy.
in Mr. B. Prevost's of June 10. 1818.

N.º 2.

Transp. of the Letter of the Vice Roy.

Y Enterado por la Carta de V. de 22. del presente del objeto de su Comision a los pxales Puertos del Peru; tengo la Satisfaccion de asegurarla q.e ni en este del Callao, ni en otro alguno delos del Distrito del Virreynato de mi mando existe detenido ningun Buque Mercante de los Estados Unidos del norte America; ni propiedad de sus pertenencias confiscada; ni finalmente Marinero alguno suyo preso. Lejos de mortificar a estos no ha tomado otra providencia este Gobierno (aun respecto de los q.e han sido de tripulacion de Barcos Piratas q.e han cometido toda clase de atrocidades en esta Costa) que la benignisima q.e cierto de ordenar al S.or Comand.te gral del Apostadero procure despacharlos quanto antes a su Pais en los Balleneros de su nacion q.e con preferencia aportan a proveerse de los articulos q.e han menester. Es regular q.e se haya V. ya cerciorado de esta verdad; y desengañado de q.e ningun fundamento de las quexas q.e sobre el particular se hayan dirigido al Congreso. Este Gobierno jamas motivara el q.e se disuelban las amistosas relaciones q.e median entre España y los Estados Unidos: antes bien, conforme a las intenciones de su Soberano, procurara estrechar sus vinculos por todos los medios q.e estuvieren a su arbitrio.

Dios que a V. m.s a.s Lima
25 de Abril de 1818 s.r Juan.n de la Pezuela

S.r Sec.o J. B. Revoy

Letter from the Vice King 25 April
1816. No 2

No 2.—

in Jn B Rovers of June 10
1818.

No. 9.

St. Iago de Chile 3d June 1818.

Sir

His Excellency the Supreme Director of Chile has charged me in compliance with your request to transmit to you Sir the original royal order of the Spanish Government directed to the Vice Roy of Peru and taken in the Ship Dolores by the Privateer Furioso - By it Sir you as well as the Government of the United States will perceive the duplicity of the Spanish Court and this government form a belief that it may be useful to yours directs itself of the Original and places it in your hands in order that it may through you reach Washington

You will please Sir to examine and certify the copy which has been taken and remains in the archives of this department

God grant &c.

Antonio Jose de Irisarri

J. B. Prevost Esquire

Document No 3

No. 3.

in Jn B Prevosts of June
10. 1818

Minist.º de Guerra. Exmo Sor =

El Sor Secretario del Despacho de Estado en oficio reservado de
4. de Junio ultimo me dice lo q.e sigue -

„ Desde el año de 1802 se halla pendiente entre el Govierno
de España, y el de los Estados Unidos de America un arreglo q.e tiene p.r
objeto el Calcular y satisfacerse mutuamente las indemnizaciones ó resarcimientos que correspondan por los perjuicios
que recientemente se hayan ocacionado el Govierno y los Vasallos Españoles por una parte, y el
Govierno y los Ciudadanos Americanos p.r la otra, en contravencion
del derecho de gentes y del tratado existente entre las dos Naciones; empe
ando á contarse dichas indemnizaciones y ó los perjuicios q.e las motivan desde
la epoca de la guerra entre España, é Inglaterra q.e concluyo p.r la paz de 1801
Es pasable que el metodo de avaluar y calificar dichos perjuicios y las indemniza
ciones correspondientes, sea el establecimiento de una Comision mista de individuos
de ambas Naciones, la qual decida siempre sobre los casos que se le presenten; pero como
tambien podria suceder q.e ambos Governos tomasen el partido de arreglar en globo
el referido punto de indemnizaciones; se hace muy preciso el reunir de todas par
tes, y con mas especialidad de los diferentes puntos de la America Española, varios
datos que aunque no tengan por lo menos la suficiente para q.e S. M. pueda
formar idea de las reclamaciones que p.r su parte tiene derecho á pretender del
Govierno de los Estados Unidos por los perjuicios que los Agentes de este, ó sus
Ciudadanos hayan ocacionado al Govierno y Vasallos Españoles en contravencion
del derecho de gentes y del tratado existente desde la epoca de la
guerra q.e concluyo p.r la paz de 1801 hasta el dia de hoy = La investigacion
presente no tiene por objeto el examinar la naturaleza de los asuntos
bajo su aspecto politico, ni tampoco averiguar el grado de complicidad ó
union que puede haber habido de parte del Govierno ó sus Agentes

en los agravios ó perjuicios ocasionados, sino el calificar la existencia de estos, estimar el importe de los daños causados, y suministrar los datos fundamentos en q.e se apoye la prueba de los hechos. este el metodo q.e el Govierno de los Estados Unidos emplea p.a poner en claro los perjuicios ocasionados á el y sus Ciudadanos p.r los agentes del Govierno Español; y este mismo es el q.e S. M. desea tambien se siga por su parte especialmente q.do se proceda á hacer una averiguacion (aun q.e solo sea por aproximacion) de los perjuicios q.e el Govierno y Vasallos Españoles puedan haberse irrogado por parte de los Agentes del Govierno y Ciudadanos Americanos en la época que queda referida; expidiendose al efecto las ordenes correspondientes á las autoridades dependientes de cada ministerio que puedan estar informadas de los hechos, sus efectos y circunstancias. Como todavia no estamos en el caso de proceder á un examen ó liquidacion formal, y si solo el de formar un calculo por aproximacion, es la voluntad de S. M. que se evite cuidadosamente p.r ahora toda publicidad y anuncio sobre el particular, que pudieran bajo otros conceptos producir algun mal efecto; y si solo q.e las autoridades y consulados de Comercio respectivos, con las noticias q.e tengan ó adquieran, suministren á aquellos datos que puedan servir para formar el juicio por mayor q.e ahora se desea = Entre los perjuicios ocasionados por los agentes del Govierno y Ciudadanos Americanos á la España y Vasallos Españoles sobre los quales han de solicitarse indemnizaciones deben tener lugar todos aquellos actos cometidos (~~cometidos~~) por Ciudadanos Americanos que han tenido por objeto hostilizar las posesiones de S. M. y fomentar la Sublevacion de aquellos dominios desde la Espedicion del traydor Franco Miranda en el año de 1806. hasta el presente. Debe por consiguiente incluirse el calculo de los perjuicios ocasionados al Real Erario y á los particulares p.r las agresiones contra la Florida y Provincias internas en los años de 1810 1811

y siguientes con expediciones armadas y preparadas en el territorio de los Estados Unidos, y dirigidas por Ciudadanos de ellos, ésto, ó en parte el daño ocasionado por expediciones marítimas de la misma especie q.e han contribuido á fomentar la sublevacion y auxiliar á los insurgentes en los diferentes puntos de la América Española: los armamentos de Corsarios y otros Buques en los Estados Unidos que hayan hostilizado nuestro Comercio; y por ultimo qualquiera acto naval en el Territorio de los Estados Unidos, ó cometido por Ciudadanos desde la citada epoca hasta el presente, cuyo objeto haya sido perjudicar al Govierno y Vasallos Españoles. Las autoridades á quienes V. E. pida estos informes, no deven perder de vista q.e el objeto principal de esta investigacion no es tanto Sobre la hostilidad de los actos en question, como Sobre sus efectos pecuniarios, ó sea el calculo de los perjuicios causados. Deben pues limitarse á investigar la certeza de los actos, su origen en el territorio Americano ó la complicidad en ellos por agentes del Govierno ó Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos manifestar en lo q.e se ha contravenido por ellos al derecho de gentes y á las estipulaciones del tratado existente, desde la epoca de la guerra que concluye con la Paz de 1783. hasta el presente; [redacted] el importe de los perjuicios que por dichos actos hayan resultado al Real Erario ó á los Vasallos Españoles; y la facilidad ó dificultad de reducir una prueba competente de todo ello = Como es urgente el llevar estos datos en el ministerio de mi Cargo y por ahora no se requiere toda la exactitud que seria necesaria quando llegare el caso de un examen ó liquidacion formal; quiere S. M. prevenga V. E. á las autoridades dependientes del ministerio de su cargo pro-

curen remitir quanto antes los datos o noticias que tengan ó adquieran sobre el asunto para que desde luego pueda formarse algun juicio sobre las indemnizacion q.e S. M. puede pretender; sin que esto impida que despues con mas conocimiento puedan, si fuese necesario, rectificarse, y perfeccionarse los datos y noticias que se adquieran sobre el asunto en la intelijencia de que con esta fha comunico tambien por mi parte las Ordenes correspondientes al Ministro y Consules de S. M. en los Estados Unidos de America p.a la misma averiguacion por parte de aquellos empleados en lo que respectivamente les corresponda."

Lo que de Real Orden traslado a V. I. para su intelijencia, gobierno y pronta remision de los documentos que se expresan anteriormente = Dios guarde a V. I. muchos años. Madrid 31 de Julio de 1817 = Eguia.

Señor Virrey del Perú.

No 44

Reyal orden

sin fha B Ramos 8 de Junio de 1818

No. 4.

St Jago de Chile June 3d. 1818.

Sir

In answer to your note of yesterday I ought to state that when in the private conversation which took place between us at the Port prior to your departure for Lima relative to the two ships the Canton and the Beaver detained at Talcahuana by the Spaniards I apprised you that they should be surrendered to the owners upon the capture of that place by the Patriots, it was under a conviction that the government of Chile would on this occasion discover the same liberality of sentiment which the United Provinces had expressed through me — I have now the satisfaction to confirm my presentiment by a promise from the Supreme Director of this State that the two vessels the Beaver and the Canton if found in the Port of Talcahuana upon its capture by the Patriots shall be delivered to the Proprietors with any part of the Cargoes which remain on board without buying — with exception only to any Capture which may be made of either of them at Sea if under the Spanish Flag, by a patriot Privateer

I am Sir
Your most obedient
Servant

Signed Thomas Guido
Deputy from the United Provinces
of South America

J. B. Prevost Esqr.

N.° 4.

Copy Letter of T. Guido on the
Subject of the Capture of the Beaver

N.° 5.

in Jn.° B. Prevosté of
June 10. 1818.

J. B. Prevost —

Duplicate

St. Jago de Chile June 20th 1818 —

Sir

The Ontario sailed from Valparaiso on the 6th instant to proceed to Lima and from thence to the Northwest Coast when Capt. Biddle will have to perform the office contemplated by the President to have been joined — Prior to this departure I enclosed a copy of the instructions on this head and enjoined it upon him to adhere strictly to the principle communicated in your note — I am persuaded that no difficulty will occur as I have taken pains to discover whether any force had been sent hither either Russian or English and am satisfied that none has been —

Some subjects of collision having latterly occurred I could not consent to place myself at the discretion of Capt Biddle on the return of the Ship to Lima: the instructions from the Navy department direct him to leave me at that place, while I hope from your department give me a discretion as to residence which it may be all important to exercise at that moment —

The Agent who accompanied us from Lima has returned without effecting his object, the want of an address sufficiently respectful together with some circumstances induced

this government dealt with great deception — an appearance however was given to him by the Rulers here of their readiness to meet the exchange whenever the Vice King should think proper to send a Representative differently clothed — It is indeed extraordinary that he should have consented to expose his weakness by subscribing a letter soliciting an armistice and yet withheld a superscription which might defeat the attainment of his wishes

I despatched Mr Robinson in the Corvette with a letter stating the object of his visit to be an allegory & that of mine and asking from the Vice King the same facilities which had been promised to me in the prosecution of an appeal upon the answer of the Captain and the Beaver — By the letter I can learn from him the result of the expedition against Talcahuano with he is known and I shall then shape my course so as to be most useful — after my departure from Valparaiso some violence was committed by the Governor in taking by force one or more sailors out of each of the Merchantmen lying there in order to compleat the complement of Men for the Lautaro, the english Indiaman heretofore referred to — Upon examining the documents handed to me by Mr Worthington it appears that the Supreme Director gave the most prompt and satisfactory orders to repair the mischief But as it created some excitement among our Country men and

with probably reach your department I have expressed in full.
Should his correspondence on the subject so as to enable you to refute
any false representations — At the time the government here was
making efforts to compleat the purchase of the Ship the Royal Army
was advancing and its General issuing anathemas against Foreigners;
these threats produced so much alarm that those of the English and American
who had property embarked in the harbor contributed in proportion to
their respective interests, as the only mean of protection on the departure
of the Ontario — This interest has since been cleared by the repayment on
the part of the Government of the amount thus advanced by each
individual and I should not have called your attention to the incident
but that the casual interest of Mr Hill might be alledged against
him as proceeding from other motives and without this explanation
deprive the Government of the services of a zealous intelligent
honorable and meritorious Officer —

With every Sentiment of respect and consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J M Brewster

The Hon.ble
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the U States

Prevost, J. B. – St. Jago de Chile 20 June 1818 – Pff

Recd. 1 Nov.
Ans. 10 July 1820.

Capt. Biddle goes alone to Columbia River –
No Russian or English force there –
Collision between Capts B. & Mr P. –
Agent from Lima unsuccessful –
Sends Mr Robinson to Lima (the Beaver & Canton) –
Sailors impressed at Valparaiso –
Foreigners aid the Patriots – threatened by Royalists
Mr Hill commended –

Copy sent 20 June

The Hon. J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State &c. &c. &c.
Washington

J. B. Prevost—

St. Iago de Chile July 8th 1818.

Sir

Captain Heiskey of the British navy commanding the Blossom yesterday submitted to my inspection certain orders from his government addressed to the officer commanding on this station, instructing him to proceed forthwith to the Columbia River for the purpose of surrendering that place in conformity to the first article of the treaty of Ghent to any one authorized on the part of the U States to receive such possession— This intelligence was too grateful to me as furthering the views of the President that in order to give immediate effect to the act I proposed to Capt. Heiskey to accompany him thither for the purpose: This Gentleman met the offer with a cordiality that does him honor and I shall accordingly proceed tomorrow to the Port there to embark for the contemplated voyage — On my return to this place I hope to lay before you for the inspection of the President a general view of the position of this settlement, so as to enable him to determine how far it ought to be cherished —

The original document of which I have taken notice

in my letter of the 10th of June is herewith transmitted - It was my intention to have retained its possession until my return but as that is now protracted to an indefinite period I thought it more prudent to take advantage of the opportunity presented by Capt Rea of the America who sails directly for Philadelphia

The continuance of the Military Government here since the victory of the Maypu is thought by many to be an abuse and causes much discontent - The Directorial faculty and are of the feeling and of its dangerous tendency, has caused a Constitution to be drawn which he proposes in a few days to submit to the approbation of the People - It is not exactly the mode in which the Instrument would obtain an existence with us, but I really believe it to be the only course, that can with safety be pursued at this moment

With every sentiment of respect & consideration I have the honor to be Sir Your very Humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State &c
&c &c

Original

Provost Jn B July 8. 1818: St. Iago de Chile

Recd Dec 2.

Ans. July 10, 1820.

20 June 1821.

The Hon Ble

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State of the

United States

Washington

Minist.º de Guerra.

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7/31

Exmo Sor

El Sor. Secretario del Despacho dice en oficio reservado de 24. de Junio ultimo me dice lo que sigue.

"Desde el año de 1802. se halla pendiente entre el Gobierno de España y el de los Estados Unidos de America un arreglo que tiene por objeto el calcular y satisfacerse mutuamente las indemnizaciones ó resarcimientos que correspondan por los perjuicios que recíprocamente se hayan ocasionado el Gobierno y los Vasallos Españoles por una parte, y el Gobierno y los Ciudadanos Americanos por la otra, en contravencion del derecho de gentes y del tratado existente entre las dos Naciones; empezando á contarse dichas indemnizaciones, ó los perjuicios que las motivan desde la epoca de la Guerra entre España é Inglaterra que concluyó por la paz de Bal= Es probable que el metodo de valuar y calificar dichos perjuicios y las indemnizaciones correspondientes, sea el establecimiento de una Comision mista de individuos de ambas Naciones, la qual decida sobre los casos que se le presenten; pero como tambien podria suceder que ambos Gobiernos tomasen el partido de arreglar en globo el referido punto de indemnizaciones; se hace muy preciso el reunir de todas partes, y con mas especialidad de los diferentes puntos de la America Española, varios datos que aunque no tengan por ahora toda la exactitud que solo puede resultar de un examen prolixo de cada caso, tengan por lo menos la suficiente para que S.M. pueda formar idea de las reclamaciones que por su parte tiene derecho á pretender el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos por los perjuicios que los Agentes de este ó sus Ciudadanos hayan ocasionado al gobierno y Vasallos Españoles en contravencion del derecho de gentes y del tratado existente desde la epoca de la Guerra que concluyó por la paz de 1801. hasta el dia de hoy. = La investigacion presente no tiene por objeto el examinar la naturaleza de los agravios bajo su aspecto politico, ni tampoco averiguar el grado de connivencia ú omision que pueda haber habido de parte del Gobierno ó sus Agentes en los agravios ó perjuicios ocasionados, sino el calificar la existencia de estos; estimar el importe de los daños causados; y suministrar los datos ó fundamentos en que se apoye la prueba de los hechos. = Este es el metodo que el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos emplea para poner en claro los perjuicios ocasionados á él y á sus Ciudadanos por los Agentes del Gobierno ó Vasallos Españoles; y este mismo es el que S.M. desea se siga tambien por su parte. = A este efecto quiere el Rey que por todos los Ministerios en los Ramos de su respectiva comprension se proceda á hacer una averiguacion (aunque solo sea por aproximacion) de los perjuicios que al Gobierno y Vasallos Españoles puedan haberse irrogado por parte de los Agentes del Gobierno y Ciudadanos Americanos en la epoca que queda referida; expidiendose al efecto las ordenes correspondientes á las Autoridades dependientes de cada Ministerio que puedan estar informadas de lo

hechos, sus efectos y circunstancias. = Como todavia no estamos en el caso de proceder á un examen ó liquidacion formal, y si solo en el de formar un calculo por aproximacion, es la voluntad de S. M. que se evite cuidadosamente q.e V.a ahora toda publicidad y anuncios sobre el particular, que pudieran bajo otros conceptos, producir algun mal efecto; y q.e si solo que las Autoridades y Consulados de Comercio respectivos, con las noticias que tengan ó adquieran, suministren aquellos datos que puedan servir para formar el juicio por mayor que por ahora se desea. = Entre los perjuicios ocasionados por los Agentes del Gobierno y Ciudadanos Americanos á la España y Vasallos Españoles sobre los cuales han de solicitarse indemnizaciones, deben tener lugar todos aquellos actos cometidos por Ciudadanos Americanos que han tenido por objeto hostilizar las posesiones de S. M. y fomentar la sublevacion de aquellos Dominios, desde la expedicion del Frayle Francisco Miranda en el año de 1806 hasta el presente. Debe por consiguiente incluirse el calculo de los perjuicios ocasionados al R.l Erario y á los particulares por las agresiones contra las Floridas y Provincias Internas en los años de 1810. 1811. y siguientes con expediciones Armadas y preparadas en el territorio de los Estados Unidos, y dirigidas por Ciudadanos de ellos, en todo ó en parte: el daño ocasionado por expediciones maritimas de la misma especie que han contribuido á fomentar la sublevacion y auxiliar á los insurgentes en los diferentes puntos de la America Española: los Armamentos de Corsarios y otros buques en los Estados Unidos, que hayan hostilizado nuestro Comercio; y por ultimo qualquiera acto nacido en el territorio de los Estados Unidos, ó cometido por sus Ciudadanos desde la citada epoca hasta el presente, cuyo efecto haya sido perjudicar al Gobierno y Vasallos Españoles. Las Autoridades á quienes V. E. pida estos informes, no deben perder de vista que el objeto principal de esta investigacion no es tanto sobre la hostilidad de los actos en cuestion, como sobre sus efectos pecuniarios, ó sea el calculo de los perjuicios causados. Deben pues, limitarse á investigar la certeza de los Actos, su origen en el territorio americano ó la cooperacion en ellos por Agentes del Gobierno ó Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos: manifestar todo que se halla contravenido por ellos al Derecho de gentes y á las estipulaciones del tratado existente, desde la epoca de la Guerra que concluyó con la paz de 1.804. hasta el presente: el importe de los perjuicios que por dichos actos hayan resultado al Real Erario ó á los Vasallos Españoles; y la facilidad ó dificultad de producir una prueba competente de todo ello. = Como es urgente el reunir estos datos en el Ministerio de mi cargo y por ahora no debe

quiere toda la exactitud que seria necesaria cuando llegase el caso de un examen ó liquidacion formal; quiere S. M. prevenga V.E. álas Autoridades dependientes del Ministerio de su cargo procuren remitir quanto antes los datos ó noticias que tengan ó adquieran sobre el asunto, para que desde luego pueda formarse algun juicio sobre las indemnizaciones que S. M. puede pretender; sin que esto impida el que despues con mas conocimiento puedan, si fuere necesario, rectificarse ó perfeccionarse los datos y noticias que se adquieran sobre el asunto: en la inteligencia de que con esta fecha comunico tambien por mi parte las Ordenes correspondientes al Ministro y Consules de S. M. en los Estados Unidos de America para la misma averiguacion por parte de aquellos empleados en lo que respectivamente les corresponda."

Lo que de Real orden traslado reservadamente á V. E. para su inteligencia, gobierno y pronta remision de los documentos que se esperan anteriormente. Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Madrid 31 de Julio de 1817

D.

Por. Virrey del Perú.

Sir J. B. Prevosts of 8th July 818

Order of Spanish Govt respecting
aid by U. S. to the Patriots—

TRANSLATION

Ministry of War.

Most Excellent Sir:

The Secretary of the Department of State in a private official note of June 24th last tells me the following:

"Since the year 1902 there has been pending between the Government of Spain and that of the United States of America an arrangement looking to the completion and mutual satisfactory settlement of the indemnities or compensations on account of the damages reciprocally caused by the Government and the Vassals of Spain on the one hand and the Government and the Citizens of the United States on the other against the law of Nations and of the Treaty existing between the two Nations; and the time from which the said indemnities or damages which caused them to be counted from the time of the war between Spain and England, which ended in the Peace of 1801. It is likely that the manner of appraising and describing such injuries and the indemnities going with them will be the institution of a mixed commission of persons of the two Nations which would decide the cases brought before it; but as it might also happen that both Governments may take the decision of a lump sum settlement of the indemnities it becomes more necessary to bring together from all parts and in particular from the various points of Spanish America some data which are not as yet as accurate as an extensive examination of each case would make them would at least be sufficiently so to enable H.M. to form an idea of the claims which he may for his part bring against the Government of the United States, for the injuries that the Agents of the said United States or its Citizens may have caused to the Spanish

Government

Government and Vassals in violation of the law of Nations and of the Treaty existing since the war which terminated with the Peace of 1801 up to date. The present investigation is not intended to inquire into the nature of the grievances in their political aspect nor to ascertain the degree of connivance or neglect that may be charged to the Government or its Agents in the grievances or injuries caused, but to ascertain their existence; estimate the amount of the damage done; and supply the data or foundation upon which the proof of the facts rests. This is the method used by the Government of the United States to bring out the injuries done to it and its Citizens by the Agents of the Government or Vassals of Spain; and that is the very thing which H. M. wishes to do also on his part. To that effect the King wishes that all The Departments in the Branches of their respective Provinces institute inquiry (although it be for approximate figures) of the injuries which may have been done to the Spanish Government and Vassals at the hands of the Agents of the American Government and its Citizens ~~of America~~ in the period above referred to; and to that effect there shall be issued the proper orders to the Authorities under the several Departments so that they may be informed of the facts, their effects and circumstances. As we are not yet in position to proceed with a formal examination or liquidation but only to form an approximate estimate, it is the will of H. M. that care be taken to avoid for the present any publicity and announcement on the subject which might under other viewpoints have some bad effect and that only the respective Authorities and commercial consulates

will

will supply out of the information they may have or get such data as may serve to form a general opinion which is desired at present. Among the injuries caused to Spain and Spanish Vassals by the Agents of the Government and Citizens of America concerning which there will be occasion to ask for indemnity ~~ought to be~~ all ~~lost but classed~~ for those acts committed by American citizens the object of which was to carry on hostilities on possessions of H. M. and foment the uprising of those Provinces since the expedition of Friar Don Francisco Miranda from 1806 up to the present date. Therefore, there should be included in the estimate of damages done to the Royal Treasury and individuals by the attacks on the Floridas and the Internal Provinces in 1810 and 1811 and following years by expeditions on and outfitted in Territory of the United States, and led by Citizens of the States, in whole or in part. The damage done by maritime expeditions of the same kind which have contributed to foment the uprising and aid and abet the insurgents in various parts of Spanish America: the outfitting of privateers and other vessels in the United States which have carried on hostilities against our Commerce; and for any other act originating in the Territory of the United States, or committed by its Citizens from the time above stated up to the present with the effect of doing injury to the Government and Vassals of Spain. The Authorities to whom Y. E. will apply for that information must not lose sight of the main object of this inquiry which is not so much into the hostility of the acts in question as into the pecuniary effects thereof, that is to say the computation of the damage done. So they must confine themselves

to

to investigating the truth of the acts, their origin on American Territory or cooperation in them by Agents of the Government or Citizens of the United States. State in what way the law of Nations and the stipulations of the existing Treaty have been infringed by them since the time of the war which ended in the Peace of 1801 up to date; the amount of damage done by such acts to the Royal Treasury or to the Spanish Vassals and the ease or difficulty of producing proper proof of it all. As it is urgent to gather all those data in the Ministry in my charge and for the present it is not required to show the full accuracy that would be necessary when the time comes for a formal examination or liquidation, H. M. wishes Y. E. to warn the Authorities under the Ministry in your charge to endeavor to forward as soon as possible the data or reports that they have or may get on the subject in order that some idea may be formed at once on the indemnities that H. M. may claim; without this standing in the way of what they may on further examination and if found necessary rectify or improve in the data or reports that may be obtained on the subject: in the understanding that on this date I also forward for my part the suitable ILstructions to the Minister and Consuls of H. M. in the United States of America to conduct the same inquiry by those employees in so far as they are respectively concerned."

All of which I forward confidentially to Your Excellency by Royal order for your information, guidance and early delivery of the documents above stated. May God guide Y. E. many years.

Madrid, July 31, 1817.

To the Viceroy of Peru.

J. B. Provost —

Lima 27th July 1818.

Sir

In my last of the 8th July by Captain Rea of the America I enclosed the original document to which I have since referred and at the same time acquainted you of my intention to proceed to the northwest coast on board of his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Blossom, in order to receive the surrender of the establishment on the Columbia River and there to hoist the american Flag — I have now the honor to transmit a copy of the orders to Captain Sheriff on that subject and to announce to you my arrival at this place on my way thither — The Vice King has not yet fulfilled his promise as to the Beaver and the Cantor, both of which are still without a clearing, he however affects good faith and I have thought it most prudent to delay a written communication until a future day

From the peculiar situation of things in this section

I shall feel it incumbent on me to wait the further instructions of your department and shall not of course upon my return from the North west Coast proceed to the U States until I can learn the Pleasure of the President to whom I pray you to signify such my determination — I have been obliged at times to assume a discretion the exercise of which perhaps was not contemplated but I hope the result will exempt me from censure

I have the honor to be Sir with great respect Your most obed Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State -

Prevost, J. B. – Lima, 27 July 1818.

Rec^d 1 Nov.
Ans^d 10 July 1820.

Arrives at Lima, on his way to Columbia R. –
The Beaver & Canton not yet released –
Shall wait instructions before he returns –

Enclosure – Com. Bowles to Capt. Shirreff
for surrendering Columbia R. to U.S.

/ Copy /.

His Majesty's Ship Amphion
Buenos Ayres May 30th 1818—

Sir

It being the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent that the settlement on the River Columbia of which the Americans were dispossessed during the late war should in pursuance to the first article of the treaty of Ghent / without however acknowledging their right to this possession / be restored to the Government of the United States, you will detach H. M. S. the Blossom with the accompanying letters from Earl Bathurst to the partners of the North West Company, directing her Captain to cooperate with any other British civil or military authority on the spot in restoring the said settlement to any American officer empowered to receive it, and having done so to return and rejoin you without loss of time.

If the U. S. Sloop of war the Ontario should be charged with the service on the part of

To
H. Shirreff Esqre
Captain of H. M. S. Andromache
and senior officer of
H. M. Ships on the Eastern Coast
of South America—

that Government you will make any arrangement with her Captain on the subject, which circumstances may require.

I am
Sir
Your obedient Servant
signed Wm Brooks
Commodore

Encl. to A.A. Prevost's of 27 July 1818.

Com. Brooks (Br.) to Capt. Sherriff.
for surrendering Columbia River
to U. States [illegible] 30 May 1818

Duplicate

Monte Rey New Caliyornia Novemb.r 11.th 1818

Sir.

In conformity with mine of the 27.th of July which I had the honor to address to your Department from Lima, I proceeded in his Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War Blossom to the mouth of the Columbia and entered the River on the first of October following — a few days thereafter Docil on the Sixth, as you will perceive by referring to a Copy of the act of Surrender marked A. I received in the name and on the part of the U.States the possession of the Establishment at Fort George, made under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent by Captain Hickey of the Royal Navy, in compliance with the orders of the Prince Regent for that purpose signified to him through the Earl of Bathurst — The British Flag was thereupon lowered and that of the U.States hoisted in its stead, where it now waves both in Token of possession and of Sovereignty.

The Establishment of which the annexed Sketch marked B. will give you a correct Idea, has been considerably extended and improved by the agents of the North West Company of Canada, who will continue to occupy and protect it under our Flag until it shall please the President to give orders for their Removal — I will however suggest that when such disposition shall take place, time ought to be granted in a ratio with the distance to enable them to obtain the means of transporting the property deposited there, consisting of dry Goods Furs and Implements of trade to a large amount — Shortly after the ceremony of surrender I received a Note on this subject from Mr. Keith the Gentleman whose Signature accompanies that of Captain Hickey, which together with a Copy of my answer also marked B. is submitted for your inspection — A sense of justice would have dictated the appearance I have given him in reply, but I had a further motive which was that of subsiding the apprehensions excited by the abrupt visit of the Ontario It appeared to me prudent in this view to take no notice of the suggestion relative to a discussion of Boundary and to avoid any intimation of immediate or of future Removal, as either might have induced him to form a Settlement elsewhere on the River and thus

give rise to collisions between the two Governments which may now be wholly prevented.

The Bay is spacious, contains several anchoring places in a sufficient depth of water, and is by no means so difficult of Ingress as has been represented — The exploring the eastern coast has probably cherished an impression so favorable to their interest, growing out of the incompleat Survey of Lieut. Broughton made under the orders of Van Couver in 1792. — It is true that there is a Bar extending across the mouth of the River, at either extremity of which are at times appalling Breakers, but it is equally true that it affords at the lowest tides a depth of twenty one feet of water, throughout a passage exempt from them, of nearly a league in width — The Blossom carrying more Guns than the Ontario, encountered a change of wind while in the Channel was compelled to anchor and then again under way to tack and beat in order to reach the Harbor, yet found a greater depth and met with no difficulty either then or on leaving the Bay. — The Survey, marked C. may be relied upon for its accuracy, the bearings distances and soundings were taken by Captain Hickey, who was kind enough to lend himself to the examination and to favor me with this result — It is the more interesting as it shews that with the aid of Buoys the entrance to vessels of almost any Tonnage may be secured — In addition to this, it is susceptible of compleat defence, because a ships after passing the Bar in order to avoid the breaking of the Sea on one of the Banks, is obliged to bear up directly for the Knoll forming the Cape, at all times to approach within a short distance of its Base and most frequently there to anchor. Thus a small Battery erected on this point, would in conjunction with the Guns on the opposite side so endanger the approach as to deter an Enemy however daring from the attempt — This outlet the only one between the 48° and 53° degrees of Latitude embraces the entire range of Country from the ocean to the mountains and the Interior writes the advantage of a water communication throughout by means of the many Streams tributary to the Columbia, two of which discharge opposite to each other within 35. leagues of the Port are navigable and nearly of equal magnitude with the Columbia river. — The ocean teems with the (mustela lutris) Otter. the Seal and the Whale while the mainland affords in innumerable quantities the (mustela lutris common Otter) / the Bear the Buffaloe the Beaver and the whole variety of Deer —

It has been shewn by those exploring this Coast that the Climate towards 53. assumes a mildness unknown in the same Latitude on the Eastern side of the Continent — Without digressing to speculate upon the cause, I will mer

State that seat is particularly the fact in latitude 46. 16. the site of Fort George — the
mercury during the winter seldom descends below the freezing point, when it does so, is
rarely stationary for any number of days and the severity of the season is more determined
by the quantity of water than by its congelation — The Rains usually commence with November
and continue to fall partially until the latter end of March or beginning of april, a benign
Spring succeeds and when the Summer heats obtain, they are so tempered by Showers as
seldom to suspend Vegetation — I found it sufficient on my arrival and during a
Fortnight they experienced no change of Weather to retard its Course — The Soil is
good, all the Cereal graminæ and tuberous plants may be cultivated with advantage
and the Waters abound in Salmon Sturgeon and other Varieties of Fish —
The natives in appearance as well as in character differ essentially from those
with us — They are less in Stature, more delicately formed and singular in the shape
of the Head, which in Infancy during a certain term is compressed between two small
plates of Wood or Metal, so as in its growth to retain the semblance of a Wedge — They
are cheerful inquisitive sagacious, possess fewer of the vices attributed to the Savage
and are less addicted to Cruelties in War: — Scalping is unknown to them and a Prisoner
suffers the infliction of no other punishment than that of becoming Slave to his Captor,
and as they neither sow, nor reap, an Observer cannot easily discern in what the
Servitude consists — The wants of the One are supplied by his own address in the use of
the Bow and the Spear, while those of the other require the same efforts and equal skill
to their gratification — The Language on this side of the Falls bears a strong analogy
with that of Nutka, so much so that with the aid of a Spanish Vocabulary of the latter
attached to the Voyage of Valdez, I could, notwithstanding the imperfection in this mode
of conveying and of Planning sounds, express my wants and be perfectly understood. —
I met with several of the Natives who had heretofore volunteered on board of some one of our
Vessels in their fur excursions, one or two of whom had acquired a sufficient knowledge
of our Language to speak with ease and were particularly solicitous to embark with us.
I regret that I could not collect any data, upon which to ground an estimate
of the Furs gathered on the Columbia, it was impossible for reasons that are obvious,
Comcomly has undertaken to number those of the other tribes on the Coast and shipped to
Canton of which he appropriates the Sixth to the American — He may be correct in the
quantity, but I doubt whether the portion be so great, as it frequently happens that
the English Adventurer consigns his Stock to our Country men in order to participate in

the Benefit of a Market, from a direct intercourse with which, he is excluded by the law
of his Country — Perhaps I have gone too much into detail, but it appeared to me that
by exhibiting the importance of the Position only, I should not have fulfilled the object of
the President; that it was equally incumbent upon me to present a view of the Country, of its
Inhabitants, of its resources, of its approach and of its means of defence — I shall now
conclude with the relation of an occurrence which may and ought to influence
the course to be adopted and pursued at this Station —

The Speculations of Humboldt his glowing description of the soil and Climate of
this Province, have probably given a new direction to the ambition of Russia and decided
its Emperor to the acquisition of Empire in America — In the 1815. the settlements of the
Power did not reach to the Southward of 55° /a/ and were of no consideration although
dignified by them with the title of Russian America — In the Commencement of the
year two distinct establishments were made of a different and of a more important
character — The first at Ross one of the Sandwich Islands, the other in this Vicinity
within a few leagues of S. Francisco the most Northerly Possession of Spain situated in
37. 50. — I subjoin a plan of the Coast marked D. which I procured from a Member of the Govern
at the Sandwich Islands and at the same time learned that its Augmentation had become
so considerable as to excite serious alarm — Two Russian Ships left this on their way
thither a few days anterior to our arrival, the one having on board Mechanics of every
description together with Implements of husbandry — We passed sufficiently near
Ross as to distinguish the Coast with some precision and to ascertain that it has
an open road, a circumstance that renders the Position liable to many objections if intended
to be permanent; in other respects the choice is judicious, it enjoys a climate like
that of Columbia, is environed by a beautiful Country and its proximity to an Ocean
and enables the Russian to partake of the numerous Herds of Black Cattle and Horses
that have been multiplying there for the last fifty years — The Port of S. Francis is one of
most convenient capacious and safe in the world, wholly without defence and in the neighborhood
of a feeble diffused and disaffected Population — Under all these circumstances may we not
infer dreary to the early possession of this Harbor and ultimately to the Sovereignty of Upper
California? Surely the growth of a State on these shores, scarcely emerged from the
State, guided by a Chief who seeks not to emancipate but to install, is an event
all to be deprecated! An event the mere apprehension of which should have
to excite the jealousies of the Atlantic States, so far at least, as to induce the cautionary measure
of Preserving a Station which may serve as a Barrier to a northern aggrandizement

I have not been able to gather other information respecting the settlement at Aloos than that of an appearance of its extreme; a fact corroborated by the visit of the two ships to those Islands in their route hither — The Russians are not yet such enterprizing navigators as to augment sea risks by extending a voyage several thousand miles without an object — Such was the case in this instance unless connected with the settlement as they had sailed from Lima abundantly supplied prior to any visit to that City in April last — Those Islands yield the sandal wood so much esteemed in China and have been resorted to by our people for years past not only in search of this valuable article, but of the necessary stock of fresh provisions to supply the wants of the Crew during their cruize on the North W. Coast How far this intercourse may be affected hereafter by this encroachment is also a subject for the consideration of the President

I have taken the liberty to enclose a note of the authorities Spanish as well as English, that have fallen under my view illustrating the discovery of the Columbia by Mr Gray in 1791 — Its subsequent occupation in 1811. by which the sovereignty of the soil was completed to the exclusion of any European Claimant, and a fact of which the surrender of the sole establishment on the river is conclusive evidence.

I have the honor to be Sir
with great consideration your most
obed.t humble Servt

J. B. Brewer

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

/a/. chart of the discoveries of Russian navigators published by order of the Empress in 1802.
referred by Humbold in his new Spain transl.n 2.d vol. page 270. edit

Prevost. John B. — Montreal

Rec? 17 July 1819.
Ans? 10 July 1820.

Copy Letter of J. Keith & answer

Fort George Columbia River 6 October
1818 —

J. B. Prevost Esq.

Sir

Now that restitution of the Settlement
has been made and that the Northwest Company are still allowed to
occupy it in the prosecution of their commercial pursuits, I take the li-
berty to put to you the following important Queries. I shall therefore
a candid and explicit Reply — Whether or not you feel authorized
on behalf of the Agents to tender me any assurance or to afford any
security that no abandonment or relinquishment of said Settlement
will be claimed by your Government in favor of any of its Agents
& the exertions and exclusion of said Northwest Company prior to
the final decision of the right of Sovereignty & the country between
the respective Governments — and pending such discussion, as also
in the event of such Sovereignty being confirmed to the Agents may
the Northwest Company implicitly rely on the justice and equity of
your Government, that adequate allowance will be made for
any extension or amelioration of aforesaid Settlement and the
Trade dependent thereon of which circumstances may from time to
time during the Occupancy

I have the honor &c

Signed James Keith acting for self and
Nor. Company

Received 1818 Oct. 19 — Mr. Prevost

Fort George Columbia River October 1813.

Sir

In answer to your note of this morning I have the
honor to state that the principal object of the President in sending
me thus far, was to obtain such information of the place, of its
Harbour and of its commercial importance as might enable him
to submit to the consideration of Congress measures for the protection
and extension of the establishment - From hence you will
perceive that until the sense of the Government may be taken
upon my report, any operations I might offer to meet the wishes
expressed by you, would be at once unauthorized & unavailing -

I however sir have no hesitation in saying that I
do not hereafter comport with the views of the nation & foster the
settlement, any claim of the North West Company participated by
the subjects of Britain will be liquidated with great liberality
and that should its policy induce a cession of exclusive rights
it will be measured by our removal without sufficient notice
to prevent loss and injury to the Company

I cannot take my leave sir without expressing
my approbation of the manner in which an establishment
so precarious has been managed, nor without offering
a hope that the same judicious course may be pursued

under the charge of Flag for its Escape, until the pleasure
of the President can be known

Signed J B Swearingen

Jas Keith

Copy Letter by J. Smith to Lawson

Copy act of Surrender. & acknowledgment A

In Obedience to the Commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent signified in a Dispatch from the Right Honorable Earl Bathurst addressed to the Partners or Agents of the North West Company bearing date 27th Jany. 1818. and in Obedience to subsequent orders dated the 26th July last from Wm. Hillyar Esqr. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Andromache

We the Undersigned do in Conformity to the first article of the Treaty of Ghent restore to the Government of the United States through its Agent J. B. Prevost Esq. the Settlement of Fort George on the River Columbia.

Given under our Hands in Triplicate at Fort George Columbia River this 6th of October 1818.

T. Huskey Capt. of his Majesty's Ship Blossom

Jas Keith of the North West Company

I do hereby acknowledge to have this day received on behalf of the Government of the United States the possession of the Settlement designated on the other side in Conformity

to the first article of the treaty of Ghent

Given under my hand in Legislative at
Fort George Columbia River this 6 Octr 1818

Signed J. J. Astor
Agent for Astoria

A.

act of Surrender & acknowledgt

Note of authorities

Relacion del viage hecho por las Goletas
Sutil y Mexicana in 1792 published in 1802. page 157.

Introduction to the same page 95

Chart accompanying the work in which the mouth of the Columbia is stated only as an entrance "Ensenada" by Heceta & Quadra & not as the discovery is described

Maurelle the Pilot also published an account of the voyage - This work has been translated by Barrington & is referred to in the instructions to Peron

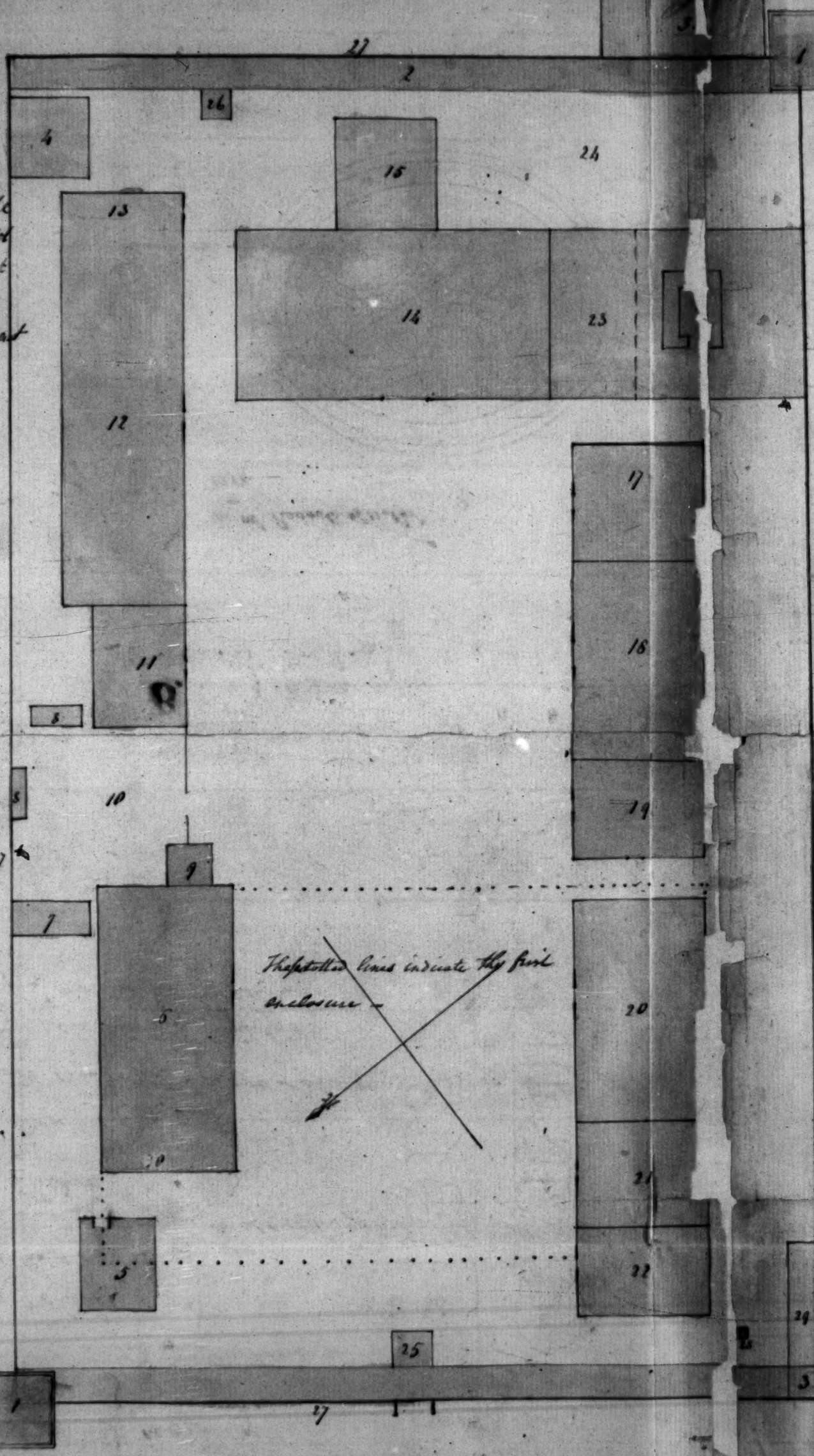
Van Couver 1st Vol. genl. edit. 210. 214. 215.

2d Vol 74. Observatory incorporated with the report of Lt Broughton Mears. who also perceived the Sutil but could discover no entrance & examined the northern point to disappointment 3 Sleeps it still bears.

Mr. Ramsay's Map of the discovery by Capt. Foy
in the Ramsay's Map of the discovery by Capt. Foy
1818

B

This Plan of the settlement of Fort George. Columbia River was taken in October 1818
by Lieut. Wauman. R.N. & H.C. Ships



References

1 Block Houses 15 feet Square
2 Gallerys 151 feet by 7.—
3 Look out house 7 feet square
4 Dwelling house and Office 15 feet Square.
5 Grain Store 17 by 15.
6 Residence of the principal Merchant 36 by 25 including a Writing Office.—
7 Bakers shop 15 by 7.
8
9 a Well not finished
10 Court Yard 30 by 35
11 Gentlemans dwelling house 23-18
12 Mens Mess Room 70 by 18
13 Black Smiths shop 8 by 25.
14 House not finished
27 for the resident Merchants and Gentlemen 60 by 30
15 Kitchen 19 by 21
16 Powder Magazine 15 feet Square
17 Indian Store 22 by 25
18 Baleing Store 38 by 25
19 Equip Store 20 by 25
20 Provision Store 42 by 25
21 Day by Ration Store 20 by 25
22 Receiving Store 18 by 25
23 Waste Ground
24 Poultry Yard
25 Front Entrance
26 Back Do
27 Piles of fir 12 feet by 6 Inches in diameter
28 Flag staff. 29 Coopers Shop

Men of the Number and description of the population

James Keith Esqr
3 Clerks
Surgeon
Overseer
} exclusive of

Whites including Canadians Mechanics

Natives of Otoheite

Natives of the place

Trappers & Canadian Voyageurs employed in gathering Furs
men and Children

Men of Property -

In dry goods furs &c. £30.000 Sterling

Arms &c. also private property.

heavy 18 pdrs mounted in the square

6 - pdrs

4 pdr Carronades

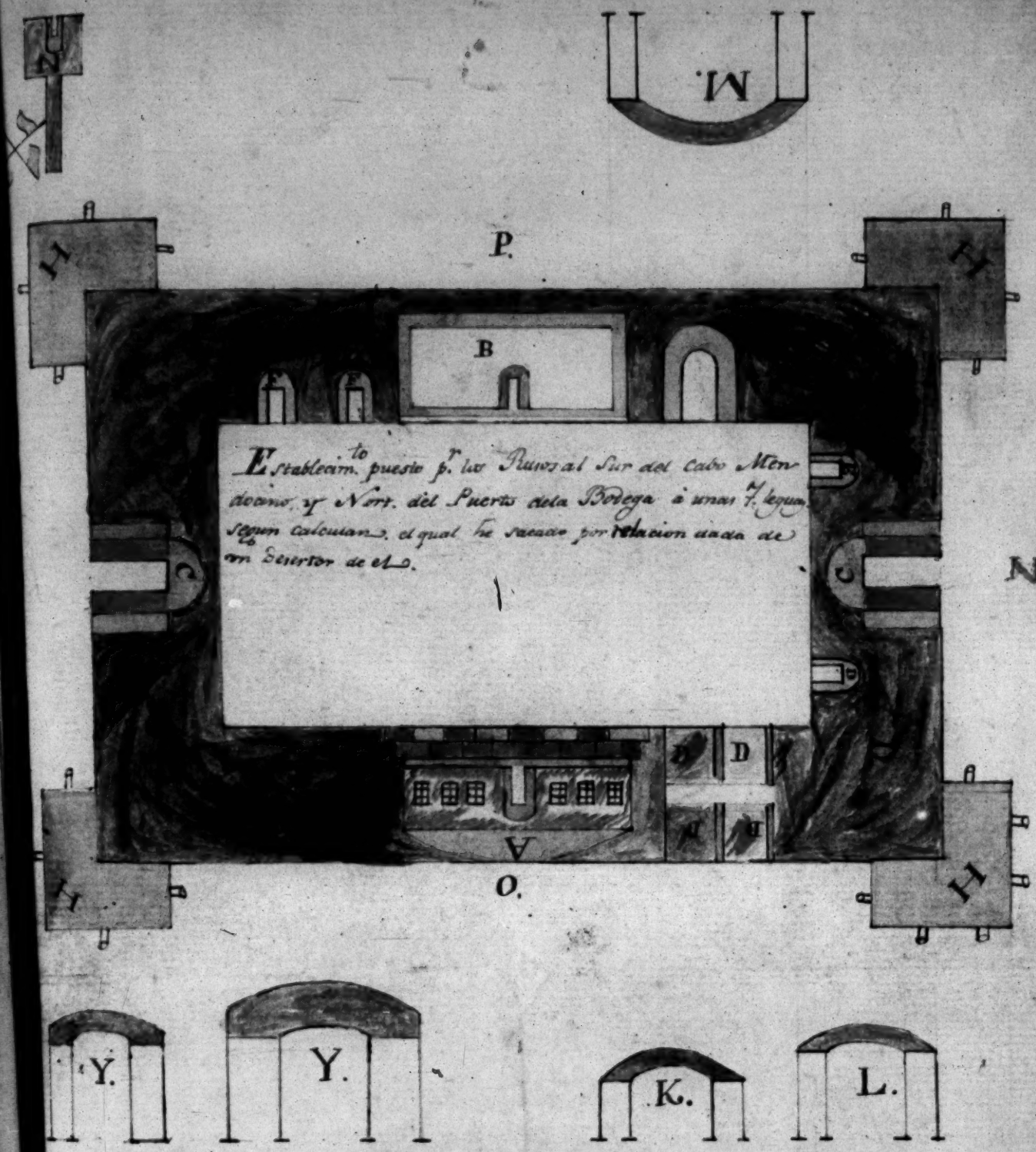
6 pr. 6 Horses

Swivels —

with all necessary Ammunition &c.

B. Plan of Settlement on the Columbia — Fort George

In ms. Report of 11 Mar 1818



Estableçim.to puesto p.r los Rusos al Sur del Cabo Mendocino, y Norte. del Puerto dela Bodega à unas 7. leguas Segun Calculan, el qual he sacado por relacion dada de un Desertor de el.

A. Casa del Comand.te Corcoff.
B. Cocina de Corcoff, y dela Gente.
C. Puertas de entradas en el Establecim.to
D. Puerta p.a los Almacenes de Ropa
E. Casa del Escribano.
F. Almacen de Viveres.
G. Vivienda delos Rusos.
H. Rebellines con 4 h. Canones.
Y. Astilleros donde construyen un Bergantin.
K. Casa para Pano.
L. Herreria.
M. Corral techados p.a el Ganado mayor y menor.
N. Molino de Viento p.a Harinas.

El Lienzo de Oriente y poniente es de 80. brazas; el de Sur à Norte de 60.

La fabrica toda se compone de fuertes tablones de Madera: Calafateados sus techos.

Segun declaracion del desertor Ruso nombrado Gregor (Gregorio) Chucano el pueblo se compone de 18. Rusos Europeos, 3. hijos de estos, y 100. Coniacas.

Declaro Haver 80. Caberas de Ganado Vacuno, Cien Lanar, y 30. Caballos.

San Juan.co 27. de Octubre de 1816.

J. M. C.

Mr Mr Prevost's of 11 Ft

Nov 1816

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 17 July 1819.

Lima January 15th 1819.

Sir

I have the honor to announce my arrival at this Place and to enclose the result of the Cruize of the North West Coast written at Monte Rey — I have added a copy of the sentence of restoration in the case of the Caulon and hope to have time to subjoin that of the Beaver — They papers are now in the possession of their respective Captains and prepared for Sea — The Government is not in a situation to refund the value of the Cargoes and I have solicited their claims to be liquidated in order that I may forward them upon Department — The Pallas are daily expected under Capt Martin who will be accompanied by Lord Cochrane as Admiral of this Fleet — I really do not perceive preparations to resist the force anticipated — The consternation is great and the desolation beyond description —

I regret that I cannot enter into details

as the Vessel by which this is to be conveyed is already under
way — Captain Shiefs Letter in every instance appeared on
examination to answer my purpose and I take great pleasure
in forwarding the Copy of an address which he received —

I have the Honor to be Sir with
great Consideration
Your very Obt Servt
W Bowes

The Hon.ble J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

Prevost, John B. — Lima, Jan'y. 15, 1819.

Rec'd July 17.
Ans'd July 10, 1820.

Callao, 12th month 19th 1818.

Much respected friend

We yesterday first saw W. Blanco (if that is his name) the Gentleman in company with you the other day on the Quay who has informed us the subscribers of the interest in which you took in our behalf, to the Vice King in presenting him Captain Paddock's letter &c. - the result has been as favourable as we could wish - Pass. orders for his papers to be delivered with liberty for him to proceed to sea, also for the other ships to have a free communication with the shore. we thus far take this method of returning you our grateful thanks for the politeness given us; and hope a similar disposition will be manifested by any American Commander - if an opportunity should occur in assisting any English Ships similarly situated - with respect we subscribe

Your sincere friends

Signed

Fred.k Luther - Ship Rapsell of New Bedford
John Brown - " John Adam of Nantucket
Peter Paddock - Thomas of - Do.

To
Captain Sheriff
of His Britannic Majesty's Ship
Andromache

In W. Prevost's of 15

Jan: 1819.

Secion 266. de Junta de Aportad.^xo celebrada en Lima à 19. de Nov.^re de 1818.

Vista en Junta de Aportadexo la Causa sobre la detencion de la Fraz.^ta Anglo-Amexicana Beaber en el Puerto de Falcahuano, remitida por el Exmō. Sōr. Virey Superintend.^te Pṙal. de Rl. Hacienda, para que se prosedieve por el mexito de Justicia que resultave de ella: Haviendose examinado los Documentos que exivio su Cap.^n y Sobre-Cargo D.^n Ricardo Cleveland, y resultando ser legitimos y los que con arreglo à Ordenanza deben traer las Embarcaciones, constando ademas que su arribada al citado Pto fuè por la precisa necesidad que tenia de Viveres fresco, agua, y especialm.^te de Leña, por cuya falta habian hecho uso de algunos Palos de Respeto, y que las Armas que conducian constan en sus facturas ser con destino p.^a la Costa NO, como tambien que la Navegacion que trahia d.^l Pto de Nueva Yorc, de su salida para la dha Costa, Islas del Japon y el Canton no se opone àsu arribada al citado de Falcahuano: Fueron de vnanime parecer, no ser de buena presa dha Fragata y su Cargam.^to, y que en su consequencia se le entregue al Ref.^do Cap.^n y Sobre cargo, con la parte de este que se remitiò de aquel Puerto, reservando le su derecho, por todo lo que se ha vendido y distribuyd.^o de ōrd.^n del S.^r Intend.^te de la Provincia de Concepcion que se avsò el consecuen.^to de

esta causa, para que use de èl donde convenga, y para que se le entreguen los Autos al Excmo. Sr. Virey Superintendte Grāl. para los fines de Ordenanza = Ant.o Vacas = Juan Paresa = Josè de la Azucena = Eugenio Cortes = Fran.co de Miangolarra = Dr. Mauricio Calex = SS.r Jose Maria Forte =

Translation

7

Re Mr Provosts of 15

Jan: 1814.

Pza de la Sentencia del Bergantin Cañon

Pza en Pzma de Aparadero la Causa sobre la detencion
del Bergantin Inglez Americano Cañon en el Puerto de
Talcahuano, remitida por el Excelentisimo Señor Intey
Superintendente General de Real Hazienda para que
se procediese por el merito de Justicia que resultare de ella:
Examinados los Documentos que exivieron en Capitan
Sant Pzmson, y el Sobre Cargo Don Francisco Cossin,
echan Reconocido ser legitimos, y lo que expresiene
deben traer todas las Embarcaciones por las Ordenanzas,
y Embiando ser efectiva la necesidad que tubieron de
arribar a dho Puerto para Remediar las averias
que habia sufrido el Bergue, y que las armas que
conducian contra dem Jacmzar era con destino para
la Costa de V.S., como tambien que la Navegacion
que traian del de Valen, Puerto dem salida p.
el dela expresada Costa, y Cañon, no se opone a
su Arribada en el Referido de Talcahuano. Hacen
demas mine parece se les debuelva el Bergantin, y su Cargamento, y que en su con
segnencia se le entregue al Capitan y Sobrecar
go con la parte del Cargamento que se remitio
del citado Puerto, reservandoles su derecho por
todo lo que se ha vendido de este y empleado p.
auxilio del Exercito Real de dicho Puerto de
orden del Señor Governador Intendente de la Pro-
vincia de Concepcion, que se abocó el conocim
de esta Causa, para que usen de el donde
corresponde, y como les combenga. Debuelvan
seles todos los documentos, y pasense los autos

al Excelentisimo Señor Capitan de Fragata Comandante General
para los fines de Ordenanza= Antonio Salcedo=
Juan Parejo= Eugenio Correa= Jose de la Guardia=
Francisco de Arriangolarra= Doctor Gaspar Rico
Calero= Secretario Jose Gaspar Sosa=

D.to Dia Excelentisimo a Lima y Diziembre quinze de mil ochocientos diez
y ocho= Vistas estas Causas formadas sobre la detencion y aprehension de la Fragata Inglesa nombrada Beaber y el Bergantin Carmen que Fueron de Salcedo hallandose ultimamente reunidos sobre dicho Buque por la Junta de Secuestros à consequencia de la Instruccion q se declarada al Juzgado de Guerra por el Decreto de siete de Agosto del corriente año. Se aprueban desde luego las Providencias de la referida Junta comunicadas en sus despachos a estos con q se concluye la actuacion; y para que se lleven à devido cumplimiento en las partes q comprehende, vuelvan al Señor Comandante de Sporaderos que las ha remitido= Pezuela= Murbrica de Otero= Arieta= Sotelo de Otero= Bal

Ja Mr. Prevosts of 15 Jan: 1819.

J. B. Provost —

Recd 3 July.

St Iago de Chile 20 March 1819.

Sir

Leaving at home that the capricious conduct of Captain Biddle had caused much excitement at Valparaiso, I thought it best to take advantage of a passage offered me by Capt. Shirreff and to proceed forthwith to this City — It is indeed true, that circumstances very different from those which prevailed when I left this, are now indulged towards my Countrymen, and unfortunately the letters received by the Ambassador have not been of a character to appease them — It appears that one of the Passengers introduced by Capt. Biddle into the Harbor, was an Officer of distinction and Nephew of the Vice King and that he actually abused the confidence of Capt. B. by detailing the imperfect state of the preparations for invasion — This Intelligence together with the facts which they before possessed has induced the Secretary of State to address a note to me for the consideration of the President, a copy of which I have now the honor to subjoin — I did not feel myself authorized to enter into any discussions with him and of course confined my reply to a simple acknowledgment of its receipt, a copy of which is also herewith transmitted —

I know not what may be the sense of the President upon the communication now submitted to his view, nor do I know the course

he may be pleased to adopt in relation to this Government, but I
Hope that the occurrence will suggest the propriety of some general
inhibiting Ships of War hereafter from taking monies on freight the pro
of Foreigners and particularly of Belligerents — It is a practice that
of late years crept into the British Navy, a practice destructive of the
Service, the moral sense of duty is silenced by the prospect of gain, a
is esteemed not so much for its dangers as for its Profit, and the destination of a
is changed or a cruize protracted to the attainment of an object, alway
involving the dignity of its Flag and too often its Neutrality —

At Lima the whole is a covert smuggling and midnight hawk
in direct opposition to the laws of the land, so that the Flag intended for
protection of the rights of its own Citizens, is engaged by its Commander
in violating those of the Power upon whom it was contemplated to op
and he while claiming redress for injuries sustained, is committing
wrongs for which he ought equally to answer —

I am gratified that the President has thought proper to
the Macedonia on this Coast, as several aggressions have lately
committed by the Spanish Citizens upon our Whaling Ships, a
repetition of which will not now take place — They are not of
magnitude as to the amount plundered, but the injury is incalc
because by depriving the Whaler of his bread or water, he may
lose the whole season in procuring his supply — I shall furn
Capt. Downes with a memorandum of the cases which have reach
me and will at the same time intimate to him the propriety of

making known to the several Spanish Authorities on the Coast his
instructions as to this class of our Citizens together with his determination
to protect them from the outrages to which they have been subject — I
have taken pains during my voyage to ascertain the number of
vessels of this description now in these seas, and I think I may
safely compute them at one hundred american and about thirty English
I omitted in my last to touch upon the subject of Capt. Wickey
whose attention and kindness throughout a voyage of six weeks
had been unremitting — When he first proposed to me to accompany him
I hinted at the propriety of furnishing a portion of the supplies, he
refused to listen to me saying that he had an abundance and that
he was only complying with the friendly intentions of his own Government
in receiving me as a Passenger — If the course I have taken shall
have met the views of the President, may not some expression of
approbation to the Minister at Washington prove necessary to Capt.
Wickey — I ought to apologize for the intimation but I feel so sensibly
the obligation to this Gentleman, that I could not suffer his hospitality
to pass without notice —

Shortly after leaving Callao we met the Patriot Fleet
consisting of three Frigates under the command of Lt. Cochrane
in its way to destroy the Spanish Ships of war at anchor in that
harbor — The result is not yet known, but unless thwarted by
winds I have little doubt of his success —

There has been an agent here for some months past

otherwise from the King of Sweden and although he had been authori
to make secret proposals of friendship in the name of his master y
from several circumstances I am inclined to believe that his mis
is one entirely of observation for the Emperor of Russia — he is
of acute and discerning mind, of good address familiar with the lan
and prosecutes great enterprise — he has visited the whole extent of
Chile and will leave this in a few days on his return home —

With every sentiment of consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your Ob. Ser.

J. W. Eaton

The Honble
John Q. Adams
Secretary of State
of the U States

In M. Revoil's of 20 Mar: 1819.

No 1.

Valparaiso 21 decem 6r 1818

Most excellent Sir: I had the honor to enclose the correspondence with Capt. Biddle of the U. S. Corvette relative to his obtaining stores and afterwards refusing to salute your Flag, I now forward to your Excellency a letter which I feel it to be my duty to write to that Officer yesterday; he has however put to sea to day in great haste leaving an anchor behind in this Bay —

Three Men who have deserted from the Ontario say that the American Corvette brought several Spaniards into this anchorage: which I hold to be a most flagrant act if not an act of direct hostility according to the law of Nations Enemies found in Ports or Harbors are no less Spies than if found in Posts and Garisons.

The Seamen also inform me that there were $ 20.000 dollars belonging to the Enemies of this State in the Corvette

his excelcy
the Supreme Director

Signed Cochrane

a true Copy Santiago de Chile 16 de Marzo 1819 Echeverria

Ld. J. B. Procesto of 20 March 1819.

Lord Cochrane to M. Echevarria.

Copy Letter from Lord Cochrane to the Secretary of State & Govt. dated Valparaiso 18th Decr. 1818.

Jn M. Peacock of 20 Mar: 1819.

Mui Señor Mio

Los notorios sentimientos de V.M. en favor de la causa americana, y el no haber en este pais ningun Ministro Publico de los Estados Unidos de la america del norte, por cuyo conducto se puedan elevar a este Gobierno las justas quejas que es te ha formado dela conducta del Caballero Biddle Comandante de la Corbeta Norte americano Ontario, me inducen a tomarme la libertad de manifestar a V.M. privadamente mis sentimientos sobre esta materia asiado en que de alguna manera se haga patente al Señor Presidente onroe lo que has sucedido.

El Capitan Biddle ha faltado a las reglas que el Derecho de entes prescribe a una potencia neutral entre dos Beligerantes, admitiendo a bordo de su Corbeta, segun manifiesta el documento 1. que tengo la honra de acompañar a V.M. en Copia, no solo ropiedades Enemigos, sino tambien Pasageros y Espias que estan reron al ancla en Valparaiso a bordo de la misma Corbeta ntario. No ignora V.M. que la ley de las naciones escluye a los ques de Guerra neutrales de las reglas prescriptas a los mercantes eso la suposicion de que, obrando su Comandantes bajo las ordenes mediatas de su gobierno, se comportaran siempre con arreglo a los incipios de buena fé, y de equidad, que deben servir de base a

todo Gobierno — Bajo este punto de vista, Vue estima muestra sorpresa al ver que el Capitan Biddle habia faltado de un modo inexcusable a la leyes de la cortesia y seguramente su Gobierno habria tomado la satisfaccion debida de este agravio como pudo haberlo teniendo de su parte la razon y la fuerza, a no estar fuertemente persuadido de que la conducta del Caballero Biddle estaba en directa oposicion con los sentimientos y la orden del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos —

Esta conducta ha sido para nosotros motivo de la mayor sorpresa cuanto que teniamos menos razon de esperar semejante proceder del oficial de una nacion, que tiene tanta analogia con la nuestra sobre el origen, principios y objeto de la revolucion, y su consecuencias ha sido las mas fatales, en razon de que el exemplo del Caballero Biddle ha abierto una gran brecha a nuestros derechos como potencia beligerante — En efecto el Comandante de la Fragata de M. B. andromaca, el Caballero Shirreff, animado sin duda por el exemplar del Caballero Biddle ha sacado del Callao Caudales considerables para Inglaterra o a bordo de su mismo buque, o en los otros que traen bajo sus ordenes, y es ocioso hablar de demostrar a Vno. los graves perjuicios que le seguiran a la causa general de la America de la continuacion de semejantes operaciones —

Si este Gobierno no hubiera atemperado la efervencia del Pueblo por la conducta del Caballero Biddle en Lima a su regreso

Valparaiso con el Comisionado del Virey Olhaberriague y Blanco
se hubiera visto en el conflicto de prohibir al Caballero Biddle la
entrada en ninguno de nuestros Puertos en su ultimo viage de
Lima, o de contradecir el celo justo de los Ciudadanos agraviados por
la violacion del derecho de Neutralidad, tan expresamente establecido
en el mensage ultimo del Presidente Monroe, respecto a la presente
lucha entre la America y la España — El Pueblo de Chile no
ignoraba que el Comandante Biddle habia recibido de manos del
Virey del Perú una espada de valor, en premio de su comportacion
en el Comisionado Olhaberriague y Blanco, quando le condujo a
Bordo de su Buque; y el Pueblo no ignoraba que aquella mision
envolvia una maniobra de espionage, executada bajo la salva-
guardia de un Pabellon neutral — Por consiguiente, que podia oponer
el Gobierno alas quejas que llego a escuchar sobre tan estraña
conducta del Caballero Biddle —

Si los sentimientos del Gobierno y de los Ciudadanos de los
Estados Unidos, no fuesen menos notorios, si actos repetidos no
hiesen descubierto que se reconocian expresamente nuestros
derechos como potencia beligerante, habriamos librado a otros medios
la reparacion de nuestra injuria; pero considerando que el Gobierno
y Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos desaprobarian altamente la
conducta del Caballero Biddle he creido de mi deber exponer a V.Mo.

con todos estos hechos, esperando que serian objeto de atencion en
la Republica del Norte, cuya liberalidad y justicia le ha grangeado
gran numero de amigos en esta parte del nuevo mundo —

Bajo el numero 2. acompaño a Vm. la traduccion literal que
se publico en nuestra Gazeta de los oficios que pasaron entre nuestro
vice almirante Lord Cochrane y el Caballero Biddle con motivo de
haberse negado el ultimo a saludar el pabellon nacional y Vm
podra juzgar por si mismo, al leer de la correspondencia, de que
parte esta la inconsequencia —

Tengo el honor de asegurar a Vm que soy con la mas
alta consideracion de Vm —

Joaquin de Echeverria

Santiago de Chile 16 de
marzo de 1819.

J. B. Reeves Esqr.

Y. Chile Branch 16 1819.

Mr. Echeverria to Mr. Reeves

The Secy of State. Don Joachim Echeverria, to M. Prevost.

Translation

Sir.

Your well known sentiments in favor of the American cause; and there being in this country no public minister from the United States of America, there's reason the just complaints which this government have against the conduct of Mr. Biddle, commander of the North American sloop of War Ontario, ~~these circumstances~~ as conveyed to his government, have induced me to take the liberty of communicating privately to you my sentiments on this subject, trusting that you will, in some shape, bring to the knowledge of President Monroe what has occurred.

Captain Biddle has not complied with the rules which the Laws of nations prescribe to a neutral power, in acts towards two belligerents, by conveying on board of his vessel (as Document No. 1 exhibits, a copy of which accompanies this) not only enemies property, but Patsanqeros & spies who were at anchor at Valparaiso on board of the same corvette Ontario.

You cannot be ignorant,

Sir

Sir. That the laws of nations exempt neutral vessells of war from the rules prescribed in the case of merchant vessells, under the supposition that their commanders, acting under the immediate orders of their government, will always be regulated, in their conduct, by the principles of good faith and equity, which ought to serve as a basis to all governments. Under this view of the subject, we were not a little surprised at finding that Captain Biddle had infringed, in an unexcusable manner, the laws of neutrality and assuredly this government would have taken due satisfaction for the offence, as it might have done, having reason and force on its side, had it not been firmly convinced, that the conduct of Mr. Biddle was in direct opposition to the sentiments and orders of the government of the United States.

This conduct has been to us a motive of the greatest surprise, in as much as we had less reason to expect a like proceeding from an officer of a nation, so analogous to our own in the origin, principles and object of the revolution — and its consequences have been most fatal, as the example of Mr. Biddle has made a great breach in our rights, as a belligerent nation.

In effect, the Commander of his Britannic Majesty's frigate, the Andromache, Mr. Shirreff, moved thereto no doubt by the example of Mr. Biddle, has shipped from Callao a considerable number of articles for England, either on board of his own vessels, or of others acting under his orders. — It would be needless to endeavour to demonstrate to you, Sir, the great prejudice that may accrue to the general cause of America, by the occurrence of similar transactions.

That this government appreciated the indignant feelings of the people excited by Mr Biddle in Lima on his return from Valparaiso with the officers of the Vice Roy Olhaberriaque & Blanco, was evinced by its opposition to their wishes, to prohibit Mr. Biddle from entering any of our ports in his last voyage from Lima; & by restraining the just zeal of its citizens, excited by the violation of the rights of neutrality, so expressly established in the last message of President Monroe in relation to the existing struggle between America and Spain.

The people of Chile were not ignorant that Captain Biddle had received a valuable sword from the hands of the Vice Roy of Peru as a reward for his conduct towards the officer Olhabernaque & Blanco, in taking him on board of his vessels; and the people were

not

In J. B. Prevost's (Translation) of 20 March 1819.
Mr. Echeverria to Mr. P.

not ignorant that the mission itself was a manoeuvre of espionage, executed under the protection of a neutral people. - Now could the government of course overlook the complaints that came to their ears concerning a conduct so singular on the part of Mr. Biddle.

If the sentiments of the government and of the citizens of the U.S. were not so well ascertained, if repeated acts had not been disclosed, expressly recognising our rights as a belligerent nation, we should have had recourse to other measures for the reparation of the injury done us - but considering that the government & citizens of the U.S. disapprove highly of the conduct of Mr. Biddle, I have deemed it my duty to lay before you with candor these facts, hoping that they will be an object of attention in the republic of the North, whose liberality & justice have gained it a large number of friends in this part of the new world -

N°. 2, which accompanies the written, is the literal translation, as published in our gazette, of the correspondence which took place between our vice Admiral Lord Cochrane & Mr. Biddle, in consequence of the latter having refused to salute the national flag - You will be enabled to judge for yourself, Sir on looking over the correspondence, & to draw your own inferences.

I have the honor of assuring you Sir. that I am with the highest consideration

Santiago de Chili (Signed)
16th May 1819. Joaquin de Echeverria

March

J. B. Prevost Esqr.

Núm. 76. Tom. 1.

GAZETA MINISTERIAL
DE CHILE

SANTIAGO SABADO 23. DE ENERO DE 1819.

La fragata de los Estados Unidos *Ontario*, su comandante el caballero Biddle, salió precipitadamente de Valparaiso el 31 último; y habiendo esto dado motivo á que hayan circulado en el público varios rumores sobre este asunto, publicaremos aquí, para satisfaccion de todos, la traduccion literal de la correspondencia entre el Vice Almirante de las fuerzas navales de Chilé y el caballero Biddle.

Oficio núm. 1. *de Lord Cochrane al caballero Biddle*

Valparaiso 27 de Diciembre

Señor: me ha lisongeado infinito la visita con que V. me honró, que considero hecha en razon del empleo que tengo de Comandante en gefe de las fuerzas marítimas del gobierno de Chile: yo no faltaré al respeto debido, y pasaré á ver á V. en primera oportunidad.

Sin embargo, el cumplimiento de mi deber respecto al gobierno, á quien tengo la honra de servir, es superior á todas las consideraciones personales; y así pido permiso para recordar á V. (por que el largo tiempo que V. ha servido no puede haberle dejado ignorar este hecho) que cuando los buques de guerra de una nacion extrangera llegan á puertos amigos, han acostumbrado siempre saludar públicamente aquel pabellon. Solo tengo presente una excepcion, y fué cuando la fragata Americana Essex llegó á Gibraltar en el año de 802; la cual se abstuvo de saludar la bandera de Lord Kieth, que era entonces el Almirante Ingles que mandaba en gefe en aquel punto. Este creyó que era su deber exigir que la Essex hiciese el saludo, ó que si se negaba á ello saliese del puerto, cuyo último partido se abrazó; mas al llegar el Comodoro Truxton, no solo saludó el buque que llevaba su insignia de Almirante, sino que por orden del mismo Comodoro vino la Essex de Algeciras, y se le mandó hacer el cumplimiento acostumbrado, no solo por su anterior omision, sino por su vuelta posterior.

Por mi parte, no tengo ningun sentimiento personal sobre esta materia, antes bien aseguro á V. que estoy penetrado del mas profundo respeto ácia su gobierno y persona.

Tengo la honra &.

Oficio núm. 2. *del caballero Biddle á Lord Cochrane.*

A bordo de la fragata *Ontario*,

surta en Valparaiso, Diciembre 28.

Señor: En contestacion á la carta de V. S. de 27 del corriente, tengo la honra de decir: que la visita que hice á V. S. á mi llegada fué en mi capacidad de oficial de la marina de los Estados Unidos, y como una evidencia de mi respeto al oficial que manda las fuerzas navales del gobierno de Chile.

Bien sé que cuando llega un buque de guerra á un puerto extrangero, es costumbre saludar públicamente; y el conocimiento de esta circunstancia fué lo que me indujo, cuando entré en este puerto en Enero último, á avisar formalmente de mi llegada al Gobernador, y noticiarle que yo haria el saludo acostumbrado, si este se contestaba con igual número de cañonazos. No se aceptó mi oferta del saludo, y por consiguiente V. S. verá con cuanta propiedad me excuso á hacerlo.

Tengo la honra &.

Oficio núm. 3 de Lord Cochrane al caballero Biddle.

Valparaiso 28 de Diciembre de 1818.

Señor: he recibido la carta con que V. me favorece en contestacion á la mia de ayer, y pido permiso para observar; que ignorando cuales son los reglamentos del gobierno de los Estados Unidos, respecto al número de cañonazos con que sus comandantes en gefe están autorizados para contestar el saludo de los buques de guerra extrangeros que llegan á sus puertos, si V. me da *su palabra de honor* de que los comandantes en gefe americanos acostumbran uniformemente, sin consideracion al rango comparativo ó á la *localidad*, contestar con igual número de cañonazos el saludo de todos los barcos de guerra extrangeros, yo daré nuevas ordenes para que se conteste así al saludo de V.—Mas como en todos los demas servicios, con quienes he tenido comunicaciones, se acostumbra que el buque Almirante conteste con dos cañonazos menos al saludo de los barcos de guerra extrangeros, que no tengan la insignia de un rango correspondiente, mis instrucciones hasta aquí han sido consecuentes á esto. La alteracion del modo usual de proceder en semejantes circunstancias (por lo que respecta á los Estados Unidos) debe ser arreglada por la comunicacion que V. se sirva hacerme sobre esta materia.

Tengo la honra &c.

Oficio num. 4 del caballero Biddle á Lord Cochrane.

A bordo de la Ontario Diciembre 28.

Señor: he tenido el honor de recibir la comunicacion de V. S. de esta mañana. Mi carta anterior tenia por objeto excusarme enteramente á hacer el saludo, y por consiguiente no es necesario indagar si el de este buque será contestado con igual ó menor número de cañonazos. Cuando un barco nacional llega á un puerto extrangero, el saludo es asunto de pura cortesía, es enteramente arbitrario: á veces se practica, y otras se omite.

Con respecto á lo que dice V. S. sobre lo que sucedió á la fragata de los Estados Unidos Essex, pido permiso para decir á V. S. que creo que debe estar mal informado, supuesto que el comodoro Truxton no mandó jamas una escuadra en el Mediterraneo; y estoy persuadido de que mi amigo el capitan Bainbridge, que mandaba la Essex en 1802, no habria permitido que se le mandase salir de un puerto del modo que asegura V. S.

Tengo la honra &c.

Oficio núm. 5 de Lord Cochrane al caballero Biddle.

Valparaiso 28 de Diciembre

Señor: La atenta carta con que V. me favoreció esta mañana, y en que asegura que su visita fué en su " capacidad de oficial de la mari„na de los Estados Unidos, y como „una evidencia de su respeto al ofi

„cial que manda las fuerzas navales „del gobierno de Chile," me indujo á concebir que en la omision del saludo no podia haber intencion de faltar al respeto al pabellon de Chile; tanto mas cuanto que en la sentencia siguiente de aquella carta V. confesaba llanamente que sabia, que" cuan„do llega un buque de guerra á un „puerto extrangero, es costumbre sa„ludar publicamente, y que el cono„cimiento de esta circunstancia fué „lo que le indujo, cuando entró en „este puerto en Enero último, á avi„sar formalmente de su llegada al „gobernador, y noticiarle que V. ha„ria el saludo acostumbrado, si este se „contestaba con igual número de ca„ñonazos." — Juzgue V. pues, cual sería mi admiracion al recibir esta tarde su declaracion por escrito, de que" la carta de V. tenia por objeto excusarse enteramente á hacer el saludo, y que por consiguiente no era necesario indagar si el del buque de su mando sería contestado con igual ó menor número de cañonazos" —

Este es un asunto público; pero juzgue V. de mis sentimientos particulares cuando encuentro que V. añade que" cuando un barco nacional llega á un puerto extrangero, el saludo es asunto de pura cortesía, es enteramente arbitrario: á veces se practica, y otras se omite."

Juzgue V., repito, cuales serán mis sentimientos particulares, cuando comparo esto, señor, con lo que V. ha dicho antes, que sabia que" cuando llega un buque de guerra á un puerto extrangero, es costumbre saludar públicamente;" cuando comparo esto con la oferta que V. hizo al gobernador, á su llegada en Enero último," de hacer el saludo acostumbrado si se le contestaba con igual número de cañonazos;" cuando comparo esto con el conocimiento que yo tengo, (y que es incontestable) de que en ningun puerto de una nacion civilizada contesta con igual número de cañonazos la potencia, que es saludada.

En cuanto al suceso que mencioné en mi carta, no he errado en el hecho; aunque puedo tal vez estar equivocado en alguna cosa de poco momento.

Claramente conozco las circunstancias poco favorables en que V. está colocado; y ni V. mismo puede sentirlo mas que yo — Mas esto me privará de hacer lo que antes del recibo de su última carta hubiera sido para mí una satisfaccion, es decir, el devolver á V. la visita; lo cual no puedo hacer ahora consistentemente, hasta que una explicacion concilie las aparentes contradicciones que hay en las cartas públicas de V.

Soy &.

Oficio num. 6. de Lord Cochrane al capitan Biddle.

Valparaiso 30 de Diciembre.

A consecuencia del respeto y consideracion, que en su primera carta me manifestó V. tenia acia el gobierno de Chile, y de la amigable inteligencia que subsiste, y espero continuará largo tiempo entre los Estados Unidos y éste pais, tengo que pedir á V. difiera cualesquiera intenciones que pueda tener de salir de este puerto, hasta que lo haya verificado la escuadra, que está proxima á dar la vela.

Soy &c.

Oficio num. 7 del capitan Biddle á Lord Cochrane.

A bordo de la Ontario Diciembre 30.

En contestacion á la nota de V. S. tengo la honra de decir, que aunque me interesa hacerme á la mar sin demora, y á pesar de que yo deseaba dar la vela esta mañana, con todo, por el deseo que tengo de acceder á lo que guste el gobierno de Chile, en cuanto esté en mi poder, me he decidido á permanecer en el puerto el dia de hoy. Pero será indispensablemente de mi deber salir mañana para mi destino; y espero que la demora de este dia será suficiente para llenar las miras del gobierno de Chile — Y á la verdad, como mi obje-

to es doblar el Cabo de Hornos, me parece que mi salida no puede perjudicar de ningun modo las miras de la Escuadra.

Tengo la honra &c.

Exmo. Señor: Con presencia de lo expuesto por el Señor Ministro de Estado, segun las instrucciones de V. E. relativas á la suspension de la declaracion que hizo el Senado sobre el art. 216 del reglamento del libre comercio, ha dispuesto que no obstante la prohibicion de la internacion que se puntualiza en el prenotado art. sea permitida la introduccion, con calidad de satisfacer derechos dobles de extrangeria por ser aquellas unas producciones, y manufacturas del Pais, y siendolo de no menor consideracion el ramo de tabacos en humo y polvo se permitirá su introduccion, pagando del mismo modo en Aduana derechos dobles de extrangeria cualesquiera tabacos que se internen al Estado por mar ó tierra — Comunico á V. E. esta resolucion para su satisfaccion.

Dios guarde á V. E. muchos años. Santiago y Noviembre 11 de 1818. — *José Ignacio Cienfuegos* — *José Maria Villarreal.* — Exmo. Sr. Supremo Director.

DECRETO

Santiago Diciembre 17 de 1818. Conformado: insertese en la gazeta ministerial.—*O'Higgins.*—*Echeverria.*

OTRO.

Santiago Diciembre 24 de 1818.

No siendo por ahora necesario que las cabalgaduras pertenecientes al Estado, esten al cuidado de uno ó mas comisionados, causando por este trabajo gastos, que no son de necesidad; y mucho menos cuando el Erario se halla tan exhausto, que no tiene con que cubrir otras atenciones de primera necesidad; suspendo á todos aquellos, que se hallen con esta investidura, quienes pondrán á disposicion del Gobernador Intendente las caballadas, y mulas, que tengan á su cargo, para que determine de ellas, mandando se repartan por los Tenientes Gobernadores en los terminos prevenidos en el decreto de 27 de Mayo último gazeta núm. 43; y para que llegue á noticia de todos, imprimase en la ministerial, y transcribase al Gobernador Intendente: tomese razon.—*O'Higgins*—*Cruz.*

OTRO.

Santiago y Enero 4 de 1819.

Habiendose mandado en el bando de 13 de Abril del año pasado suprimir la oficina llamada renta de tabacos; y en el artículo 2 se pagase en la misma especie á los acreedores de dicha renta y de las administraciones subalternas, habiendo primero satisfecho en la Aduana el derecho establecido de un veinte y cinco por ciento, ordeno, que todos los que tuvieren credito pendiente de esta naturaleza comparezcan dentro del termino de ocho dias despues de la publicacion de este decreto, que se pondrá en la gazeta para noticia de todos, á recibirse á la Aduana: bajo la inteligencia que el que no lo verificase en el referido termino, tendrá que sufrir por su omision el ser pagado en numerario al último precio á que el Estado lo venda.—*O'Higgins*—*Cruz.*

La primera division de la escuadra Nacional salió de Valparaiso el 14 del corriente, á las ordenes del Vice-Almirante Lord Cochrane. Consiste aquella division del Navio General San Martin, Comandante D. Guillermo Wilkinson; Fragata O'Higgins, su Capitan D. Roberto Foster; Fragata Lautaro, D. Martin Jorge Guise, y Corbeta Chacabuco, D. N. Carter.

Ha entrado en Valparaiso el Bergantin *Bolero*, apresado frente de Guanchaco por el corsario *el Chileno* despues de una hora de combate: monta un cañon giratorio de á 24, y seis carronadas de á 6— Su cargamento consiste en arróz, trigo, cacao, frijoles y cascarilla.

IMPRENTA DE GOBIERNO

St. Iago de Chile 17 March 1819.

Sir

I had the honor yesterday to receive
your note on the subject of Capt. Biddle — I lament
sincerely that any circumstances should have arisen to
render an unfriendly feeling toward an Officer of the U. States
should hasten to transmit to the department of State
the early consideration of the President the communication
I have been pleased to make on this head together with
the accompanying documents —

I pray you Sir to accept the assurances &c —

Signed J. B. Prevost

To
Joaquin de Echeverria
Secretary of State

Washington 20 March 1819.

Wm. P. & M. Echeverria

Copy of reply to Secretary of State — 17 March 1819.

J. B. Prevost —

Read 3 Aug.

St Iago de Chile April 15th 1819.

Sir

By the enclosed memorandum which ought to have accompanied my former of the 17th ult.o you will be enabled to judge of the nature of the aggressions whereof I therein refer — The Master of the Ship Eliza Barker proceeded immediately to Lima in order to obtain reparation through the medium of Capt Biddle who I understand received some assurance from the Viceroy on the subject, but as he left the Port on the succeeding day the Master was ordered to remain and there would have been detained until my return from the North W.t Coast had not Capt Shirreff interfered and procured him leave to pursue his voyage — I have forwarded instructions to him as well as to Capt Brown to make regular protests at the first Port into which they may enter for refreshments and to furnish Lima with an exact estimate of the injury sustained — During my late residence of some weeks at Lima I had an opportunity of mixing with the Inhabitants and I did so as much as I thought prudent at a moment when so many adverse feelings prevail — It appeared true that except among the higher orders of the Church, the Officers of the holy Inquisition and the dependents upon the Government who compose the greater portion of the Spanish population the Spirit of revolution pervades generally and with an ardor that requires all the vigilance of the Viceroy to prevent an explosion —

they are fully sensible of the disadvantages moral and political
under which they labor and seek a change not merely for the purpose
of freeing themselves from the restraints imposed by Spain but of ameli-
orating the state of society and of the influence of a Government else founded
on a liberal Basis — There are many men of distinction among them
possessing considerable political knowledge who have given this direction
to public sentiment, whose wisdom and influence may prove highly
beneficial, when circumstances shall hereafter permit the experiment

a strong feeling grows out of Country exists there as elsewhere
towards the People of the Ultramarine and I can assert that I never visited a
Family in Lima however hostile were the animosities and prejudices of the
Parent Spaniard, but that the Children greeted me with the title of their
Countryman and expressed a pride in the relation —

The Vice Roy during my absence expressed himself in a way
to reach me with some warmth on the President's message, the conduct
of Buenos Ayres and the conduct of those Gentlemen while there, I thought
it proper to take notice of it and accordingly in one of my visits to the
Palace introduced the subject by relating partially what I had heard
he in part avowed his sentiments when I told him that the President
was fully sensible of our Duties as a Nation and had acted in strict
consonance with them by the Course which he had been pleased to adopt
in the present Contest — That our relations with Europe were merely
those of friendship and the same would be extended to and maintained
with any Power that would rise on that Continent — After which

saw him but once in an interview of ceremony on my return from the
North West Coast, no cause of complaint occurring during my stay to render
a second one necessary — The Invasion of that Country has been delayed
and the preparations attended by events that could not have been foreseen.
The news from Spain of an expedition about sailing directly for Buenos
Ayres induced that Government to order the Troops in the neighborhood of
Potosi, as well as those within this district to approach each other, so as
to be concentrated at any moment of exigency and San Martin for the same
reason was compelled to remain on the other side of the Andes — This
Storm has at length dispersed and I am apprized that the General returns
last week to this City with an intention of putting every thing in
readiness for embarkation on the arrival of the Fleet — I shewed
however doubt from all I can collect whether he will give effect to these
views until the election of a new Director in Buenos Ayres to take
place upon the resignation of the present Incumbent, an event daily
expected — The Energies of this brave and patriotic portion of the
Continent have been in part paralysed by the Civil strife & Anarchy
which has given rise to dissentions of every kind at home and the Govern-
ment while obliged to be on the alert against the Invader of this predatory
War, has equally to contend with a powerful Party in Opposition who
declare his Objects in the final issue to be the same and reprobate the
War as unnecessary — They cannot be relieved from this Dilemma
but by a change of the first Magistrate and I learn in confidence

that it is contemplated to place San Martin in the Directorial Ch
with powers to name a Deputy during his absence on Military Serv
he will comply with that condition and
If such should be the case the most salutary consequences m
be anticipated, as he possesses the entire confidence of both pa
can heal this destructive schism without sacrifices — An event
the more important as it will inspire a greater confidence in
Peru and determine the Revolution there at sight of the United Force
They will now have to contend with a force that did not exi
six months ago — a Body has been collected and organized by the
king consisting of six thousand men, deficient however in Offi
and mostly composed of natives blacks and Indians — It may be d
whether reliance can be placed upon the fidelity of such materials
in a contest of this kind, but there they are, and on the issue of
Peruvian must be the struggle to decide the immediate liberation of
Peru and the entire Independence of South America —
No communication has yet been received from Ld Cochrane, a
is anticipated and something important must be done to meet
public feeling and to support his reputation — He has the entire
of this Ocean and may do infinite mischief to the Enemy — The
Passage from Callao to the Port of Valparaiso generally consumes three
days and on that account may not have justified his quitting
one of the Frigates for such a length of time, merely to report
when he will be compelled to return shortly to renew his stock

Mem of two Cases of aggression referred to in
my former of 20th inst.

pl

The Ship Elija Parker of New York Paddock Master whilst employed in the Whale Fishery on the Pacific Ocean during the latter part the last year was met by two Spanish Ships of war Viz the Corvette Ship Alog and an armed Schooner acting under the orders of the Commander of the Alog – The Commander and part of the Crew of the Schooner forcibly boarded the Elija after seizing upon her and took out the Master and Crew and then proceeded to plunder the Ship of Stores and Clothing to the value 500 $. That after several hours of detention having viewed every part of the Vessel, they were permitted to return on board but without any compensation for the Robbery.

The Ship Criterion of Nantucket Brown Master while actually engaged in taking a Whale with the Boats employed for the purpose was fired upon by the Venganza a Frigate of 44 guns – That the immediately bore to, when the Frigate directed its fire at the Boats and so endangered the lives of the Crew, that they were compelled to abandon the Whale that they were then obliged to go on board the Venganza and were there detained several hours without any explanation or satisfactory the outrage

In L.B. Records of 15 April 1819 (suspended to in 20 March)

Mem^m. of two cases (Ships Eliza Barker & Criterion) of Spanish depredation –

1824.

referred to in Minutes of the D. of Records.

provisions —

On the return of Capt Downes from a short Cruize I went to the Port in order to communicate to him such Objects as appeared to me particularly to claim his attention and to advise with him as to the Comp[ass] best calculated to allay Dealings which ought never to have been excited — He appears perfectly to coincide with me and I have entire confidence in the conduct he will pursue. He together with several of his Officers accompanied me on my return hither and by associating with the Members of the government during a stay of a Fortnight has sensibly diminished their jealousies — The late work of Depradt on the revolution has also had a happy tendency, he contrasts the crooked policy of Europe with the manly ground taken by the President and applauds his conduct throughout — It is the more heeded as proceeding from the pen of a Foreigner —

Mr John Higginson of Boston is solicitous to obtain the Consulate at Lima when it shall please the President to name one, he is personally known at Washington and possesses the qualifications necessary to fulfil with honor to his Country —

I would submit to the consideration of the President the propriety of naming some one at the Port of Valparaiso to supply our Frigates on this station — I mention this Port as the only place except Talcahuano on the whole Coast South of Monte Rey in 36 North, in which provisions may be procured so as to keep and victual the Ships for use at sea — Indeed here the Climate only permits it during the winter season and they must be especially ordered and superintended to render them serviceable — This cannot be performed by a Person

whose presence is required on board and who must necessarily be absent
at the only time when the purchases ought to be made for the Voyage —
Provisions are here abundant and cheap — No Wine has been extremely
useful to Capt Bowers hitherto but as it is no part of his Duty it cannot
be expected that he will involve himself in any that attention to the things
necessary without some compensation — He is the same Person who was
recommended to the notice of the President on a former occasion
and his Friends in N. York Messrs Palmer and Hamilton wish to enter
into any security for him the regulations of the Department may require

I have the honor to be Sir with great
consideration Your very Humble Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States.
Washington

X

Prevost, John B. — St. Jago de Chile, 15 April 1819

Rec? 3 Augt
Ans? 10 Jully 1820.

Case of Ship Eliza Barker —
Sentiments at Lima — favorable to revolution,
with few exceptions — favorable to U.S. (among the young).
Vice King spoke agt U.S. policy —
Expedition agt Lima retarded by news from Spain
Artigas —
Cochrane —
Capt. Downes has allayed hostile feelings —
Dupradt on the Revolution has do
John Higginson recommended as Consul at Lima —
H. Hill recommended as Navy Agent at Valparaiso

Recd 16 Jan: 1820.

16

Duplicate

St. Iago de Chile May 16th. 1819.

Sir

Since mine of the 12th. ult. which I had the honor to address to your Department, news has been received from the Squadron at Callao by which it appears that the Viceroy had obtained information of their approach in season to haul the Ships of war under the Batteries of the Castle and thus to avoid the blow intended to have been given and for any Blockade has since been maintained and several prizes taken entering the Port with arms, among which is one said to be an american from Baltimore laden by the Spanish Minister — The enclosed note marked A. was sent to the Masters of the different Vessels then lying in Port, all of them except one from New York sailed within or shortly after the time allowed. Although the Trade to Lima and the adjacent Ports is too precarious for the present Government to venture it of any consequence to the United States as the extent of Coast embraced by the notice involves principles that must be recognized, I took the earliest opportunity of expressing my sense of its tendency and of the feelings of the President as to Paper Blockades. The subject was met with great frankness and all claim of forfeiture for any matter discovered at any place where no actual Force was employed for the purpose presumed only to deter unfriendly Neutrals from entering for

the purpose of carrying information —

I am satisfied they are sincere Because the Director to remove any inconvenience which its publication might subject our Whalers immediately issued order to exempt them to from its effects — This is the Port most resorted to by that Class of Vessels during the whale season and is perhaps the most convenient — Mr Hill has received official notice from the Secretary of State of this order for the purpose of enabling him to make it known to them —

Some secret communication from Lord Cochrane as to the state of Lima and of the Interior made it an object with the Government here to prevent if possible any intercourse with that Place directly from hence and Capt Downes on the eve of his sailing was instructed by him to delay his visit thither for the time if compatible with his instructions The Director mentioned the circumstance some time with some interest, indeed so much so, that I thought proper to address Capt Downes on the same subject by note detailing the motives together with my view of the objects of the President in sending a Force hither, a copy herewith transmitted — Capt Downes acquiesced and accordingly proceeded to San Blas to touch also on his return — If any censure therefore be attached to the course he has taken, the responsibility must be mine — The result has been as was anticipated as to Capt Shirreff, he is still in Port and as I understand will there remain —

Preparations are making with great spirit for the expedition and I am persuaded it will take effect as soon as San Martin shall arrive — We have not yet heard of the election of a Director under

new Constitution of Buenos Ayres nor of the precise day on which he who now holds the office will surrender, but I feel myself authorized in saying that it will not be delayed beyond the middle of this month.

The Government here has assumed a character and a stability that I did not anticipate twelve months ago - they have now entire possession of Chile to its ancient Boundary the Bio Bio and every thing promises [illegible] and permanency -

I have the honor to be for with every sentiment of consideration Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Quincy Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

Duplicate May 16. 1819.

Mr Brent to the Secretary of State. No 9.

Mr Wm Pennots of 16 May 1819.

St Iago de Chile April 20th. 1819.

Dear Sir

The news communicated by Mr Hill, had reached me earlier through another Channel and I should have written by our last with, but that I supposed your answer on the subject in reply to the solicitation of the Government forwarded on Saturday last — I know not the contents of the note of the Secretary of State other than through the Director at whose request I added in great hurry the few lines you must have received by an extra Courier — I regret the occasion with more avidity, because it struck me that while it offered a sufficient motive for attending your first destination, it relieved you at the same time from discussions with Lord Cochrane which can only have an unfriendly tendency —

I still think so and cannot discover in the proclamation of Blockade any cause of change of opinion, however absurd it may be in the extent of Coast embraced by his Lordship, it is still operative as to the places before which our actual force is maintained, and it will be time enough to contend for principles when they shall have been violated to the injury of our Citizens under the sanction of this Government — That part of the notice which respects the ports in the Port of Callao can have no influence either immediate or remote I consider it only as an intimation to spare them from the inconvenience

to which they may subject themselves by an extended delay — The property
an Enemy found on board of a Neutral is always subject of prize amenable
to the Usages of Nations and hence Claims the right of a Belligerent to
arrest and send a Suspected Ship into some Port for judicial investigation
subject however to damages for the detention when the fact cannot be
established — It was never intended by your predecessor to invalidate this
right nor do I believe such to be your impression, your interposition in
such cases can extend only to promote a decision, and whether you
or unjust the agency there ends and it becomes a subject of discussion
between the two Governments —

As I did not receive any letters by you from the Department of
State I can only offer my impressions of the views of the President in
sending hither a Force, They are 1st To prevent detention of any property
under illegal seizure 2dly To claim such of our Seamen as have been
taken from the Merchantmen and are either confined or pressed into
3dly Lastly and especially to protect that valuable Class of Citizens
ged in the Fisheries — If any views are Correct, no occurrence has
reached me to require your immediate presence at Lima — The Case
I herein for submitted by you, calls indeed for reparation, but until you
can accompany your demand with some documents Substantiating the
sustained, the application will be of no avail —

It is an uncontrovertible fact that the British Ships of War
go to Lima principally for the purpose of receiving on board Specie

the property of the Enemy and of transmitting it to a place of safety — I bear any comment upon the position then than as it relates to their neutrality of which I do not hesitate to say it is a gross violation — The Government here are particularly solicitous to detain the Andromache and cannot hope to do so but by your acquiescence — If you persevere in the original determination he will follow

I know not whether I have said enough to influence your decision but I have said thus much to comply with your request in my opinion, and whatever may be the result, be assured of that you have entire confidence in your discretion

I have the honor to be Sir Your

Humble Servt

Wm Bevis Jr

John A. Dorsett Esq

Captain in the Navy of the U States

Commanding the Macedonian

at Valparaiso

Recd 16 Jan: 1820.

Duplicate

St Iago de Chile July 3d 1819.

Sir

On the 18th ult.o Ld Cochrane entered the Port of Valparaizo leaving a small Sloop of war to maintain the Blockade of Lima and bringing with him about 130m dollars & the title to some prizes one only which is the Montezuma of Baltimore — as soon as I could ascertain the fact as to this capture, I went thither to obtain the particulars so as to judge of the propriety of instructing Mr. Hill to demand its immediate surrender — The circumstances however disclosed did not warrant any deviation from the course and a letter was written by Mr Hill stating his intention to claim both vessel and Cargo as soon as a competent Tribunal should be established for the purpose — He did so and received the answer of which a Copy is enclosed — No efforts will be spared on his part to vindicate the property, although I am indeed I believe they will prove unavailing — He has not only to contend with the principle of introducing articles contraband of war, but to use it is said evidence of interest in the Enemy — Whenever the whole facts shall be disclosed and the allegations shall have taken a specific shape I will express Mr Hill to transmit to the department copies of the proceedings together with the grounds of decision —

The return of the Fleet was not anticipated as the Government

had sent a Vessel laden with provisions for its supply — It appears that
Sometime in the latter end of April L^d Cochrane left the Squadron before
Cadiz and the Command of Blanco the Rear admiral and proceeded
with his Frigate to the Northward for the purpose of intercepting the Span
Plate Fleet — His stay having been prolonged a few days beyond the
usual term of the Voyage Blanco thought proper to return to this Port
in search of provisions and thus missed the Vessel sent to him with
His Lordships not finding the Squadron at its station on his return
nor receiving any intimation of its direction during a stay of three
weeks off the Harbor determined to proceed hither —

Notwithstanding public expectation has by no means been
satisfied yet the dismay caused by the presence of the Fleet on the
Coast of Peru together with the security it gives to the Commerce of the
Country has given it great favor and every exertion is making for
its reequipment — Materials are preparing for the burning of the
Spanish Ships and in such forwardness that I think it may get
out in about three weeks augmented in force by the Frigate which has
lately arrived from Buenos Ayres —

The Solicitors of his Lordship appear to have fallen
wholly upon our Country here but whether his captures are to be
adjudged good Prize is yet to be determined — He must do something
more in his next Cruize than gather Prize money for Admiralty
he will not sustain his situation — Jealousies are already sown

and the blunder of a few individuals detected in an illegal commerce with not suffice to allay them —

As the Blockade of Lima is about to be renewed a question which has been agitated here with again arise as to the rights of ships of war to enter, I know not whether by the usages of nations it is permitted, but if it be so, I am persuaded it has been acquiesced in from want of consideration only — Although the idea of excluding supplies may have confined the exercise of this power to merchantmen, yet the principle upon which it is founded justifies its extension to national vessels — The temporary sovereignty acquired by a Force competent to a Blockade involves equally a discretion as to all intercourse and consequently authorizes the prohibition of such as may operate injuriously — As the present cruise in this direction are not ready any change Capt Downes on his return exercise the right claimed by him with the consent of this Government, hereafter it may not be so, and if the suggestion merit attention I am satisfied it will receive your consideration —

The health of San Martin has been such lately as to prevent his crossing the Mountains or indeed from taking an efficient part in the affairs of his Country — Unfortunately at a moment so interesting he has been obliged to undergo an operation of the most dangerous kind — It is said to have been successfully performed and every hope is entertained, that he will soon be enabled to resume his command — It is true there are others fully competent to lead

the expedition, but the reputation acquired by the General has secured him equal confidence in Peru and this it is of the most importance that he should accompany the force that is sent hither.

The changes brought about in one short twelvemonth are almost incredible: On my arrival all was dismay and consternation the Flag of Chile was not known at its Ports, the Squadron of the Enemy was in sight and five thousand Spaniards were spreading over the Heart of the Country. At this period all is confidence, the patriot Flag waves triumphant on the ocean and upwards of forty large ships at Valparaiso proclaim its supremacy, while an equal number of troops are prepared for the invasion of Peru

I have the honor to be Sir
with every sentiment of respect
Your very humble Servt
J. B. Prevost

The Honble
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Duplicate J. B. Prevost —

Valparaiso Septemb 13th 1819.

Sir

a Tribunal was established and a hearing had which terminated in the Condemnation of the Montezuma together with her Cargo, it is however unnecessary that I should enter into a detail of the circumstances accompanying this case as Mr Bidwell will transmit a copy of the proceedings as soon as they can be obtained for the information of your Department as it appears also that a considerable portion of the Specie brought by the Fleet now taken from Neutrals, part out of a French Ship and part from an American Owned with Master of the Schooner Macedonian while conveying it by land from Lima to one of the Northern Ports — The Captors allledge it to be the property of the Enemy and hold authority to seize both effects from the French and American Master — I should not therefore have mentioned the subject but that I have learnt from Mr Bidwell that Capt Smith has notwithstanding instructed him to claim the whole of the proceeds of his voyage out, upon suggestion that if sustained may enable him to a surrender — They are however so at variance with the Statutes obtained by the Captors, that I do not attempt to form an opinion of the result, nor of what ought to be the decision — The Captors offered to furnish for your inspection copies of the documents

in the possession of the Government, but I thought it useless to trouble
you with them at this moment as the investigation will shortly take
place and the whole be then submitted to our view.

I am vexed and mortified at these occurrences not only as immediately
affecting the interests of my Countrymen but as tending to exhibit them
under those unfavorable impressions which I have had occasion
to contend with since the last unprovoked insult of Capt Biddle.

There exists a peculiar sensibility to every act emanating from
the Government or done by an individual although totally unconnected
they seem to claim a sympathy from us in their struggle that we
look for no where else, and cannot hear any circumstance that indicates
a contrary feeling. Lord Cochrane sailed yesterday well prepared and
determined upon the destruction of the Spanish Fleet lying at Basque
at whatever hazard. We is sensible of the discontent excited by his
return from a cruize distinguished by no event corresponding with the
feelings of the Nation, and with I am persuaded on this occasion prepared to
do something worthy of the reputation of a great Captain. Although I
disapprove of many of his proceedings while out, yet when I take a
view the materials with which he had to operate, I think he deserves
infinite praise for having maintained the sovereignty of the Seas.
He had difficulties to encounter in the organization of the Marine and in the
discipline of the Crews that would have appalled a less determined character.
Men of every grade and description assembled from different Parts of the World
for the purpose of much of plunder as of promoting the cause of freedom

his address firmness and perseverance been subdued into perfect order and readiness him to assume an attitude that ames the World stand at bay —

It is said that two Ships of the line and some Frigates are on their way from Cadiz for the relief of Lima, and that they were spoken with off the Cape de Verd Islands in June last, but as it is not likely they will reach Callao before his Lordships can get there & strike the intended blow, most probably they will add the Triumphs of the Patriots — I say so because the habits of the Spanish Sailor are such that he cannot double the Cape without dispersing the said efforts of the Convoy, a disease which to distress the newest system that it unfits him for the least exertion —

Advices have been received here from Lima of the first of August stating the State of the in such Commotion that the army of the Frontiers had been ordered to fall back to quiet them — The same Spirit of disaffection pervades the Coast and will probably break out into action, as soon as they shall receive the succours promised from hence — Arms have been forwarded to the Fleet to be distributed under the discretion of the Admiral, who is accompanied by Persons possessing a full knowledge of the Country, and the Government here, as well to hasten the preparations for the Invasion, to afford further supplies, have entered into a contract with Individuals of responsibility to furnish Transports Clothing and Provisions for 6000 Troops, to be in readiness and at the disposition of Lord Martin when he shall think proper to proceed — The unremitting exertions of this invaluable Man have so deteriorated his health, that for some months past he has been confined to his house in Mendoza — He is now so far recovered as to entertain a belief that he will shortly be here to devote himself to the

Liberation of the Pends —

Indeed such is now the State of the two Countries that I have no apprehensions on their subject. I consider them as irrevocably separated from the Mother Country and in a Situation to maintain themselves as independent Powers — I cannot tell how far our relations with Europe may or ought to intergere with the Comp. to be adopted by the President but I am persuaded that an early recognition will produce the most happy and important results —

A Tariff of Duties has just been published of which I shall transmit a Copy, how far the Valuations may be found I do not know it has at least the merit of correcting the mode of appraisement heretofore practised to the destruction of the morals of all concerned

with very Sentiments of respect I have the honor to be Sir

Your most obedient humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of United States
Washington

X

(duplicate)
Albany 13 Feb.y 1819. — Jefferson 13 Feb.y 1819.
29 Jan.y 1820.
10 March "

Recd 2 Mar: 1820. J. B. Prevost –

Triplicate

Valparaizo September 13th 1819.

Sir

a Tribunal was established and a hearing had which terminated in the condemnation of the Montezuma together with her Cargo – It is however unnecessary that I should enter into a detail of the circumstances accompanying this case as I shall with transmit a Copy of the Proceedings as soon as they can be obtained for the full information of your Department – It appears also that a considerable portion of the Specie brought by the Fleet was taken from Neutrals part out of a French Ship and part from an american named Smith master of the Schooner Macedonian while conveying it by Land from Lima to some of the northern Ports – The Captors allege it to be the property of the Enemy and hold certificates to that effect both from the French and american Master – I should not have mentioned this subject but that I since learn from Mr Hill, that Capt Smith has notwithstanding instituted his claim to the whole, as the proceeds of his Voyage out, upon suggestion that if obtained may entitle him to a surrender – They are however at variance with the signatures obtained by the Captors that I do not make attempt to form an opinion of the result, nor of what ought to be the decision.

The Director offered to furnish for your inspection copies of the Documents in the possession of the Government, but I thought it useless to trouble you with them at this moment as the investigation will shortly take place and the whole be then submitted at one view — I am vexed and mortified at these occurrences not only as immediately affecting the interests of my Country men, but as tending to exhibit them under those unfavorable impressions, which I have so much reason to contend with since the late unprovoked attack of Capt Biddle — There exists a peculiar sensibility to every act emanating from the Government or Friendly an individual although strictly neutral — They seem to claim sympathy from us in their struggle that they look for no where else, and cannot bear any circumstance that indicates a contrary feeling —

Ld Cochrane sailed yesterday well prepared for, and determined upon the destruction of the Spanish Fleet lying at Callao at whatever hazard — He is sensible of the dissatisfaction excited by his return from a cruise distinguished by no event corresponding with the feelings of the Nation and with I am persuaded on this occasion perform some act worthy of the reputation of a great Captain — although I disapproved of many of his proceedings while out, yet when I take into view the materials with which he had to operate I think he deserves unqualified praise for having maintained the Sovereignty of the ocean — He had difficulties to encounter in the Organization of the Marine and in the discipline of the Crews, that would have appalled a less determined character — Men of every grade and description from different parts of the Globe for the purpose as much of Plunder as promoting the cause of freedom, have by his address firmness and perseverance been subdued into perfect order and now enable him to assume an attitude that awes all resistance at sea —

It is said that two Ships of

Line and some Frigates are on their way from Cadiz for the relief of Lima and that they were spoken with off the Cape Verd Islands in June last, but as it is not likely they will reach Callao before his Lordship can get there to strike the intended blow, most probably they will add to the Triumph of the Patriots — I say so because the Habits of the Spanish Sailor are such, that he cannot double the Cape without suffering the sad effects of the Scurvey, a disease which so debilitates the nervous System as to unfit him for the least exertion —

Advices have been received here from Lima of the first of August stating the Interior to be in great Commotion that the army of the Frontiers has been ordered to take back to quiet them — The same Spirit of disaffection pervades the Coast and will probably break out into action as soon as they shall receive the succours promised from hence — arms have been forwarded by the Fleet to be distributed under the direction of the Admiral who is accompanied by Persons possessing a full knowledge of the Country, and the Government here are well to hasten the preparations for the Invasion as to appear further supplies have entered into a contract with Individuals of responsibility to furnish Transports Cloathing and provisions for 6000. Troops, to be in readiness and at the disposition of San Martin when he shall think proper to proceed — The unremitting exertions of this invaluable Officer had so deteriorated his Health that for some months past he has been confined to his House in Mendoza; he is now so far recovered as to justify a belief that he will shortly be here to devote himself to the liberation of the Peru —

Indeed such is now the State of these two Countries that I

have no apprehensions on their subject, I consider them as irrevocably separated from the Mother Country and in a situation to maintain themselves as Independent Powers — I know not how far their relations with Europe may or ought to intersect with the Comp. to be adopted by the President, but I am persuaded that an early recognition will produce the most happy and important results.

A Tariff of Duties has just been published of which I forward a Copy, how far the valuation may be correct I do not determine it has at least the merit of correcting the mode of appraisement heretofore practised so detrimental to the morals of all concerned

I have the honor to be Sir with every Sentiment of Consideration

Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U.S.

Washington

James River Sept. 25.

Thus far on my way to visit Coquimbo I had the honor to receive your Note of the 3d of May instructing me to proceed to B.s Ay.s — I shall of Course return to the City as soon as make my preparations for passing the Mountains as early as may be practicable, generally the road is open by the first of November — any Letters from the Department with which you may favor me in safety by covering them to the address of Messrs. Lynch Jennings and Co.s of B.s Ay.s or to that of Lynch Wile & Co.s of St. Iago. —

Signed J. B. P.

(triplt.)

Prevost, John B. – Valparaizo { 13 Sept. 1819 (triplt.)
                               { 25 " " "

Rec.d 2 March 1820.
Ans.d 10 July "

Sept. 13.

The Montezuma condemned –
Specie taken from the Macedonian schooner
Lord Cochrane sailed 12 Sept. to attack Callao –
    deserves great praise –
Commotions in Peru –
San Martin preparing to go ag.t Peru – commanded –
The cause of independence sure – recognition proper –
New Tariff of duties.

Sept. 25.

Has rec.d letter 3 May.
Will proceed to B. Ayres (about Nov.)
His Address (Sept.r Care of Messrs. Lynch, Zimmermann & Co.)

Enclosure in Sept. 13 – New Tariff (not rec.d)

J. B. Prevost —

Duplicate

Valparaiso September 25th 1819.

Sir

Thus far on my way to visit Coquimbo I
have the honor to receive your note of the 3d of May and shall
proceed to Buenos Ayres — I shall accordingly return to this City
and make my preparations for passing the Mountains as early
as may be practicable; generally the Road is open by the first
of November — Any Letters from the Department will reach
me in safety by covering them to the address of Lynch Stevenson
& Co of Buenos Ayres or to that of Lynch Mills & Co of St Jago

I have the honor to be Sir with
great respect Your most obedt Servt

J. B. Prevost

Double

John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

(dupe.)

Prevost, J B. – Valparaiso, 25 Sept. 1819.

Rec^d. 29 April 1820.
Ans^d. 10 July .

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 16 Jan: 1820.

Valparaiso September 25th 1819.

Sir

Thus far on my way to visit Coquimbo
I had the honor to receive your Note of the 3d May last, inclosing
me to proceed to Buenos ayres — I shall of course return to the City
and make my preparations for passing the Mountains as early
as may be practicable, generally the Road is open by the first of
November — any Letters from the Department will reach me in
safety by covering them to the address of Lynch Zimmerman & Co
of Buenos ayres or to that of Lynch Stile & Co of St Jago de Chile

I have the honor to be Sir with great
respect your very humble Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon Ble
John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Prevost, John B. — Valparaiso, 25 Sept. 1819.

Rec.d 16 Jan.y 1820.
Ans.d 10 July

Has rec.d letter 3 May -
Will proceed to B. Ayres (about Nov.) -
His address -

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 2 March — 1820.

Buenos Ayres Decemb. 12th 1819.

Sir

In conformity with my note of the 25th Ult. Septembers forwarded by Mr Higginson of which I enclose a Triplicate, I returned to San Lago and after making the necessary preparations set out on my way hither. Difficulties that occurred in the roads from the quantity of snow and afterwards on the Plains from other causes retarded me beyond the usual time consumed in the journey, so that I did not arrive until the 13th Ult. — On reaching the first Settlement on this side of the Mountains, I learned that the Montoneros had renewed hostilities and had possessed themselves of a Post near the high way in order to intercept all communication between the Capital and the Interior — This determined me to address myself directly to their Chief for a safe Conduct, before I entered within his Limits, and after travelling about 150 Leagues within a short distance of Santa Fé, I dispatched a Courier to the Governor of that Place, advising him of my arrival at Saucy, with the intention of visiting Buenos Ayres, to which Place I was proceeding in compliance with the orders of the President — Every obstacle was accordingly removed and the necessary Passport enclosed in a Letter of which I have omitted

a Copy, as an interesting Document detailing with the feelings of a Patriot the principal grievances and source of this contest —

It is difficult at this day to discover the motives that could have decided this Government to acquiesce in the near approach of a Nation of all others the most hostile to the progress of Liberty, and by the contiguity of its possessions the most interested in defeating every object of the Revolution — Many ascribe the Policy to impure motives on the part of the late Director and his associates; Others who judge with less asperity and probably more justly, attribute it altogether to the inexperience of Private connection

Whatever might have been the inducement, whether proceeding from Profligacy or whether arising from passion, the measure has proved abortive and the consequences so pernicious that a change must and I am persuaded will immediately take place within some short Period — among the causes operating to which event is one which I observed throughout my route hither, I allude to the discontent manifested by the delay of the National Representation beyond the term contemplated by the Constitution — Every Town and every Village seemed inclined to resist this encroachment and in some, meetings have since been held, and notice given of a determination not to submit to a continuance of the present rule — I mention this circumstance particularly as indicating a sense of political liberty and of the right of self government, that was scarcely to have been anticipated, when we revert to the state of Thraldom from which they have so lately emerged

The Character of this People although essentially the same as that on the other side is yet more developed and more exalted, they possess greater vigor of mind and all that self esteem which Liberty alone can

engenders — They had prejudices to conquer, they had every thing to learn: they have conquered those prejudices and they have learned much — It is indeed gratifying to view the ameliorating effects of the revolution upon the manners and feelings of every class of society, particularly upon the Clergy, who instead of cherishing Errors and relying upon Forms for the support of Religion, practically illustrate the principles inculcated by its Divine author, and exhibit examples of liberality incompatible with a long dependence upon the See of Rome — The Papers of Mr Haley I found deposited in the Office of the Secretary, the Duties of which were on my arrival exercised by a Mr Thorn under the appointment of Mr Worthington — The Office with my approbation has since been transferred to Mr. J. C Zimmerman a Citizen of the U States, distinguished by his attachment to our Institutions and every way qualified to the discharge of its Duties — He has received and keeps at our Consul and can thus keep all those relations necessary for the interests of our Country now and for the protection of our Seamen — The Government having consented to recognize this authority with full knowledge of the source from whence it is derived, I thought the most judicious course to adopt and which I hope if approved that the President may hereafter confirm this appointment — without intending to impeach Mr Thorn I venture to say that a more indiscreet selection could not have been made, he was at that moment Agent for the Regalia built in New York, and was came with all or most of the Members of the Administration and consequently Party to a transaction which had created more division and more ill will, than would have been produced by the destruction of the same Regalia in the Harbor of New York.

It appears that Ld Cochrane on his arrival at Callao made repeated sunderline attacks upon the Fleet of his Enemy, without the success

anticipated — He however met with no loss, or rather to inconsiderable
was the loss, that it does not merit Notice — The Spaniards had to mourn
and protected their Ships with Iron Cables that it was impossible to cut
them out, and his Rockets for setting them on fire had no other effect than
of creating sufficient Conflagration to render the tremendous Batteries of the Castle
of no avail — The official report has not reached us so as to permit
me to offer other details, except that he remaining in the Bay waiting
the Coming of the Ships of War and Frigates which I mentioned in my
former letters to have been on their way thither — It is now also ascertained
that they have a number of Troops on Board, a circumstance that will
facilitate their Capture should they attempt to enter —

When I passed through Mendoza San Martin was preparing
to pass the Mountains with a Body of two thousand and five hundred men
that he had collected and disciplined for the expedition and was then only
waiting for the melting of the Snow — He is still there, chagrined and
disappointed by and reasons having received orders from the Government
to advance and cooperate with the army of Belgrano against the Monteros
I am inclined to believe that the disaffection demonstrated by the People
to this war will lead to its early conclusion, but if not, I am persuaded
he will receive [illegible] to the Policy now pursued and if persevered
that he will resign and enter the Service of Chile, under which Government
the highest rank has already been conferred upon him —

The Brig arrived some weeks since at Monte Video with dispatches
of your Note of the 3d of May, the Original of which I had the honour

ledge while in Valparaiso — I shall of Course wait here such other
instructions as you may please to forward and in the meand time will endeavour
to gain such information as may be useful to my Country, and with things to allay
those unmerited jealousies, which a Concurrence of unfortunate incidents
had given rise — William G. Miller at present of this Place sometime
since made all his preparations for removing to Monte Video under
persuasion that he had been appointed Consul at that Place, his Friends
at Philadelphia think expunge him of the fact and not having received
his Commission, he has requested me to suspend his Leave — In which case
if such be still the pleasure of the President, he would be particularly
gratified by its renewal — My acquaintance with this Gentleman is
limited, but he speaks the language with great ease and appears to me
to be well qualified to discharge its duties with honor to his Country —

Upon reading your report to Congress of January last, which
fell into my hands a few days since or rather shortly after my arrival
I felt extreme surprize at the statement said to have been received
by Mr Graham on the subject of Spain in the course of his discussions
with Mr Worthington — after a residence of a twelve month among those
People or rather among those of the same Family I thought it was impossible
I could thus have deceived myself as to the general Enmity towards
the Parent State and I determined to take the earliest means of ascertaining
the fact — It is alledged to be, as I supposed it was altogether a
mistake on the part of Mr Worthington, most probably growing out of

an imperfect knowledge of the Language — Understanding the
the Late Director desired the position unequivocally, it struck me
& more decorous & obtain assurances of different feelings and
of different Situations, if such could be had from the highest auth
-ity, and I accordingly wrote a private Note to the Secretary of St
in that view — a Copy of his answer, together with one of my
Note are enclosed for your inspection — I think he says enough
to remove the impressions which had been formed on this
information

I have the honor to be with every feeling
& Consideration

Your most obed & very humble Ser

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
John Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Prevost, John B. – Buenos Ayres, 12 Dec. 1819.

Rec^d 2 March 1820.
Ans^d 10 July "

Arrived at B.A. 13 Nov. (had passports from the Montaneros) –
Why B.A. friendly to Brazilians –
People wish a change – hold meetings – their character much improved – better than that of those on other side of mountains –
Consulate – Mr. Halsey's papers left – N.W. Strong was appt^d V.C. by Mr. Worthington (injudicious appt^t) –
Mr. Zimmerpann now appt^d (very worthy person) –
Lord Cochrane's attacks (3) on Callao failed (no loss) –
San Martin ordered to aid against the Montaneros –
the war unpopular with the people –
U.S. Schooner Nonsuch arrived –
Res^d desp. of letter 3 May –
Wm G. Miller has not rec^d commission as Consul at Montevideo – wishes it – is recommended –
Mr. Worthington's declaration, that B.A. would not give U.S. equal privileges with Spain (mentioned in Sec^y State's Report Jan. 1819) mistaken –

Enclosures – Letter from Gov^r of St. Fe to Mr P.
Mr P. to Sec^y State B. Ayres, 14 Dec.
Answer 14 "

Recd Aug 25th. J. B. Prevost —

Duplicate Buenos Ayres Jany. 10th. 1820

Sir

The enclosed Duplicate of mine of the 2d. inst. from this Place contains documents, which I pray leave to refer you, shewing those forwarded by Mr Ward of Battle. are here misc carried — They may not be of great importance, although descriptive of notions, the one as exhibiting a feeling towards our Country and its Institutions; the other as correcting an erroneous impression at Washington arising out of the Communications of Mr Worthington.

Some days since I received a Note from the Secretary of State of Chile covering a letter from Capt Downes & that Government together with its answer — The object in so doing was to obtain the sanction of your Department for the Reception of the President — A copy of the Credentials including any authorized Agreement of its receipt is accordingly submitted.

The Expedition from Cadiz for the relief of Lima had finally sailed one of the two Line of Battle Ships returned to keep the Port from whence it sailed, the other had been lost the Neighborhood of the Cape, and the Frigate had reached

the Coast of Peru in such a state of discontent and disorder that
the must be taken unless destroyed in order to prevent the
augmentation of the Patriot Fleet - It appears that while Lo
Cochrane was beating to windward in order to reach a Port
which he had been apprised they were to rendezvous, the Fr
passed Callao and escaped to Payta - Its destination was
soon discovered and a Force sent in search of her -

The Government of Chile has latterly renewed its
solicitations to San Martin, praying his return thither
order to resume the Command of the army destined for Pe
and it is said that he left Mendoza on the 7th inst. on
that purpose - I believe it does so and that he has actual
crossed the Andes, though it is understood here that he refu
to cooperate in the Monstrous war and had announced his
determination to resign if this Government persisted in
changing the destination of his troops - It is assumed by
that he has actually sent in his resignation and assumed
Command in Chile under the authority of that Government -
may perhaps be surprized that a Fact so simple cannot
established on the Spot, but the truth is that those in Pow
find it discreet to maintain a profound silence, as the sentim
and actions of so popular a Chief should add to the disturbances

prevailing — It seems to me to necessary they should openly appear to, but really act in concert with him, that there no doubt but that his resignation if such has been sent with be rejected and a Carte blanche given to him as to the army and its operations — The course adopted in some Districts in the Interior which I noticed in my last has produced the desired anticipated, Elections have been ordered throughout and that in this Place for Representatives under the Constitution has actually taken place — Assurances are made of an early meeting of the Congress and of a determination to conclude the war of the Interior - Indeed public opinion is so well pronounced on these subjects that I do not think either event distant

Among the Residents of the day the following Notice a large Island or Continent has been discovered within the last few months in Lat.e 61. 43. and Long 65. 56 west - In following the tracks of Cook and other Navigators in that Direction in search of Land it is wonderful how they avoided it, the one I think Fourteen or Fifteen within forty leagues and from its Elevation might have been seen — Capt. Smith of the Williams an English Ship on his way round the Cape from Valparaiso to this Port was driven to the Southward by adverse winds and to his utter surprise came in with this Land - Having a Chronometer on Board & other with other instruments he was enabled to fix the position with

great anxiety and determined on his return Voyage to touch
explore his discovery before he should communicate it to the
Public — He has since done so, effected a landing and coast
it upwards of two hundred Miles without ascertaining any
limit — Capt. Percy upon receiving the Intelligence
the Log Book and immediately dispatched an Officer in
same Vessel which ought now to be there, not only to obtain
further information, but also to claim & take possession of the
New World in the Name of his Britannic Majesty — This
of acquiring Sovereignty may be equivocal, yet I believe
this would in the right with never be contended, for it appears
that during the last Month corresponding with our June, the
whole was covered with Ice and Snow — It offers however
New Field to the adventure of our Country men in the pursuit
of Seals and Whales that abound on its Coast

The Portuguese have lately obtained some successes on
one of the Generals of Artigas which excite alarm among the
rational part of this Community, as they have been accom-
panied by the Submission of a portion of Country of nearly 8
Leagues in Extent — The General has since been preparing
Cavalry his new Subjects in order to induce them to take
Oath of Allegiance to his Sovereign and had in part effected
object — From hence I think we may fairly conclude

the intentions of the Brazilian Court as to that section of
country - It however will not avail them, the prospection of
the precautions, as Artigas has obtained advantages, else-
where on the Uraguay and continues the contest with increasing
success - Independently of which the People of Buenos
Ayres never will consent that the Portuguese should retain
the opposite side of the River, they have been induced into
this erroneous Policy by passions which have mostly
subsided and are now fully sensible of the mischievous
influence it may have on the politics of this Country &
which upon the commerce of this Capital -
The Monarch has been obliged to undergo some expense
at Montevideo and consequently to incur expences, they
have however been as light as possible - Capt. Turner
is entitled to great praise for his unremitting attention to his
ship and I hope will obtain the approbation of the President
with every sentiment of respect
I have the honor to be Sir
Your most Obed. & humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State
&c &c &c

(dup.)

Prevost, John B. — B. Ayres, 10 Jan.y 1820

Rec.d 25 Aug.

No 1.

U. States Frigate Macedonian Valparaiso
Octob 29th 1819.

To his Excellency the Supreme Director of Chile

I have the honor to address your Excellency upon a subject which I little anticipated, however experience proves to me how little disposed this Government is to reciprocate civilities. It also further proves that the British Ships of War in this Port are treated with more liberality than Ships of War belonging to the U States of North America. Whether they are entitled to such a distinction, I leave for your Excellency to judge, when the sacrifices I have made to this Government are taken into consideration. This morning I applied to the Collector for permission to take from on board a Merchant Vessel in this Harbor a few pair of Shoes and a small quantity of Spirits for the use of the Officers of the Macedonian, and to my astonishment I was informed that they could not be delivered without the

Duties being paid, altho' the Andromache could receive whatever he required per of Duty: The Collector States that he has an order from the Government to that effect — Your Excellency must be aware that such distinctions will not be viewed by the Government of the U States in a friendly light — I certainly had a right to expect more liberality towards me — I shall leave the Port of Valparaiso on Sunday next — I am with high consideration & respect Your Excellency

Most Obed.t Ser.t
Signed. John Downes

To his Excellency. the Supr. Director of Chile —

Supreme Director of Chile

29th Octob 1819.

with Mr Prevost to 8
10 Jan. 1820.
~~12 Dec 1814.~~

with Dup: of Mr. Prevost's letter of 12 Sept. 1819. 10 Jun. 1820

Santiago de Chile 11 de Noviembre de 1819

Mi apreciado amn.o y Señor.

Mucho siento que mis primeras comunicaciones á V. desde su partida sean sobre asuntos no muy agradables. El Capitan de la fragata Macedonia, yá en visperas de partir, pasó á S.E. la carta que acompaño á V. en copia con el n.o 1 y que motivó mi contestacion n.o 2. Del contenido de ambos documentos, y por la noticia q.e precisamente tendria V. en esta sobre la solicitud que hizo el Capitan Shirreff, vendrá V. en conocim.to de la ligereza con que ha procedido el Cap.n Downes en un asunto, que ha sido desagradable por sí y por el modo con que se ha expresado dicho Señor.

Como creo que V. mirará este asunto bajo el mismo punto de Vista que yo, y como estoy convencido de la adhesion de V. á nuestra causa, me hé tomado la libertad de imponer á V. privadamente de esta transaccion p.a q.e en algun caso pueda hacerlo presente al Gobierno de Estados Unidos, quien creemos no aprobaria el acto de D.n Juan Downes si llegase á su noticia. La falta de Agente nuestro en aquel pais, que procuraremos suplir, me ha hecho dirigirme á V. sobre este asunto, para impedir que se desfigure ó se interprete mal.

Esta ocasion me proporciona el gusto de repetir á V. que soy con la mayor consideracion y respeto. Su mas ap.to humilde Serv.or = Es Copia = Joaquin de Echeverria —

S.or D.n J. B. Prevost.

Secretary of State's Office

to J. B. Provost

11th November 1819.

In J.B. Provosts of 10 Jan. 1820.

N.º 2

Muy Señor mio.

Tengo la honra de contestar por orden privada de S. E. el Supremo Director del Estado la nota que V. le pasó ayer fecha á bordo de la fragata de los Estados Unidos Macedonia.

No me parece q.e tiene V.d motivo para la queja que forma á S. E., ni q.e es justificable el modo de expresarla. Si el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, y los de Europa han convenido entre si en conceder en sus respectivos puertos ciertas franquicias y privilegios á los buques de giro. amigos, será en razon de las Ventajas q.e mutuamente les resultan; mas el nuestro que hasta ahora no tiene tratados ni pactos con ninguno de ellos, y no espera reciprocidad en esta parte, solo ha consultado su propia liveralidad cuando concedió aquellas franquicias. Prescindo del derecho q.e tiene toda Nacion ó Gobierno para preferir en sus disposiciones y reglamentos á quien le parezca conveniente, por que no habiendo sido el animo de mi Gob.no distinguir á los buques de S. M. B. sobre los de Estados Unidos, no hay necesidad de esforzar áquel principio. El Comandante de la fragata de guerra Inglesa Andrómaca solicitó de mi Gobierno ahora cinco meses permiso para trasbordar de los buques de su Nacion al suyo libres de derechos los licores que necesitase para su uso, y se le concedió. Lo mismo se habria egecutado con V. si lo hubiese solicitado del Gob.no en lugar de acudir al Administrador de Aduana de Valp.so,

de quien no pueden emanar semejantes dispensas de derechos que estan reservadas á la Suprema Autoridad

Esta exposicion manifiesta con cuanta injusticia si[gue] ta V. en su nota q.e la experiencia le ha provado q.e este Gob.[no] esta poco dispuesto á retornar los actos de civilidad. S. E. apre[cia] cia los servicios q.e V ha hecho, y alega á su favor; está dispu[esto] to á reconocerlos, como lo habria practicado si se le hubiese pro[por]cionado ocasion de hacerlo, ó si se le proporciona en lo subcesiv[o] y se lisongeá de que nó se perturbará la buena armonia q[ue] deseamos conservar con todos los Gobiernos neutrales.

Tengo la honra de ser, Señor, su mas atento y Seg.ro Serv.or Q. B. S. M. = Es Copia = Joaquin de Echeve[rria]

Octubre 30. de 1819.

S.r Dn Juan Downes, Comandante de la fragat[a] de Estados Unidos Macedonia.

Capt. Downes

31st Octr 1819

with M. Proctor of
10 Jan. 1820
~~12 Dec. 1819~~.

Buenos Ayres Janry 4th 1820.

Sir

I had the honor to receive your Note of the 30th of November two days since and with you I am sincerely the Painful incident to which it refers — From my knowledge of the just views of this Recall by the Supreme Director, I am persuaded that every facilities would always be afforded to a Ship of the U. States and I shall take a pleasure in transmitting the assurances you have been pleased to make to this effect for the early inspection of the President

I have the honor
to be Sir
Your most obt Servt
J. B. Prevost

To the Honble
Joaquin de Echeverria
Secretary of State of Chile
Ste Iago de Chile

of Chile Jan.y 1820.

with M.r Prevosts of

10 Jan: 1820.

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 25 Sep:

Buenos Ayres Febr. 14th. 1820

Sir

Commodore Morris in compliance with the Instructions from your Department has furnished me for my guidance with a Copy of that addressed to the late Capt. Perry — They are so much in consonance with my feelings that I shall have a double pleasure in executing the Views of the President — It has been with my study to cherish an American feeling, and although circumstances may at times have thwarted my efforts, yet I have always discovered a Sentiment towards the People of the United States which I sprung

The Commodore has witnessed an event that in future Historians of the Revolution may record with Pride — He has witnessed the disposition of a Government, a total change of Men and of Measures without Commotion, without Bloodshed and without Corruption

Congress has surrendered its Powers, the Director has resigned his Office and Dr. Ayst. renouncing its Supremacy now approaches the other Provinces as one only of the great Confederacy —

In my two former of the 12th of Dec. and of the 6th of January I intimated to you my impression of an approaching change, but the moderation and determination with which it has been conducted I must confess I believed — I forbear entering into the details as the Commissaries in their Report will no doubt embrace all such occurrences as may merit the notice of the Government —

A peace with the Montonas may be anticipated as an immediate result and I might add a declaration of hostilities against the Portuguese — This last Step will be resorted to at the conscience with a view to influence of the Mercantile part of the Capital; but I am inclined to believe to little effect — Many Mischiefs have been engendered here during the Consul of Pueyrredon has been engendered by the Agents of the Court of Brazils and it really appears that War alone can heal the wounds they have caused — This proud Director has fled to that Power

to an asylum and thus augments the dissensions which have latterly prevailed on the subject of his relations with Peru — I have watched this crisis with much anxiety and hope that I have not been able to have one virtue ascribed to the conference that has been proposed in mine. All his measures have been in direct opposition to the best interests of his country, destructive of its spirit, destructive of its prosperity and calculated only to retard the progress of the revolution —

San Martin will now be aided in his views and enabled to embark with the force he at first contemplated whether he will receive the intelligence in season to avail himself of the advantage of that force formed by him for the invasion is however uncertain — It is stated his preparations are in great forwardness but Mr Rodney's despatch has reached us on account of the embargo, except that he passed the Mountains at the time indicated in my last.

With every sentiment of consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your very
obt. Servt
J. B. Prevost

Hon. J. Q. Adams
Secy of State

Prevost, John B. — B. Ayres. 16 Feb. 1820.

Rec.d 26 April.

Revolution at B.A. — complete & bloodless —
B.A. no longer attempts to control, but
becomes one of the confederacy —
War with Brazil an expected consequence —
Puerreydon fled to Monte Video — no virtues —
St. Martin aided by the mod.e

Recd Aug 1st 25. J. B. Prevost

Duplicate

Buenos Ayres July 14th 1820

Sir

Commodore Morris in complyance with the instructions of your Department has furnished me for my information with a copy of those addressed to the late Capt. Biddle and as they are so much in consonance with my feelings that I shall have a double pleasure in promoting the views of the President. It has been uniformly my study to cherish the american feeling, and although circumstances may at times have thwarted the effect, yet I have always discovered a sentiment towards the People of the United States upon which to speculate.

The Commodore has witnessed an event that some future historian of the Revolution may record with Pride. He has witnessed the dissolution of a Government, a total change of men and of measures, without commotion, without Bloodshed and without proscription. Congress has surrendered its Powers, Directors his office and Buenos Ayres renouncing its supremacy now approaches the other Provinces as one only of the United Confederacy. In my two former of the 12th december and of the 10th of January I intimated to you my impressions

of an approaching change; but the moderation and determi-
nation with which it has been conducted, I could not have believ-
I forbear entering into the details, as the Commodore in
report will necessarily embrace all such occurrences as o
merit the notice of the Government

a Peace with the Montonero army be anticipated
as an immediate result and I might add a declar
of hostilities against the Portuguese - This last step will
opposed at the Conference by all the influence of the Mexican
Part of the Capitan but I am inclined to believe without
Every misleading experienced here during the Control of Pue
-don has been engendered by the agents of the Court of Bra
and it really appears dread that war alone can heal
wounds they have caused - This proud Direction has fled
to that Power for an asylum and thus augments the dis
which have latterly prevailed on the subject of their relation
with Genl. LeCor - I have watched this Menseine very an
and confess that I have not been able to have one virtue
justify the confidence that has been reposed in him - A
his measures have been in direct opposition to the best
interests of his Country, destructive of its quiet, destructive
of its prosperity and calculated only to retard the prog

of the Revolution —

San Martin will now be aided in his views and enabled to embark with the force he at first contemplated, whether he will receive the intelligence in time or to avail himself of the advantage of those troops formed by him for the invasion is however uncertain. It is said his preparations are in great forwardness but upon what authority I know not. As nothing specific has reached us on account of the Montevideo escapade that he passed the Mountains at the date indicated in my last

with every sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be sir

Your most obed. & hum. Serv.

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State

&c. &c. &c.

Prevost, John B. — (dup.) Tyre, 14 Feb. 1820

Rec? 25 Aug.

B. Prevost —

Recd 10 Nbr

Duplicate

Buenos Ayres March 9th 1820.

Sir

The change that took place some weeks since, the details of which will have been communicated to you by Commodore Morris, was followed by a Peace with the Mon. and upon terms of such perfect equality, that ale and joy illuminations succeeded illuminations for nights in succession and the event was hailed by most as the term of the Revolution — indeed such it ought to have been, but a Tumult excited by a combination of circumstances which I am about in part to unfold to disturbed this happy result —

The transition from the sovereignty of many States to that of one, was necessarily attended with changes affecting a variety of interests, many abuses were to be corrected many which was to be anticipated a general retrenchment in the Corps of Dependents civil and military growing out of a war of ten years duration — Under the impression of these things, before they had time to reflect, many were seduced by the artifices of the disaffected of the former Administration, openly to repudiate the Treaty as disgraceful to Buenos Ayres

this clamor continued to augment for some days when upon the
delivery of a few hundred stand of arms to the agent of the Mantons
in compliance with the third article, a ferment was excited which
terminated in the choice of a Military Chief, who was to rescue
to the Capital its lost Dignity by recommencing hostilities for the
a measure so precipitate, so subversive of all order, so
derogatory to good faith and so immediately affecting the Indepen
as well as the Interests of the City, has completely irritated the
Citizens towards the new Chief and his followers — We may attempt
something with the Troops, but as he will not be sustained by the
Inhabitants, the struggle will not probably last beyond 48 hours
Lacunatea is a few leagues distant from the City where
Crowds are flocking to him with a determination to support
his administration and to maintain the Peace — I wish hope
that before the Despatch shall sail by which this goes, I may be
enabled to announce the dispersion of this mischievous party
together with the return of order in the triumph of principles
and of Federalism.

Varnatea had discovered some documents which
he intended to have given publicity and I know not from
their tendency, whether this may not have operated powerfully
with many of those who have distinguished themselves by
their zeal on this occasion — It appears that the late Dictator
Pharraydon in conjunction with the Congress had secretly
formed a treaty with France for the acquisition of a

the Bourbon Family now in Italy and for the surrender of the Capital upon the arrival of the Prince — France was to loan 12 Millions of Livres and Portugal guarantee the stipulations in consideration of the cession of the Oriental Shore — These are the principal heads of this Instrument as communicated to me, of the existence of which I can not at liberty to doubt — The said Lord directly from the Governor a Gentleman whose integrity has never been impeached, and he was good enough at the same time to promise me a copy for your inspection, but in this I am disappointed by his sudden departure — I hope he Mr Liston may obtain the minutes of the Congress disclosing this disgraceful transaction, in which case I shall obtain it on his return and wish forward it by the Packet or Brig in about three weeks from hence for New York.

It may be important for you to know the extent of this confederation, for although I understand that the arrangement is made upon the Basis of Independence, yet it is one to which the People are not Parties and one to which they wish not to accede. Whether it be a Ferdinand or a Charles is a matter of indifference, they are to them alike Objects of abhorrence, and with the Spanish nation to the last extremity — a French Frigate arrived here about two months since on board of which it is said was a secret Agent with whom the Viceroy arrangements were

concluded — However extraordinary it may appear on the face of Frame in her distracted state, yet I am inclined to believe the measure has been taken without the knowledge of Great Britain, because in a late conversation with Mr Canning he told me that Lord Castlereagh had advised this Government through its Agent Resident here to adopt every measure possible to induce the U. States to a recognition, saying that it must proceed from themselves first —

I have just received Letters from Chile of a late date by which I learn that the Troops San Martin left behind him at Mendoza as stated in my last had since crossed the Andes and were now in St Jago — The General is at length prepared for the Invasion so long threatened and will embark on board of Lt Cochrane from Valdivia which Place he had been sent by the Government of Chile — He takes with him a Body of three thousand Men and will be supplied with provisions for six Months by those Vessels employed in the Transports —

By a Vessel taken near Gaya arrived at Oporto the Intelligence in my Letter is "Notorious Correct" — That Bolivar had taken Post in Popayan and was advancing towards Quito only sixty Leagues further South — That a beautiful district of Country about the Same distance South of the Province of Quito is occupied by the Army in a State of good

Mr Prevost — Recd May 28th. Extracts of a letter from a gentleman

dated
at Buenos Ayres March 9th. 1820.

The change that took place nine weeks since,
the details of which have been communicated by our Commodore
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such perfect equality that all was joy — Illumination succeeded
illumination for Nights in succession and the event was hailed
by most as the Term of the Revolution — Indeed such it ought
to have been, but a Tumult excited by a Combination of Knaves
which I am about in part to unfold has blasted this happy
result —

The Transition from the Sovereignty of many States
to that of one, was necessarily to be attended with changes
affecting a variety of interests, many abuses were to be
corrected, among which was to be anticipated a general Establish-
ment of a host of Dependents civil and Military growing out of
a War of ten years duration — Under the impression of these
feelings, before they had time to reflect, many were seduced by
the Intrigues of the discarded of the former administration openly
to repudiate the Treaty as disgraceful to the Nation — This clamor
continued to augment for some days, when upon the delivery of
Two Hundred Stand of arms to the Agent of the Montonero in

comp liance with the third article, a ferment was excited which term
in the choice of a Military Chief, who appears to set at the Capitol
its lofs dignity by commencing hostilities for the sixth —

A Measure so precipitate, so subversive of all order, s
derogatory to good faith and so immediately affecting the indep
dence, as well as the interest of the City has completely indispo
the Citizens towards the new Chief and his Followers — He may
attempt something with the Troops, but as he will not be assist
by the Inhabitants, the struggle will not last beyond 48 hours —
Saratea is seven leagues distant from the City where Gen
ara is looking to him with a determination to support his adm
-tration and to maintain entire the Peace — I still hope that b
the despatch which goes by which this goes, I may be enabled to
announce to you the dissolution of this mischievous association
together with the return of order, in the triumph of principles
of Federalism —

Saratea had discovered some documents
which he intended to have given publicity and I know not
their tendency, whether this may not have operated precipi
with Guemy of those who have distinguished themselves by their
on this occasion — It appears that the late Senate Pueyr
in conjunction with the Congress had secretly formed a treat
with France for the cession of a Province by the Bourbon Fam
ily now in Italy and for the surrender of this Place upon the

arrival of the Prince — France was to advance 12 Millions of
livres and Portugal guarantey the stipulations in consideration
of a Cession of the Oriental Province — These are the principal
heads of this Instrument as communicated among the customs
which I am not at liberty to doubt — The fact I hold directly
from the Minister a Gentleman whose Integrity has never
been impeached, and he was good enough at the same time
to promise me a Copy (for which I am thankful) but in this I am
disappointed by this abrupt Departure — I hope he will may
obtain the Minutes of the Congress during this disgraceful
Negociation, in which case I shall obtain it on his return and for-
ward it by the Amazon Frigate in about three weeks from
hence for New York — It may be important for us to know
the extent of this Confederation, for although I understand that the
Arrangement is made upon the Basis of Independence, yet it
is one to which the People are the Parties, and one which they
will not assent; whether it be a Ferdinand or a Charles
is a matter of indifference; they are to them alike objects of
Abhorrence and will be so if ever it came to the Apprehension.
A French Frigate left this about two months since abroad
which it is said was a Courier Agent with whom the final
Arrangements were Concluded — However we have again

it may appear on the part of France in her present distracted
Yet I am inclined to believe that the measure has been take
without the knowledge of Great Britain, (during in a late conv
tion with Mr Sarratea he told me that L. Castlereigh ha
advised that Government through its Agent Resident there
adopt every possible means to induce the Republics to a reco
say ing that it must proceed from them first)—

I have just received Letters from Chile of a late date,
which I learn that the Troops San Martin had after beli
at Mendoza as stated in my last, had since crossed the And
and were now in St Iago — The General is at length pr
pared for the Invasion so long threatened and with cau
on the return of L. Cochrane from Valdivia to which Place
had been sent by the Government of Chile — He takes wi
him a Body of 5 thousand Men and Arms he supplied
Provisions for four Months by those furnishing the Shipp

By a Prospect taken near Guayaquil it is ascertai
(the inspection in my Letter of "Noticias correctas") that
Bolivian had taken Pasto in Popayan and was advanc
towards Quito only sixty Leagues further South — Ther
a beautiful District of Country about the same distance fr
of the Province of Quito is assumed to lie in a State of gener
Insurrection — Thus every thing seems to favor the Ex

vencion hecha y concluida entre los gobernadores D. Manuel de Sarraten de la cia de Buenos Aires, de la de Sta. Fe D. Estanislao Lopez, y el de Entre Rios rancisco Ramirez el dia 23 de Febrero del año del Sr. 1820 con el fin de po- rmino á la guerra suscitada entre dichas provincias, de proveer á la seguridad r de ellas y de concentrar sus fuerzas y recursos en un Gobierno Federal á efecto se han convenido en los artículos siguientes.

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO.

festan las partes contratantes, que el voto tacion, y muy en particular, en las Pro- s de su mando, respecto al sistema de go- que deba regirlas se ha pronunciado en de la federacion que de hecho admiten. que debiendo declararse por diputados dos por la libre eleccion de los pueblos, eten á sus deliberaciones. A este fin, ele- ese por cada provincia popularmente pectivo representante, deberán los tres se en el convento de S. Lorenzo, de la cia de Sta Fe, á los sesenta dias contados la ratificacion de esta convencion. Y co- tan persuadidos que todas las provincias nacion aspiran á la organizacion de un go- o central, se comprometen cada una de de dichas partes contratantes á invitarlas plicarlas concurran con sus respectivos di- os para que acuerden cuanto pudiere con- les y convenga al bien general.

T. 2. Allanados como han sido, todos bstáculos que entorpecian la amistad y armonia entre las provincias de Buenos , Entre Rios, y Sta Fe en una guerra y sangrienta, por la ambicion y crimi- al de unos hombres que habian usurpa- l mando de la nacion ó burlado las ins- ciones de los pueblos que representaban en reso, cesarán las hostilidades desde hoy, ándose las divisiones beligerantes de Sta. y Entre Rios á sus respectivas provincias.

ART. 3. Los Gobiernos de Sta. Fe, y Entre Rios por si, y á nombre de sus provincias recuerdan á la heróica provincia de Buenos Aires, cuna de la libertad de la nacion, el estado difícil y peligroso á que se ven reducidos aquellos pueblos hermanos por la invasion con que los amenaza una potencia estrangera que con respetables fuerzas oprime la provincia aliada de la Banda Oriental. Dejan á la reflexion de unos ciudadanos tan interesados en la independencia y felicidad nacional el calcular los sacrificios que costará á los de aquellas provincias atacadas el resistir un ejército imponente careciendo de recursos, y aguardan de su generosidad y patriotismo auxilios proporcionados á lo árduo de la empresa, ciertos de alcanzar cuanto quepa en la esfera de lo posible.

ART. 4. En los rios Uruguay y Paraná navegarán unicamente los buques de las provincias amigas cuyas costas sean bañadas por dichos rios. El comercio continuará en los términos que hasta aqui, reservándose á la decision de los diputados en congreso cualesquiera reformas que sobre el particular solicitasen las partes contratantes.

ART. 5. Podrán volver á sus respectivas provincias aquellos individuos que por diferencia de opiniones politicas, hayan pasado á la de Buenos Aires ó de esta á aquellas, aun cuando hayan tomado armas y peleado en contra de sus compatriotas; serán repuestos al goze de

sus propiedades en el estado que se encontrasen y se echara un velo á todo lo pasado.

ART. 6. El deslinde del territorio entre las provincias se remitirá en caso de dudas á la resolucion del congreso general de diputados.

ART. 7. La deposicion de la antecedente administracion ha sido la obra de la voluntad general por la repeticion de crímenes, con que comprometia la libertad de la nacion, con otros excesos de una magnitud enorme; ella debe responder en juicio público ante el tribunal que al efecto se nombre. Esta medida es muy particularmente del interes de los gefes del ejército Federal, que quieren justificarse de los motivos poderosos que les impelieron á declarar la guerra contra Buenos Aires en noviembre del año próximo pasado, y conseguir con la libertad de la provincia de Buenos Aires la garantia mas segura de las demas unidas.

ART. 8. Será libre el comercio de armas y municiones de guerra de todas clases en las provincias federadas.

ART. 9. Los prisioneros de guerra de una y otra parte serán puestos en libertad despues de ratificada esta convencion para que se restituyan á sus respectivos ejércitos ó provincias.

ART. 10. Aunque las partes contratantes están convencidas de que todos los artículos arriba expresados son conformes con los sentimientos y deseos del Exmo. Sr. capitan general de la Banda Oriental D. José Artigas segun lo ha expuesto el Sr. Gobernador de Entre Rios que dice hallarse e[n] trucciones privadas de dicho Señor para este caso: no teniendo suficien[tes] deres en forma se ha acordado remiti[r] pia de esta acta para que siendo de su do entable desde luego las relacione[s] puedan convenir á los intereses de l[a] vincia de su mando, cuya incorporacion demas federadas se miraria como un [a]acontecimiento.

ART. 11. A las cuarenta y ocho h[o]ratificados estos tratados por la junta [de] tores, dara principio á su retirada el to Federal, hasta pasar el Arroyo del pero atendiendo al estado de devast[a]que ha quedado reducida la provincia nos Aires, por el continuo paso de tes tropas, verificará dicha retirada p[or] siones de 200 hombres. para que asi s[e] jor atendidas de víveres y caballad[a] para que los vecinos experimenten men[os] vámenes. Queriendo que los Sres. G[e]no encuentren inconvenientes ni escas[ez] su tránsito para sí, ó para sus tropas bernador de Buenos Aires nombrará u[n] yiduo que con este objeto les acompañ[e] la línea divisoria.

ART. 12. En el término de dos [días] antes si fuere posible, será ratificada e[sta] vencion por la muy honorable junta de sentantes.—Fecho en la Capilla del Pil[ar] de Febrero de 1820.—*Manuel de Sarr[a] Francisco Ramirez.—Estanislao Lopez.*

La Junta de Representantes electores aprueba y ratifica el precedente tratado. nos Aires á las 2 de la tarde del 24 de Febrero de 1820.—*Tomas Manuel A[n]rena.—Antonio José de Escalada.—Manuel Luis de Oliden.—Juan José Cristo Anchorena.—Vicente Lopez.—Victorio Garcia de Zúñiga.—Sebastian de Lecica.[—]nuel Obligado.*—Es copia.—*Obligado.*

IMPRENTA DE ALVAREZ.

of San Martin and to promote his entire success" —

Lt. Cochrane during his last Cruize on the Coast
Peru sent into Valparaiso for condemnation two Ships
one Despatch, the Pallas and the Canton, the first I believe
Providence, the latter from Boston — They have both
never been liberated upon the Representations of Mr. Wilde
I take the greatest pleasure in this act of the Government
Chile, because I know the Canton to have subjected herself to
forfeiture during my stay in Lima — I am persuaded that
Mr. Wheeler has ever disapproved of the Capture of our peaceful
Trader with arms and that Lt. Cochrane by multiplying
Subjects of forfeiture as to ours, had determined him to adopt
course which circumstances heretofore did not permit —
That has been the fate of the Macedonian I know not
I can learn that any sentence has yet been pronounced
which would probably make his communications immediately
the Department in Conformity with my instructions upon
subject of Prizes —

In one of my Letters from the other side
I mentioned an expression of the General Artigas, which I find to be
wholly incorrect, I was deceived in common with others in Chile

who received unexpected from this Place — That he may have
committed Outrages & evil believed, that he has his peculiar
I know, but he has been uniformed in sustaining the Office
of this County and has exhibited an Attachment & Principle
under every Species of Privation, that with all him in the
Page of this Letter I enclose an extract from [redacted] at
Which by which it appears that he has surprised Cattaly
defeat — It is true, but the Cop is greatly exaggerated —
attach to it little consequence as he can soon be enable
to renew his supply of arms and ammunition from them

With Wm I enter out of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir your
very humble Servt
E Livingston

The Hon.
John Q. Adams
Secretary of State & Office
Washington

Prevost, John B. – Buenos Ayres 4 March 1820

Recd. 28 May
Ans. 10 July

Counter. revolution at B.A. (symptoms of) among the military –
Treaty with France by Pueyrredon, to have a branch of the Bourbons, & to yield to Portugal the Banda Oriental –
British Govt wish U.S. to recognize B.A. –
San Martin prepared to invade Peru –
Bolivar advancing into Paraguay –
Cuenca (Peru) in insurrection –
Two U.S. vessels taken by Lord Cochrane liberated –
Nothing further of the Macedonian (brig) –
Artigas – unfavorable notice of him recalled –
an inflexible patriot – lately defeated, but will be reinforced from B.A. –

Enclosure – Extt. letter Mr Hamm to Mr Prevost from Montevideo.

Mem. Published in Nat. Intell. Jan 8, 1820.

insurrection — They every thing seems to favor the expedition
San Martin and to promise his entire success.

Ld Cochrane during his last Cruize on the Coast of Peru
put into Valparaiso for condemnation two Ships of our Enemies,
the Pallas and the Canton, the former I believe from Providence,
the latter from Boston — They have both however been liberated
on the Representations of Mr Hill and I take the greatest pleasure
in this act of the Government of Chile because I know
the Canton to have been subjected to forfeiture during my
stay in Lima — I am persuaded that Gen.l Higgins has
not disapproved of the Capture of any Vessel not laden
with arms and that Ld Cochrane in multiplying the
grounds of forfeiture as he does, has determined himself to adopt
a course which circumstances hitherto did not permit —
What has been the fate of the Macedonian I have not
as yet learned that any Sentence has yet been pronounced
Hill has probably made his communications immediately
to the Department in conformity with my instructions upon
leaving St Iago —

In one of my letters from the other side I used an
expression in relation to Gen.l Artigas, which I find to be wholly
incorrect, and to have been received in common with others who seem

their impressions from this Place — That he may have committ
outrages I will believe, that he has his peculiarities I well
but he has been uniform in sustaining the Independence of
his Country and has exhibited an adherence to Principle und
every Species of privation, that will enable him in the page
of history — I enclose an extract from Mr. Horne of Montre
by which it appears that he has suffered bitterly a deyal
is true, but the Cup is greatly exaggerated — I attach to it l
consequence as he asks to be enabled to renew his appl
of arms and Ammunition from Leave

With the very sentiments of Consideratio
I have the honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. L. Adams
Secretary of State of the U States
Washington

X

(dupp.)

Prevost, John B. – B. Ayres, 9 March 1820

Rec? 10 July.
Ans? 10 "

In Mr Provosts of 9 March 1820.

Extract, date 18 feb.y Camp.t to del Real Braganza.

"News reached here yesterday officially of Artigas having passed the Uruguay with the greater part of his Troops: that Major Benitez of this Camp, with his Party had succeeded in taking some of Artigas's Men that were still on this side the Uruguay, Prisoners with about 2000 Horses, several Baggage Waggons with families, stores &c. which are now on the road for this Camp, & the Major with the greater part of his forces gone to attack Don Frutos Ribeiro who by report has but few Men."

In J.B. Prevost of 9 March 1820.

Encl. Letter Mr. Horne at Montevideo to Mr P.
Defeat of Artigas -

Encl. Letter from Mr. Horne at Montevideo to Mr P.
Defeat of Artigas - (?)

J. B. Provost — Extracts of a letter from

Read 28 May ... Bd Aug. dated March 15th 1820.

Mi

cc

The different military Corps of this City have evinced a determination that merits every praise, hardly had they sanctioned the excesses committed by their leaders when they became sensible of its enormity and refused to cooperate with their Chief although a Favorite among them — At the expiration of four days at things were appearing a crisis, they discovered this change of sentiment by marching off in Separate Bodies until nearly the whole were on their way to the Camp of the Citizens — Ballacier finding himself thus abandoned, thought it most prudent to make his escape, while he effected with perhaps a dozen of the most prominent Partizans of Pinney town — Large sums were distributed among the troops to seduce them from the Civil authorities, and although a sense of duty has prevailed, yet it has insulted the whole with a spirit

Bd. Letter from Mr Provost & Mr Pinkney & Mr P.

of this abominable measure that must be subdued - This can only be done effectually by reduction and I do not doubt the Governor is fully sensible of the course to be adopted" (The enclosed letter from him addressed to the Cabildo supports the views he had taken in my last and promises great energy in the future) The Inhabitants returned on the 12th accompanied by the troops and were received in the public square with the acclamations of those who had remained behind - Some partial disorders succeeded, but the Government has now obtained its ascendency and all is again quiet and orderly

I find that the document of which I had been promised a copy has been preserved and I shall make every exertion to obtain one for your inspection as early as possible

With every sentiment of consideration

I have the honor to be

Your very humble Servt

J. W. Eaton

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State &c &c &c

Washington

from Mr Crane dated } will be published in a few days.

March 20th 1820.

I have hesitated in obtaining a Copy of the documents in these Papers for this Country ever since they were ready, if for the Gratification of the Curious — Of this explaining the Misconception of a Host of Patriots together with the Misconduct of the Rep — This develops the motives of the war with the Montonera and unfolds a Mystery heretofore inexplicable in the manner of conducting that war — This discloses the Documents to the admission of the Portuguese — This accounts for the Impediments to San Martin at different times when prepared to invade Lima — This unravels the Web that had enveloped the treacherous Campaign in Upper Peru — This details the Object of the late Congress in prolonging the existence of Powers which had Constitutionally become extinct —

The whole administration of Pueyrredon has been a series of deception practised upon a brave and confiding People — The Pride of Supremacy, hostile Conspiracy of the Capital, and Intrigue as the means of adverse its Judgment in support of Measures which he had with Clear and Sinister views —

All is now changed, the determination of the Whole of the Interior to accord the war with the Montonera at once and the Authority from whence it emanated produced the Revolution effected in favour of the 14 of July. Last and saved the Capital from the dangers with which it was threatened by the Intrigues of

the Courts of Versailles and of that of the Brazils —

I know not what impressions the perusal of this
Instrument may create, but I deem sufficient to manifest
separate Negotiations on the part of the Portales, I venture
to say that it would give a character to the Politics of all
South America entirely in opposition to those contemplated
by this Treaty — The tendency towards our Country and
Institutions is powerfully counteracted by the Power of Europe
and every Species of Subjection is kept or forced upon
feeling what if developed in its Commencement would prove
destroy all political Dependence and confirm their Salvation
to keep it Commence merely —

Tribunals have been established for the
Trial of those engaged in this Trans action but the Guilty
part and all those of Consequence have fled upon the
disclosure — It with Sorrow I am deemed indicate Brazil
to the World the Public Feeling in regard to this as extremely
important —

J. B. Prevost

X

Memoria del Baron de Resneval Ministro de Relaciones
exteriores de Francia, al Sr. Dn Valentin Gomez Agente
Acreditado cerca de la misma corte G. el Gov.n de Buenos Ayres.

Señor = El Gobierno Frances toma el interes mas vivo
por lo que respecta á la situacion en que se halla
el de Buenos Ays, y está dispuesto á obrar de todos los
modos posibles para facilitarle los medios de constituirse
en monarquia constitucional; por ser esta la unica
forma de Gobierno que puede convenir á sus intereses
recipracos y asegurarle para lo sucesivo todas las garan-
tias necesarias para con las potencias de Europa y para
con las que estan vecinas al Rio de la Plata = Obligado
el gobierno frances por las circunstancias politicas á
obrar con la mayor circunspeccion para evitar los
obstaculos que puedan presentarse, principalmente por
parte de Inglaterra, en la marcha de una negociac.n
tan importante; no manifestará por lo pronto de un
modo notable los deseos de relacionarse con el Gobierno
de Buenos Ays; pero no despreciara proposicion alguna
favorable para darle pruebas convincentes del interes
con que lo mira = En consequencia para llegar
al termino tan deseado por los Americanos del Sud
que es su Independ.a de la Corona de España, y
fundar las bases de su constitucion de un modo solido
é invariable, que los ponga en estado de tratar con

todas las potencias, propone el Gobierno francés dar
los para necesario para conseguir de todas las Cortes
el que consintiesen en obrar en el Reino de la America
del Sud al Príncipe de Luca y Etruria, al que daria
el socorro necesario, tanto en fuerza marítima, como
en tropas espedicionarias; de modo que no solo
pueda hacerse respetar, sino tambien sostenerse en
caso necesario contra toda potencia que quiera oponerse
á su exaltacion = Este Príncipe de edad de 18. años
es de la familia de los Borbones, y aunque ligada
con la de España, no hai temor de que sus principios
sean contrarios á los intereses de los Americanos, cuya
causa es indudable que abrazaria con entusiasmo.
Posee cualidades tan recomendables como puede desearse
ya en lo moral, ya por lo que respecta á su educacion
militar que ha sido de las mas cuidadas, y para
ofrecer bajo todos respectos la perspectiva mas lisonjera
Para consolidar y asegurar su duracion, se propone
que en el caso que este Príncipe convenga á las Provincias
Unidas, se le solicitara la alianza de una Princesa
del Brasil; lo que presentaria ventajas incalculables
á los dos Gobiernos, que unidos por los vínculos
de sangre tendrian interes en estrecharlos mas y mas.
Otra ventaja y no de la menor consideracion, es que
la principal condicion de esta alianza seria obligar
al Brasil á renuncian á la posesion de la Banda
Oriental, sin exigir compensaciones, y formar entre
ambos un tratado de alianza ofensiva y defensiva

Por lo que respecta á los Estados Unidos; como no tienen ellos que temer mas que á Inglaterra, y como está en sus intereses vivir en buena harmonia con la America del Sud, es evidente que no serán dificiles de vencer los obstaculos, que por parte de ellos pudieran presentarse para el establecim.to de un Gobierno monarquico = El Gobierno frances por otra parte se encargará de las negociaciones diplomaticas á este respecto, y promete conceder al Principe de Luca todo el apoyo, socorro y proteccion que otorgaria á un Principe frances = Suplico á V. Señor, ponga en conocimiento de su Gobierno estas proposiciones, que creo le son ventajosas, por que luego que ninguna otra forma puede convenirle mejor. Se arregura que un partido poderoso desea que las Provincias unidas se constituyan en Republica. Suplico á V. me permita sobre esto una observacion, que creo no es fuera del caso en las circunstancias. No entraré en detal alguno sobre la diferencia de posiciones en que se hallan bajo todos respectos los Estados Unidos y la America del Sud. Y lo conoce mui bien, y no me es necesario por consiguiente emplear la Logica en convencerlo. V. sabe mui bien que un Estado no puede organisarse en Republica sino quando es mui limitada su estencion, quando las costumbres estan apuradas, y quando la civilisacion esta generalisada por todo. En lo q. consiste la fuerza de una Republica y lo que puede constituir su duracion es la buena harmonia

que debe reinar en todas las clases, el deseo sincero de cada particular en contribuir al bien general en una palabra, es preciso tener virtudes que son muy raras en un siglo tan viejo. Así pues la América del Sud, y decir el país de Buenos Ayres y Chile carece de la mayor parte de los elementos necesarios á este efecto: es muy grande la extension de las Provincias; la civilizacion es naciente; y lejos de haber tocado el término deseado, las pasiones, el espíritu de partido están en lucha continua: en una palabra la anarquía ha llegado á su colmo en muchos puntos que deberian estar sujetos al Gobierno de Buenos Ayres: testigo la Banda Oriental del Río de la Plata, cuando por su posicion no puede estar separada sin ocacionar guerras interminables = En este estado de cosas = En este estado de cosas, no veo para la felicidad de la Patria; para hacer cesar ese choque de poderes, que paraliza una gran parte de los medios del Gobierno; y para reunir y dirigir toda la partida á la misma causa, que desde nueve años aca ha costado ya tan grandes sacrificios; no veo, digo, otro medio que una monarquía constitucional y liberal que garantiza la felicidad del Pueblo y su bien en general, lo hiciera contraer relaciones amistosas con todas las naciones de Europa; cosa que

puede dextenderse en virtud del Comercio. Siendo esto asi tendria el pais un Gobierno bien constituido y reconocido de los otros Poderes: la agricultura, de que carece, llegaria á ser uno de los manantiales de su riqueza y abundancia; florecerian las artes y las ciencias; el residuo de la poblacion europea tendria á aumentar la que ahora es insuficiente para esos paises inmensos que estan desiertos, y que al ojo del observador y del viajero no presentan mas que esterilidad, y se convertirian en los territorios mas fertiles. Se podria tambien sacar un gran partido de los tesoros que encierran en su seno tantas minas de todo genero, y con los que se puede contar algun dia no solo para incalculables rentas, sino tambien para contribuir á la felicidad de otros muchos Pueblos= Pienso que todas estas consideraciones son mas que suficientes para determinar á su Gobierno el plan propuesto: por que proporcionan á su Patria una fuente felic, y adquieren dños á su reconocim.to y á la inmortalidad, titulos los mas gloriosos y los unicos que puede reclamar la ambicion de los hombres virtuosos. Se tambien que hai en los Pays Unidos un partido considerable por los ingleses, y suplico á V. me permita algunas reflexiones y suposiciones sobre el particular= Supongo que Inglaterra coloque un Principe de su casa en el trono de la America del Sud, y que por el ascendiente que ha

adquirido en las cortes de Europa en virtud de
largas guerras que siempre ha costado, y que
estaban en su interes, para no sucumbir ella
misma á los golpes que la amagaban, pueda
algun tiempo poner el pais al abrigo de nuevas
guerras, y darle una fuerza física, que cimente
su poder: ¿Se cree por esto que el Pueblo reu-
man dichoso? en que consiste la felicidad de un
Pueblo? ¿y prâlmente de un Pueblo como el de
las Prov.s Unidas, que trabaja tanto tiempo ha
por conseguir ese estado de Independencia y
debe formar su gloria, y asegurarle una
felicidad, á la que tiene dño de aspirar despues
de tantos sacrificios? = 1.º En el establecim.to
de los dños que la Naturaleza reclama y no
reprueba = 2.º En el exercicio libre de la Religion
que profesa, y cuyas verdades sabe conocer y
apreciar = 3.º En el caracter nacional, que
constituye el buen espiritu social que distingue
ya á los habitantes de la America del Sud
de muchas otras naciones q.e aun no han ad-
quirido ese estado de civilizac.n en que consiste
la felicidad grâl de los Pueblos = Ahora p.r
¿que se podia esperar bajo todos estos respectos
de la Inglaterra ó de un Principe imbuido
hasta el fanatismo en los principios de su
Nacion? Habria que temer, sino el contrario

de la Religion Catolica dominante en el Pais,
al menos su conbulcion, ó guia guerras intestinas
de Religion que causarian la desgracia de los
Pueblos. Ademas: el caracter nacional fundam.te
opuesto al de los Americanos civilizados, induciria
á actos contrarios á la felicidad social, y
haciendose odioso á los Hijos del pais irritaria
su amor propio, arrebatandolos por venganza,
sino á destruir la Nacion que la exitaba
al menos á debilitarla de modo que pudieran
manejar las riendas sin obstaculo = Por esta
pintura que por desgracia es demasiado cierta,
bien ve S.r que lejos de haber establecido sobre
bases solidas el edificio que se ha empezado
tan bien, se destruirian sus fundamentos, y
volveria á caer en la esclavitud de un Pueblo
que sin duda merece mejor suerte = En resumen
caso que si se consulta la felicidad de sus paises,
no se les debe entregar en manos de quienes
no pueden mas que esclavizarlos, y destruir esa
felicidad naciente comprada con tanto sacrificio.
Al contrario, aceptando por Soberano al Principe
que la Francia propone; no hai que temer el
conbulcion.to de la Religion; antes bien se debe
estar seguro de hallar en él un apoyo solido, y
al mismo tiempo oriento de ese fanatismo tan
dañoso á todas las Religiones, un espiritu liberal

que reprueba la licencia tan contraria á todo
Estado civilizado; todas las cualidades que pue-
aseguran á la America del Sud una felici-
perfecta; y en una palabra un Principe
que haciendose Americano, no tendrá, ni
podrá tener otro objeto q.e hacer florecer
la agricultura, las artes, las ciencias, el
comercio y afianzar con su beneficio el
amor de sus vasallos.

Pienso pues que en estas circunstan-
es necesaria por parte del Gob.no de S. una
determinac.n pronta; á no ser que quiera
dexar escapar la ocasion mas favorable q.e
jamas podra presentarse para su felicidad
y el aumento de su Comercio.

Vn. 1.B.l Puerto de Montevideo 1820

Proposiciones q. hizo el Gov.r Estabillil
Montevideo en B. Ayres.

Memorandum of Baron de Renneval, Minister of Foreign Relations at France to Doctor Don Valentine Gomez, Agent Accredited to the said Court by the Government of Buenos Aires.

Sir:

The French Government is taking the most lively interest in the situation in which the government of Buenos Aires finds itself, and is ready to ~~put into operation every~~ do everything possible ~~way of procuring the means of~~ to promote its measures for instituting itself into a constitutional monarchy; that being the only form of government that may suit their reciprocal interests and insure for the future all the necessary guarantees towards the powers of Europe and towards those that are near to the Rio de la Plata. The French Government being forced by political circumstances to act with the greatest circuminspection so as to avoid the obstacles that might arise mainly from England in the conduct of so important a negotiation, will not manifest for the present in an noticeable manner its desire to enter into relations with the Government of Buenos Aires, but it will not allow any proposition likely to promote its desire to afford convincing evidence of the interest with which it considers it to go by. Therefore, in order to reach the goal so much desired by the Americans of the South, which is independence from the Crown of Spain, and sow the foundation of their constitution on a substantial and unconquerable basis, which would put them in position to deal with all the Powers, the French Government proposes to take the necessary

steps

steps to secure from all the crowns their consent to placing on the Throne of South America the Prince of Luca and Eturia, to whom they will extend the necessary assistance both in sea and land forces, so that he could not only force respect, but also maintain himself if need be against any power that might be adverse to his elevation. The Prince is eighteen years of age, belongs to the Bourbon family, and although related with that of Spain there is no fear that his principles are in any way antagonistic to the interests of the Americans whose cause he will no doubt enthusiastically endorse. He is gifted with qualities that are as commendable as may be desired either from a moral standpoint or from that of his military education, which has been one that has been given very great attention and he ~~may~~ can offer in every respect the most promising prospects. In order to ~~consolidate~~ establish and secure his dynasty, it is proposed in case the Prince is acceptable to the United Provinces to seek a marriage with a Brazilian Princess, in which both governments would find incalculable advantages being united by ties of blood would be interested in drawing them closer and closer. Another advantage and one which is not the least to be considered is that the principal condition for the alliance would be to compel Brazil to forego possession of the Banda Oriental ~~Strip~~ without compensation, and to enter upon a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance. As regards the United States, since ~~as~~ they have none to fear more than England, and as it is to their interest to live on good terms with South America, it is clear that it would not be difficult to overcome the obstacles that might be aroused by them to the establishment of a monarchial government. Furthermore, the French Government will take charge of the diplomatic negotiations in that respect and undertakes to grant to Prince de Luca all the support, assistance and protection it would grant to a French Prince. I beg you, Sir, to makes these propositions

C

known to your government as I believe them to be advantageous and think that there is no other form that would be more suitable. It is asserted that a powerful party wants the United Provinces to institute a republic. I beg you to allow me to offer a remark on this point, which I believe will not be out of place under the circumstances. I shall not go into particulars as to the difference in every respect between the United States and South America. You are well aware of them and there is, therefore, no necessity for me resorting to logics in order to convince you. You know very well that a State may not organize into a republic except when its area is very limited, its manners have been refined and when civilization has been general. What constitutes the strength of a republic and may secure its duration is harmony that must prevail among all classes, and the sincere wish of every individual to contribute to the general good, in one word, it is necessary to have virtues that are very rare in your section. And so South America, that is to say Buenos Aires and Chile lack the greater part of the elements needed for that purpose. The area of the Provinces is very great; civilization is in its infancy; and far from having reached the desired goal, passions and partisan forces are in constant struggle, in one word anarchy has reached its apex in many points which ought to be possessions of the Government of Buenos Aires, witness the Banda Oriental ~~Strip~~ of Rio de la Plata, which on account of its position could not be separated without giving rise to endless wars. In this condition of affairs------In this condition of affairs, in order to [establish] I do not see, ~~for~~ the happiness of the country, to bring to an end this conflict of powers which paralyzes largely the means of the

Government

Government and to bring and join together all the parties in the same cause which for nine years has already cost so many sacrifices; ~~—~~I do not see, ~~so~~ I ~~said~~ say, any other means ~~but~~ except a constitutional and liberal monarchy, which, while guaranteeing the happiness and rights of the people in general, would bring it into friendly relations with all the nations of Europe; ~~and no advantage would~~ a matter which could not be ignored in connection with commerce. Things being so the country would have a well constituted government recognized by the other governments. Agriculture which is now lacking would become one of the sources of wealth and abundance; arts and science would flourish; the surplus of ~~American~~ European population would come there to increase that which is now inadequate for these immense countries ~~that~~ which are desert, ~~and~~ which to the eye of the observer and traveller offer nothing but sterility and which would be turned into the most fertile land. It would also be possible to turn to great advantage the treasures ~~which contains~~ contained in ~~this~~ their subsoil, so many mines of all kinds, ~~and~~ which may be relied upon some day not only to supply revenues beyond calculation, but also to contribute to the happiness of many other peoples.

I believe that all these considerations are more than sufficient to induce your Government to adopt the proposed plan, because they would prepare for your country a happy fate, ~~to lay claims on its glorious im-~~ that is, rights & recognition and mortality, the most glorious and only title which all ambitious and virtuous men may claim. I also know that there is in the United Provinces a considerable pro-English party, and I beg you to allow me to offer some remarks and reflections on the subject. ~~Let us~~ Suppose that England ~~will~~ places a Prince of her house on the Throne of South America, and that, through ascendancy gained among the Court of Europe by the long wars, which have always been

been so costly and ~~would always fight for its~~ interests ~~so~~ in order in her
that ~~it~~ she might not ~~itself~~ herself fall under the blows that threaten her
she can
~~may~~ for sometime save the country from fresh wars and, united
with ~~its~~ her own (forces) ~~which would~~ physical cement its powers. ~~it is~~ It is
believed that in this way the people would be made happier.2
What is it that makes people happy? And especially a people
like that of the United Provinces who have worked so long to
~~conquer~~ obtain that state of independence which is to make them
glorious and sure of their happiness, that happiness which
they have a right to yearn for, so many sacrifices.
First, in the establishment of the rights which Nature de-
mands and does not condemn; Second, in the free exercise
of the religion they practice and the truths of which they
know and appreciate; Third, in the national character which
constitutes the good social spirit that already distinguishes
the inhabitants of South American from many other nations
which have not yet reached the stage of civilisation in which
the general happiness of peoples consist. Well then what
in all these respects might be expected to come from England
or from a Prince imbued to the point of fanaticism with the
principles of his nation? There would be occasion to fear
if not the overthrow of the Catholic religion which dominates
in the country, at least its belittlement ~~and cause~~ or perhaps internecine
wars of religion which would bring misfortune on the people.
Furthermore, the national character of the civilized Americans
would lead to acts inconsistent with social happiness and
by making themselves hateful to the sons of the country
they would injure the latter's ~~arouse their~~ self respect, ~~and~~ driving them in
a spirit of regenge, if not to destroy the nation which aroused
them, at least to weaken it so that they could handle the
reins without interference. Through this description which

unfortunately

unfortunately is not overdrawn, you may see that far from having set up the solid foundations of edifices which have been so well started this nation would be destroyed and a people who without doubt are worthy of a better fate would relapse into slavery. To sum up I believe that if the happiness of those countries is kept in mind they must not be surrendered to those who could do no more than enslave them and destroy an incipient happiness bought at the price of so many sacrifices.

On the contrary by accepting for a sovereign the Prince proposed by France there is no fearof an overthrow of the religion; ~~and~~ rather one may be sure that he would prove a strong support and at the same time would be exempt from the fantacisim that is so harmful to all religions. His liberal mind would condemn licenticusness, which is so contrary to any civilised state and all the qualities that may insure South Americanperfect happiness, in one word, a Prince who turned American will and can have no other object then to promote agriculture, arts, science and trade, and win thereby the love of his subjects.

I believe that under the circumstances it will be necessary for your Government to reach an early decision unless they wish to allow a most favorable opportunity, which may never again occur, for their happiness and the promotion of their commerce, to pass by.

TR/JSM/MEA/SS

Y

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 28 May

Bo Ayr. March 21st 1820

Sir

The Vessel having been detained by adverse winds until this morning I enclose a more legible copy of the Documents together with a printed copy of the letter of the Envoy Gorney explaining the whole transactions as communicated by the late Director Pondeau to the Congress

with every sentiment of respect

Your Obey Humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le

J. Q. Adams Secretary

of State of the U. States

Washington

Prevost, John B. — Buenos Ayres, 21 March 1820

Rec.d 28 May.
Ans.d 10 July.

Enclosing —

1. Proposition of French Gov.t for establishing Monarchy in B.A.—
2. Consent of B.A. (Lat.) Congress to receive a Bourbon Prince, Nov. 12, 1819.
3. Director Rondeau to B.A. Congress, with a letter of V. Gomez Agent at Paris, enclosing a Proposition of French Gov.t to establish Monarchy in B. Ayres — 10 Jan.y 1819.

Memoria del Baron de Rencval
Ministro de Relaciones Esteriores de Francia
al Sr. Dn Valentin Gomez, Agente Acreditado
cerca de la misma Corte por el Gobno de Bs Ays.

Dice el Gobno Frances toma mas vivo interes
que respecto a la situacion en que se halla
el de Bs Ays. y esta dispuesto à obrar
de todos los modos posibles para facili
tarle los medios de constituirse en una
Monarquia constitucional: pero en esta, la mas
ca forma de Gobno que puede convenir a sus
intereses recipracos y asegurarle para lo
sucesivo todas las garantias necesarias
para con las potencias de Europa y para
con las que estan pecia. alla de la
Plata: obligado el gobno Frances por las cir
cunstancias politicas a obrar con la ma
yor circunspeccion para evitar los obsta
culos que puedan presentarse, principal
mente por parte de Inglaterra, en la ma
cha de una negociacion tan importante; no
manifestara por lo pronto de un modo
notable los deseos de relacionarse con

con el Gob.° de Buenos Ayr.° pero no dispu
ciara proporcion alguna favorable para da
pruebas convincentes del interes con que b
mira = en consequencia para llegar al term
-no tan deseado por los Americanos del Sud
que es su independencia de la Corona d
España y fundar las bases de su cons
titucion de un modo Solido é invariable
que los ponga en estado de tratar con to
las potencias, propone el Gobierno frances d
los pasos necesarios para conseguir de todas
las cortes el que consientan en colocar en
trono de la america del Sud al Principe de
y Etruria alque dara el socorro necesa
tanto en fuerza maritima, como entropa
expedicionarias de modo que no solo pu
hacerse respetar, sino tambien sostener
en caso necesario contra toda potencia
que quiera oponerse á su exaltacion =
Este Principe de edad de 18 años es de
familia de Los Borbones y aunque liga
con la España, no hai temor de que sus
principios sean contrarios alos intere
de los americanos, cuya causa es indud

abrazaria con entusiasmo: pocas calidades tan recomendables, como puede desearse, ya en lo moral, ya por lo que respecta a su educacion militar que ha sido de las mas cuidadas, y puede ofrecer bajo todos respectos la perspectiva mas lisongera: Para consolidar y asegurar esta dinastia, se propone que en el caso que este Principe contraiga alas Provincias Unidas, se le solicite para la alianza de una Princesa del Brazil. lo que presentaria ventajas incalculables alas dos Gobiernos, que unidas por los vinculos de sangre estendidos interesen en estrechar las mas y mas: otra ventaja y no de la menor consideracion es que la principal condicion de esta alianza seria obligar al Brazil renunciar ala posesion de la Banda Oriental, sin exigir compensaciones, y formar entre ambos un tratado de alianza ofensiva y defensiva: Por lo que respecta alos Estados Unidos como ellos que temen mas, que a Inglaterra, y como esta en sus intereses vivir en buena harmonia con la America del Sud, es evidente que no harian

difiles de preseer los abitantes, que por
dellos pudieran presentarse para el esta
blecimiento de un Gob.no monarquico: el Go
bierno Frances por esta parte le encargara
delas negociaciones diplomaticas à este
respeto, y promete conceder al Principe de
todo el apoyo socorro y proteccion que otorgaria
a un Principe Frances. Suplico a V. Señ.
ponga en conocimiento de su Gobierno, que
estas proposiciones
estos son ventajosas, por que juzgo que
ninguna otra forma puede emplearse mejor. Le ase-
guro que un partido poderoso desea q.
las Provincias unidas se constituyan en
Republica: suplico a v. me permita
sobre esta una observacion, que creo no es
fuera del caso en las circunstancias. No
entro en detal alguno sobre la diferen
cia de posiciones en que se hallan hoy
todos aspectos los Estados unidos y la ame
rica del Sud. V. lo conoce tan bien, y no
me es necesario por consiguiente emplear la
logica en convencerlo. V sabe muy bien que
un Estado no puede organizarse en Republi
ca sino quando es limitada en su exten-

extension, quando las costumbres estan pu-
radas, y quando la civilizacion esta gene
ralizada por todo; esto que consiste la fuerza
de una Republica, y lo que puede contri-
buir su duracion es la buena harmonia
que debe reinar entre todas las clases, el
deber cumplir de cada particular con
tribuir al bien general en una palabra,
es preciso tener virtudes que son muy
raras en este siglo: Asi pues la america
del sud, es decir el pais de Buenos Ayres
y Chile carece de la mayor parte de los
elementos necesarios a este efecto: es muy
grande la extension de las Provincias:
la civilizacion es naciente: y lejos de ha-
ber tocado el termino deseado, las pasiones
el espiritu de partido estan en lucha.
continua: en una palabra la anarqui
a ha llegado asi como en muchas
puntos que deberian estar sujetos al Gob.
de Buenos Ayres: testigo la Banda-
oriental del Rio de La Plata, quando
por su posicion no puede estar separada

dia ocasionar guerras inevitables: En
este estado de cosas, yo veo para la felicidad de la Patria,
para hacer cesar este choque de poderes,
que paraliza una gran parte de las medi-
das del Gobierno; y para reunir y ligar
todas las partidas a la misma causa, que
de nueve años aca, ha costado ya tan
grandes sacrificios: no veo, digo, otro me-
dio, que una monarquia constitucional
y liberal, que garantiendo la felicidad
del Pueblo y sus dias en gral, le haga
contraer relaciones amistosas con todas
las naciones de Europa, cosa que no
puede desatenderse en virtud del comer-
cio: Siendo esto asi tendria el pais un
Gobierno bien constituido y reconocido
de las otras Potencias: la agricultura
de que carece, llegaria a ser uno de los
manantiales de su riqueza y abundan-
cia; florecerian las artes y las ciencias;
el residuo de la poblacion europea ven-
dria a aumentar la que ahora es —

insuficiente para esos paises inmensos que
estan desiertos, y que al ojo de observadores y
de viageros, no presentan mas que esterilidad,
y se convertirian en las territorias mas
fertiles, se podria tambien sacar un gran
partido de las tesoras que encierran en su
seno tantas minas de todo genero, y con los
que se puede contar algun dia en la
para inevitables cuentas, sino para con-
tribuir a la felicidad de otros muchos
Pueblos. Pienso que todas estas consider
aciones son mas que suficientes para
determinar a su gobierno al plan pro-
puesto: por que proporcionar a su Patria
una suerte feliz, es adquirirse dros a
su reconocimiento y a la inmortalidad:
titulos los mas gloriosos y los unicos
que puede reclamar la ambicion de los
hombres virtuosos. Se tambien que hai
en la Provincia de Misiones empeños con
siderable por los Ingleses; suplico a
V me permita algunas reflexiones
y suposiciones sobre el particular=

Suponga que la Inglaterra coloque en
principe delicadeza en vuestros dela
Apreciar delsud, y que por el ascendiente
que ha adquirido en las Cortes de Eur
opa en virtud delargas guerras que s
cumpre ha costado y que estaban en su
intereses, para ha cambio ella mism
alos golpes que les amagaban, pueda al
gun tiempo poner de pays al abrigo de nu
evas guerras, y darle una fuerza fisica
que cimentale su poder: P. le cree por el
que el Pueblo sera mas dichoso P. en que
consiste la felicidad de un Pueblo: P
y principalmente de un pueblo como el
delas Provincias Unidas, que trabaja ta
to tiempo ha, para conseguir ese estado
de Independencia que debe formar su gloria
y asegurarle una felicidad, a que la ticn
dño de aspirar despues de tantos sacri
ficios P. = 1°: en el [illegible] de los
dños que la actual naturaleza reclama y
no reprueba = 2° en el exercicio libre
dela religion que profesa, y cuyas

cualidades: sabe conocer y apreciar. = 3° en el carácter nacional, que constituye el buen espíritu social que distingue ya alas habitantes dela Asunción debiendo ~~[illegible]~~ delas otras naciones que aun no han adquirido este estado de delicadeza en que consiste la felicidad gral delas Pueblas: = Ahora pues: 1° que se podia esperar hasta todas estas respectos de la Inglaterra ò de un Principe imbuido hasta el fanatismo en los principios de su Nacion: 2 habiendo que temer, sino el trastorno de la Religion Catolica dominante en el Pais al menos su envilecimiento, ò guerras intestinas de religion que causarian la desgracia delas Pueblas: Ademas: el carácter nacional formalmente opuesto al delas americanas civilizadas, indicaria ò actas contrarias ala felicidad Social, ya haciendose ódios delas hijas del Pais sin interes propio, arrebatando

los

por venganza, sino à destruir la nacio
que la excitaba al menos a debilitar le
de modo que pudieran manejar las r
endas sin obstaculo = Por esta pintura
que por desgracia es demasiado
cierta bien ve v. que lejos debaber
establecido sobre bases solidas el edifi
cio que se ha emperado tan bien, se des
truirian sus fundamentos y volveria à
caer en la esclavitud de un Pueblo q
sin duda merece mejor suerte = En
resumen creo que si se consulta la feli
cidad de estos payses, no se les debe en
tregar en manos de quienes no pueden
mas que esclavizarlos y destruir esa
felicidad naciente comprada con tan
sacrificios. al contrario aceptando p
Soberano al Principe que la Francia
propone; no hai que temer el envile
cimto. de la Religion; antes bien se
debe estar seguro de hallar en el
un apoyo solido, y al mismo tiemp

exento de esfanatismo tan dañoso a
todas las religiones; un espiritu libral
que reprueba la licencia tan contraria
à todo Estado civilizado; todas las cali-
dades que pueden asegurar ala amis-
tad del Rey una felicidad perfecta: y
por una palabra un Principe que
haciendose americano; no tendra mas
interes otro objeto, que hacer flo-
recer la agricultura, las artes, las
ciencias, el comercio y atraerse todas
las beneficios del amor de sus vasallos.

Pienso pues que estas circuns-
tancias es necesaria por parte del Gab
de un una determinacion pronta:
no Ser que quiera dexar escapar
la ocasion mas favorable que jamas
se podra presentar para su felicidad
y el aumento de su comercio: —

In J.B. Prevosts of 21 March 1820.

Propositions of French Govt to Don V. Gomez to reestablish Monarchy in Buenos Ayres -

de Neuville's Note.
Circular & Memorandum.

In Prevosts of 21 March 1820.

Recd in M. Provosté of 21 March 1820.

Sesion secreta de Viernes doce de Nov.=
de mil ochocientos diez y nueve a. Reuni
dos. SS. Diputados en la sala de las Sesi
ones. a la hora acostumbrada los SS. diputa=
dos encargados en comision de formalizar
el proyecto de las condiciones bajo las que
se. habia de admitir la propuesta hecha
por el Ministro de negocios estrangeros
de la corte de Paris para establecer en
las Provincias unidas una Monarquia
Constitucional, cuyo. punto habia sido
tratado con la mayor detencion en
las tres sesiones anteriores, y resuelto en
la ultima en la aduicion de aquel con=
dicionalmente, hicieron presente a la
Sala hallarse prontos de dar cuenta
de su comision. Leido. por mi el
proyecto que presentaron por escrito
se hicieron en el algunas altera=
ciones: y se. procedio en seguida a
examinar separadamente cada condi=
cion del mismo proyecto aprobando
habiendose manifestado por la primera

que dice. que. S. M. Cristianisima toma
su cargo allanar el consentimiento delas
cinco altas Potencias delaEuropa, y aun
el de dela misma España: fue aprobado
con la adicion que se exigiera especial
mente el consentimiento dela Inglaterra
Salvaron sus Votos los S. S. Ciudaños
dias Leler, Uriarte y Rivera: en estos ter
minos que consta dellibro respectivo = Exa
minada la segunda condicion que dice
que sin seguido este allanamiento sera
del cargo tambien delmismo Rey Cristia
=anisimo facilitar el Enlace matrimonial
=al del Duque de Luca con una Princesa
del Brazil; debiendo este enlace tener
por resultado la renuncia por parte de la
S. M. F. de todas las pretensiones al de
territorios que posee la España conforme
ala ultima demarcacion, y alas indem
=nizaciones que pudiera talvez solicitar
=en razon de los gastos invertidos en
su actual empeño contra los habitantes
dela Banda Oriental del Rio de

dela Plata: fue aprobada con la cali-
dad de que en lugar de Banda Ori-
tentrional se pusiera Banda Oriental,
separandose la ultima parte que di
se - del Rio de la Plata = se examina-
ron por su orden la tercera y quarta
condiciones y fueron aprobadas en los
terminos siguientes = 3ª Que la Francia
se obligue a prestar al Principe de Luca
una asistencia entera de quantos nece-
sito para afianzar la monarquia en
estas Provincias y hacerla respetable;
debiendo comprenderse en ella quan-
tos medios eficaces dela antigua
demarcacion del virreynato del Rio de
la Plata, y quedar por lo mismo dentro
de sus limites las Provincias de Monte
video con toda la Banda Oriental, Entre
Rios, Corrientes y Paraguay: 4ª Que estas
Provincias reconozcan por su monarca
al Duque de Luca bajo la constitucion
politica que tienen jurada: a excepcion
de aquellas adiciones que no sean

adaptables á una forma de Gobierno
monárquico hereditario: las quales de
reformarán dentro constitucional que
ella prefiere = La 5ª que dice, que estas
Comunidades las principales Potencias de
Europa en la coronacion del Duque de
Lucca, deberá realizarse el proyecto de
quando la España licitta [illegible] en
de reconquistar estas Provincias, fue
igualmente aprobada salvando tambien
el Señor Diputado Judaïco = Examina
da la sexta condicion que dice - que
en ese caso é hará la Francia que se
anticipe la venida del Duque de Lucca
contada la fuerza que demanda la em
presa, é pondrá á este Gobierno en
tado de hacer frente alos Enfuerzos del
Español auxiliandolo con tropas, armas,
buques de Guerra y un prestamo de tres ó qua
tro millones pagaderos luego que se
haya concluido la guerra y tranquilida
del Pais: fue aprobada con la calid
de que en lugar de tres ó quatro millo

la pusiera de tres ó mas, y salos se
vota el S. Diputado Diaz Velez. = en se
guida se examinaria tambien por de
cion la 7ª 8ª y 9ª condiciones q fueron
aprobadas en las terminos siguientes
Que ninguna tendra efecto este
proyecto siempre que se tema confun
damente que la Inglaterra con ninguie
tud la Elevacion del Duque de Leon
pueda emprender en restituirlo y
sostenerlo por la fuerza = 8ª Que el
tratado que se celebre entre el minis
tro de Relaciones Esteriores de la Fran
cia y nuestro enviado en Paris debe
rá Ser ratificado dentro del termi
no que para ello se senale por S.M.
Cristianisima y por el Supremo Director de
Este Estado con previo consentimiento
del Senado segun las formas consti
tucionales = 9ª Que a este fin se

proveniera nuestro Enviado el tiempo que
considera necesario para que pueda ser
=ver de aquí despachado: este asunto
detan alta importancia, conduciendo
lo con toda la circunspeccion reserva
y precaucion, que equipara su naturale=
=za delicada, asi porque no aborte el
proyecto, como para para impedir las
consequencias funestas que ocasiona=
rian (si llega á transpirar prema=
turamente) las glosas malignas que
saben dar los enemigos de la
felicidad de nuestra Patria = Habi=
endose requerido los votos de los
S.S. Diputados que no asistieron
ala anterior sesion, sobre la pos=
=posicion que se le admitia el
proyecto / de que se ha tratado / con
=dicionalmente ó no, se manifesta=
=ron ala sala como igualmente

que el Señor Diputado Diaz Velez ha-
bia salvado el suyo, — conlo que termi
nó la sesion. —
Al margen se halla la nota siguie=
nte — Señores. = Presidente.
Diaz Presidente. Calle. — Funes —
Lascano — Zudañez — Zorrilla —
Uriarte — Pacheco — Bustamante
Acevedo — Guzman — Carrasco —
Olmos Castro — Pereda — Diaz Velez —
Saenz —

In J.B. Prevosti of 21 March 1820

Consent of B. Ayres (late) Congress to receive a Bourbon Prince - Nov. 12, 1819.

Congress to receive a Prince of the Bourbon Family

with John B. Prevost's letter
of 2. May 1821.

Guaura Dec. 6th 1820

Altho' I have no other interference in the affairs of the Marine than to direct the movements of the Squadron with regard to Military operations: notwithstanding desirous of giving to the North American Nation as many examples of consideration as may be compatible with the rights and interests of my Government. I offer in reply to your communication of yesterday in which you speak of the impropriety of the detention of the Ship Louisa, that this vessel shall be sent to Chile in the course of eight days to be adjudged according to the Maritime Law of Nations: or that in the same terms of eight days she will be set at liberty upon examination of her papers nothing

should result which might indicate a probability of the condemnation of said Ship - God preserve you many years

José de Jaw Mart

Captain John Downes of
the U.S. Frigate Macedonian
now at Juan Fo —

27. Dec. 1820.

Masters Genl. Sam. to Capt. Downes.

Rec.d with Jno B. Prevots letter of 2 May 1821.

27.th Decem.r 1821
Mrs Louisa
No 6

B. Prevost

Recd 10 July

Buenos Ayres April 30. 1820

Sir

I had the honor to transmit to the Department by the Brig Euxilio an american Brig, the Copy of a Secret Treaty made by the late Congress with France for the Reception of a Prince of the Bourbon Family and I now enclose another Copy of that Instrument together with Duplicate of my several Letters accompanying it, in order to supply any loss to which the casualties of the Sea may have subjected that Conveyance — Perhaps I ought to apologize for the hurry in which the Copy of these exhibits, the fact is that one of the 16th was despached in expectation of the immediate departure of the Vessel and remained in the hands of the Master until the morning of the 20th when it was withdrawn at the moment of weighing the anchor for the purpose of inclosing the Document to which it referred and I owed it to myself to add a few desultory observations that were added as a Postscript.

Upon adverting to those remarks, I cannot

27. Decemb. 1821

discover a single one to retract; on the Contrary I am persuaded that they may all be sustained by a research simply to the without reference to the late disclosures. — It was my intention to have enlarged upon this subject and to have submitted the facts corroborative of this view, but I am relieved from this task by the publication of the secret operations of Congress — These afford matter enough to account for all the obstructions to the views of Sir Martin and Belgrano, and will suffice to convince you that Pueyrredon and his associates were sacrificed by other hands than those of Country — I have seen the Volume containing the originals and can vouch for the correctness of the Treaty in France as well as that with his Majesty, a list of which I send in particular attention — You need not however entertain a doubt as to the authenticity of the extracts throughout, there is no room for it, in addition, the whole is without Parallel, even Machiavel would have blushed to read such a series of Treachery & intrigue and of dissimulation —

Sir Thomas Hardy upon receiving the Treaty with France immediately despatched the Despatches to England with a Copy I thought it might afford a propitious moment to prepare the mind of the Regent upon that Cabinet and accordingly transmitted to Mr Ba by the same vessel the documents to apply for that purpose at his discretion — So much Cavity was indulged towards Spain

the conspirators who remained behind after the flight of their
ief. that a desperate effort was made on the 26th ultimo under
Olivar formerly a Director but since and still a Proscript — It
ained an appearance especially alarming because of the depletion of the
ops, but fortunately any act of any duration — They were awed
the unanimity of the Citizens and dispersed on the second day
ter Olivar retired to the Province of Santa Fé with a few followers.
Notwithstanding the variety of materials for sedition, tranquility
s order have since prevailed, and that, amidst the hostility of foreign
ers and with an energy that does honor to the present Chief Magistrate
have every hope that this patriotic effort may dispel the
ud that has been so long hovering over Buenos Ayres — All his
ers are directed to the restoration of the Civil Power, he has
ed the crowd of soldiers that surrounded the avenues of the
lic Offices, he appears in the simple dress of a Citizen, claims
distinction, is at all times accessible and prompt in the dispatch
business, submits his measures to the Public through the medium
the Press and invites discussion on every occasion — With all
is in performing the Task of Hercules he had not acquired popularity
his labors have thrown upon Society so many discontented dependents
that I doubt whether he would be reelected if inclined to recede — Hereby
timated a determination to retire as soon as a successor can
gally be named by those chosen at the late election for that purpose.
The meeting of the Deputies from the several Provinces to

proposd at a short day hence at a Place in the Interior about 50
distant - I understand they have it in view to adopt some
analogous to that of the US States, each Province to retain
separate Government subject to the control of a general Con
in those branches connected with foreign Relations -

It is my intention to depart hence and to remain as long
may be necessary to enable me to give you the most correct
tion on points so materially involving the Interests of this Con
Happily the dependence of one Province upon the other is such
their Locality, that there can arise no collision from this cause
the only subject upon which a difference of Opinion may arise
comes to be adopted in relation to the Portuguese - Artigas
avowed his intention to form one of the Confederation as soon
they shall determine upon a form with that View, what
be the effect of this I know not, but I am inclined to believe
his views will obtain - It is evidently the policy of the Pro
to work at from the Capital this could ill be influenced -

On the other side of the Andes the Chilenos disperse
those foreign Intrigues, all is Union - La Plata has taken
Valdivia a Place claimed by the Spaniards the key of the Pa
and fortified by them at an immense expense - The official
accompanies this, together with the proclamation of San Martin
announcing his expedition - Bolivar continues to advance into
and although from the nature of the Country he cannot approach
as to be of immediate service yet his contiguity and I am

must seem to distract the Councils of Genius and to destroy
confidence — with every sentiment of respect I
have the honor to be Sir Your very
humble Servt

The Hon.ble J. Prevost

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the U.States

Washington

6.

Prevost. John B. – B. Ayres. 30 April 1820.

Rec.d 10 July
Ans.d 10 " (P.S.)

Late negotiation with France by B.A. to get a Bourbon Prince – most authentic (Mr. P. has seen the orig.l) – Sir R. Hardy sent the news to Eng.d –
Alvear attempted a revolution, but failed –
New Director patriotic, active, plain, but is unpopular (from his retrenchments) –
Meeting of Deputies soon (in interior) –
Artigas will join the new confed.y if it will make war agt. Brazil –
Chile – Cochrane has taken Valdivia (the key of the Pacific, strongly fortified) – all is ready –
Bolivar progresses South –

Enclosure – Decl.n of Sent.t Treaty with France –

John B. Prevost –

N. Orleans May 24th 1820.

Sir

The selection of those constituting the Electoral Body although taken from among the most respectable Inhabitants has proved unfortunate – They are generally of the Class imbued with the former Spirit of Dominion and appear little disposed to meet the Provinces upon that footing of Equality imposed upon them by the late Change – They have filled the Offices of State with those of like impressions and all their measures yielding to this infatuation, present an aspect wholly unpropitious to the Union, although unitedly accompanied with professions of adherence to the Confederacy – These Inconsistencies in the present state of distrust have excited jealousies among the People and I think will lead to another Revolt from the Union within some short term – Should such be the case I shall be deceived if all the exertions of those in

Power can effect a reconciliation —

It is rumored that the Followers of Pereyra in conjunction with their Chief have solicited Troops from the Portuguese in aid of the ill[illegible] pretensions of the Capitalist. That such an application has been made to General Lecor and by him referred to the King his Master I really believe but I venture to predict that it will be without effect, however much a renewal of the civil war might promote the mischievous politics of that Cabinet — The last upon which I found my prediction have probably reached you through another Channel, it was communicated to me in confidence and may be relied upon; I allude to the interference of Great Britain for the purpose of inducing the Portuguese to withdraw their Troops altogether from the other side — Such conferences had taken place there about the time of the late disclosures, in which this measure was urged by Mr. Thornton — It may therefore fairly be presumed that the information since obtained of a secret Treaty disclosing views at variance with their professions on the subject of this proposition, together with a knowledge of the general

intrigue formed by that Power, with give to the Representations
of this Minister a character to procure at least to
deter it from granting the aid contemplated by the disaffected
to the liberties of their Country —

Among the Characters exhibiting on this Theatre Mr. Carrera may be considered as prominent — He joined the Insurgents about two years since, residing at or near Santa Fe where he was principally employed in conducting the public correspondence and in dictating matter for the Press — At the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace and Union in February last he obtained great credit for the liberality which he was supposed to have inspired into the Leaders of those People — He accompanied them to this City and availing himself of the influence thus acquired, obtained leave to form a Corps of Chileans of whom it appeared there were several hundreds in this Country — It was a Matter of surprize and of excitement at the time, to Americans as to become a subject of News paper discussion, but no explanation of the motive was given by the Government — My impression then was and still is that Carrera had in view a Force for sustaining the Union & the plans

at the disposal of the Convention at its first Meeting and for the
purpose solely and with that understanding appointed to the Mexican
There is no doubt but that this Corps composed of about 500 men
under the Command of General has since been sustained by
the Governments of Santa Fe and Entre Rios and that they are
acting in perfect Concert — The effect however has not been
happy as it respects the relations between this Government
and that of Chile, as the latter has suspended all intercourse
by mail
until proper explanations can be had — a measure growing
out of the indiscretion of Genl Carrera who in order to revive
an influence that had caused proclamations to be distributed in
Chile announcing an intention to return for which at the head
of a Regular Army —

A Deputy has arrived in St Iago from New Granada
for the purpose of establishing permanent relations between
the two Governments and of making arrangements for a
Cooperation in the liberation of the whole Coast — The
enclosed papers give such details as have reached us from
Chile in Print, all of which are confirmed by private letters.

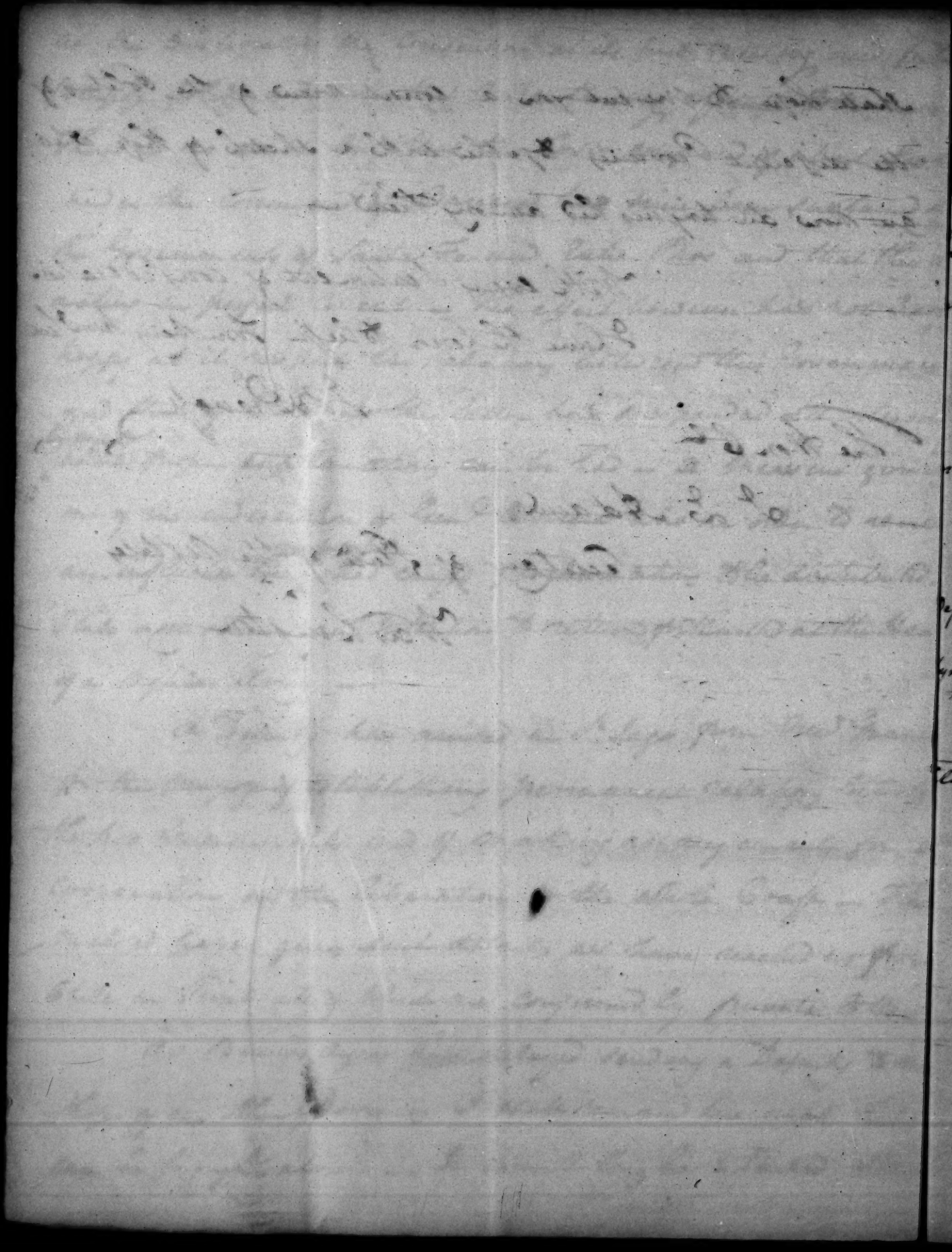
As Buenos Ayres has delayed sending a Deputy to me
Hope of the other Provinces I shall remain here until that
can be brought about — It cannot long be retarded when

I shall hope to present you a correct view of the Politics of the different Provinces together with a Sketch of those who are now distinguished among them —

With every sentiment of consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the U.S. States
Washington



Prevost, John B. — B. Ayres, 24 May 1820

Ayres still aspires to domination, though professing adherence to the new confederacy — is will probably bring the Montenera again to B. Ayres (cannot probably be resisted) — mor (probable) that Puerreydon &c. has applied to Brasil for troops to aid B. Ayres in her pretensions of domination — this application will fail as Mr Thornton (British Minister) had prefd the withdrawal of Brazilian troops from Banda Oriental —

r. Carrera has influence with the Montenera — has a corps of 500 Chilians (to support the union) — this corps excites the jealousy of Chile as he proclaims his intention to visit Chile with it —

Deputy from New Granada has reached St. Jago to form a union with Chile (ag.t Peru, &c.) — yres will soon choose a Deputy to meet those of the other Provinces —

losure — Newspaper (Deputy of N. Granada at B Ayres)
(not rec.d by J.B.)

24 May 1820. N°12

Provost Jun. B.

Enclosing Newspapers &c.

L. B. Prevost

Read 8 December.

Buenos Ayres June 8th 1820.

Sir

The Intercourse with Chile is again
revived and by the Mail of yesterday I received among others
a letter from Genl O. Higgins of which I have now the honor to
transmit a copy for your perusal — It is in answer to one
addressed to him by me covering the Communications of Messrs
and Gowen as taken from the secret Minutes of the late
Congress — By referring to them in the Collection forwarded
to the Department, you will perceive that the agent of Chile
is there stated to have objected to the proposition of these
and it was from a conviction of the Propriety of views of
the Directors that I sent them for his disavowal —

Bolivar is stated to be in sight of Quito and little
doubt is entertained of the success of that Capital
what course he may afterwards take is not known,

that is, whether he will advance southerly to Cape by the great Road of the Ocean, or proceed to Guayaquil on the Pacific - To the latter I am inclined, because the spirit will subject him to great privations and to difficulties almost insuperable - It is true that he is not to be judged by common rules and may attempt it at whatever risque should San Martin have solicited, his approach in that direction + I enclose a letter from Mr Wells on the subject of the Pakes and the Cantow - The claim of Capt Smith is not terminated, for although the facts may be admitted on the part of the Claimants yet the testimony is deficient - The amount taken out of the French Brig was there about $. 80. 000 . and claimed as part, was shipped by abroad and a receipt taken without reference to Capt. Smith - The residue about $. 60. 000. is placed in a situation equally precarious by the certificate of Capt. Smith, the effect of which can only be defeated by establishing the duress under which he alledges it to have been

Jurors — Mr Hale is endeavoring to give the whole
host as all fast as may entitle the Claimants to a Verdict
when he will pass the decision

Nothing has occured since my last, no Deputy
has yet been sent from home and the result must be
either his or it from the Motion — It is lamentable
to witness the perversity of these Indians and the mischiefs
they are engendering, all of which must recoil upon their
heads.

With every sentiment of consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your very Obt Servt

J. B. Brevoort

The Hon'ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States of
America

To be filed with Mr Prevost's correspondence

(Translation)

N. 258.

Most Excellent Sir.

On the 25th of January 1818. Mr John Prevost, a citizen of the United States, arrived at Valparaiso, in the American Sloop of War, the Ontario; on his way to the North-West Coast, with a commission and instructions from his Government, to take possession of the English Settlement on the Columbia River, in conformity with the Treaty of Ghent. Notwithstanding his studied Reserve, the real object of his mission soon transpired and it was intimated to me that this person had been empowered by the President Monroe, as a private agent, for the purpose, not only of observing the political and military state of affairs in Chile, the extent of the plans formed there, the means of their execution and the force and power opposed to them; but of investigating the proceedings of the Commission composed of Graham, Rodney and Bland in relation to Chile, and of acquiring, by a comparative view of the information transmitted by him, correct ideas of the objects contemplated.

I at once saw the propriety of cultivating an intimacy with Prevost, as by giving me a close observation of his movements, it might produce such an effect upon the objects he had in view as would be serviceable to our cause. His agreeable manners and the circle in which I was introduced to him, facilitated my approach; and after a short intercourse, I discovered him to be a person of strong democratic principles, a warm friend of our Independence and well disposed to prepare the American Government to adopt a course favourable to the happy conclusion of our Revolution.

The outfit of the Lautaro frigate, which, at the particular request of the Government and of H. E. Don José de San Martin, I had undertaken a short time previous to the battle of Maypù, afforded me a new proof of the sentiments of Prevost. Being at Valparaiso, when I was preparing to execute the business I had engaged in, amidst a total privation of every

requisite

requisite assistance, he not only furnished me with all that could possibly be spared from the Ontario Sloop, but he afforded me his personal aid and by his active exertions among the foreigners then in the port greatly promoted the Object alluded to; discovering throughout the whole as lively an interest as could be felt by the most decided friends of the Country.

In the month of March of the same year, he proceeded to Lima; and after engaging the Viceroy of Peru to agree to the proposal of General Dn. José San Martin for an exchange of prisoners, he accompanied the Commissaries Pezuela Olhaverriague and Blanco, and returned to this Capital with much information on a variety of topics highly interesting to us, and with letters from several respectable patriots, with the contents of which Your Excellency was made acquainted with at an early period.

The incorrect conduct of Captain Biddle, the Commander of the Ontario, having determined Mr. Prevost to leave that vessel, he embarked at Valparaiso on the 13th. of July on board H. B. Majesty's Sloop of War, Blossom, to proceed to the Columbia, first touching at Callao. Being informed, on his arrival at Lima, that the Viceroy was negociating the purchase of the Ship Cumberland (now the General San Martin) with Captain Shirreff of the British Frigate Andromache, for which this Government had been treating without having come to an agreement, Mr. Prevost facilitated the movement of Mr. Cleveland, an American Citizen; and in addition, charged him with information on that as on other important points, which proved extreemely useful.

After accomplishing the object of his mission to the River Columbia, he returned to Valparaiso in March last, when I cultivated a still closer intimacy with him: this, some time after, led to his communicating to me the President's instructions to him, his Credentials and the personal instructions of Mr. Adams, the Secretary of State. In the first of these documents I perceived a decided interest manifested by the President Monroe

in

in the fate of Chili and our Cause in general: the letters written by Prevost had given favourable impressions of events here, and had opened a field for the cultivation of those amicable relations which the President Monroe seems desirous to recommend and maintain, and also, for the recognition of the Independence of the United Provinces and of Chili, a measure which Prevost has uniformly advocated.

Another incidental circumstance tended still further to add to the impression in favour of Prevost; this was the difference observed in the opinions entertained by him and by Judge Bland during his visit to Chile; the former drawing his conclusions from Solid data and sound arguments; while the latter relies upon a mass of incidents loosely brought together and most frequently collected from doubtful Sources. This discrepance of sentiment produced some difference between those Gentlemen; which had, indirectly, a good effect, as it put Prevost, in his communications to his Government, upon correcting the information given by Bland, by pointing out its numerous errors and redundancies and by setting objects in a light advantageous to our future plans and prospects.

In the course of the last month Mr. Prevost received the President's directions, through the Secretary of State, to repair hither, where he would receive further instructions from Mr. Graham, the New Envoy of the United States to the Court of Brasil; and in the mean time to take into his possession the official papers of Mr. Consul Healsey; he was also informed that the conduct of Mr. Worthington had been disapproved, from his having exceeded his instructions. Mr. Secretary Adams requests of him the earliest possible information on the State of affairs here; with a view, as is presumeable, to throw the necessary light upon that Subject, during the Ensuing Session of Congress.

I have thought it would be proper to give Your Excellency this Sketch of the character and individual sentiments of Mr. Prevost, as well by reason of the esteem to which they justly entitle him, as in consideration of the effect they may have on our future relations with the Government of the United States of america, an object he is anxious to promote and which we may hope he will be instrumental in furthering.

May God long preserve Your Excellency! Santiago de Chili 30. September 1819.

(Signed) Thomas Guido

To His Excellency

The Supreme Director of the United Provinces of South America

Mr Gouds letter

Th. Guido to Sup. Director B. Ayres

R. Iago de Chile 20 Sept. 1819.

Respecting Mr. John B. Prevost

In Mr Rives's of June 8. 1820

(Dup.te)

U. S. Consulate

Valparaiso April 8. 1820.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Brig Pallas of Boston, Christopher Holt master, arrived here on the 9th of November last, in charge of a Lieutenant of the Navy of Chile, having been captured on the 28th of September, in ballast, near Callao, and sent into this Port for adjudication by Admiral Lord Cochrane

A Copy of an affidavit made by the Master of the said Brig, embracing the occurrences of the voyage, is transmitted herewith, together with a Copy of my representation to the Tribunal of Prizes.

On the 14th of December last, the Brig Canton of Salem entered this Port, also in charge of a Lieutenant of the Navy of Chile, having been captured on her voyage from Tacasmayo to Callao, laden with Wheat and flour, and sent in by the Captain of the Brig of War Araucano.

Mr Coffin, Supercargo of the Canton, has previously addressed a letter to the Minister of Marine, and soon after his arrival here, proceeded to Santiago with Capt Holt of the Pallas in order to hasten if possible, the decision of their Cases.

After an investigation, the Tribunal of Prizes decided favorably, and an order was given by the Government for the immediate restoration of those vessels. They have since proceeded on their voyages to Peru.

It may be proper to state, that the British Ship Inspector, which had also been trading on the Coast of Peru, was boarded by Lord Cochrane, while on her way from Callao to Cañete and retained to this port. His Lordship threatened to send her in for adjudication; but instead of doing so, gave permission for that Ship to proceed on her voyage with the condition that the Duties on the Cargo she should introduce here, should be paid in Cash.

Lord Cochrane has since stated in explanation, that this was merely the ostensible reason of his not sending her in. The real one being that important Information had been communicated to him by the master of that Ship. The Inspector brought hither a Cargo of Sugars, and the Duties were not all paid in Cash, but in the usual way.

I shall soon have the honor of transmitting to You, the documents relative to the money

taken from Captain Smith, and have the honor to be

Sir,

With respect and esteem

Your very obed. Servt.

Henry Hill

The Honble

John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

F

M. M. Prevosts of
8 June 1820

Santiago 21st. april 1820.

Dear Sir

My surprize was great when I read in the papers printed at Buenos ayres that the Chile Government had any share in the Establishment of a Monarchy in the South american Continent; and never until I see it can I believe that Mr. Irisari has forfeited his character and contravened my instructions by lending his ear to such a proposal — You are convinced I hope of my republican sentiments and I can assure you that I would rather die, than to stain my name with such a dereliction of my Duty and of my principles — I must however wait until the arrival of Mr. Gutierez Moreno (who is mentioned as the Bearer of the dispatches alluded to) before I contradict in a public and dignified way the assertion made there, or before I disavow whatever may have been done against my orders — I beg to assure you my dear Friend that I am

&c. Signed Bernardo O.Higgins

J. B. Prevost Esqre Buenos Ayres.

Copy of letter from the
Director of Chile
21st April 1820.

In N Provosts of 8 June 1820.

Be it remembered that on this tenth day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen; before me Henry Hill, Vice Consul of the United States, personally appeared Christopher Holt, a citizen of the United States and late master of the Brig Pallas of Boston, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say: — that the said Brig Pallas was purchased at Boston by Josiah Barnard and Benjamin Bangs, native citizens of the United States, in the month of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventeen, and in the month of March following proceeded to New York in the said United States, and in June following sailed from the last named Port with sundry Merchandize bound to one or more ports on the Coast of Brazil, William Wallace of Boston being master and Agent for said vessel; that they arrived at Pernambuco on or about the first day of August and on or about the tenth day of the same month, sailed from that port and arrived at Rio Janeiro on or about the twenty fifth day of the said month of August, and there discharged the cargo of said Brig; that on the twelfth day of October of

of the same year, the said vessel was chartered by William Wallace aforesaid to Joseph Augustus Lizaur merchant of Rio Janeiro, for the term of ten months, to proceed to a port or ports in the Pacific Ocean; and at this time this deponent took command of the said vessel; that she was then overhauled in order to perform the voyage and was ready to receive a cargo in the month of December, when the said Lizaur determined on sending her to Leghorn; that Dyson, Brothers & Finney of Rio Janeiro, then chartered the said vessel of the said Lizaur on the same terms as he had chartered her of the said Wallace, and that in the month of January following, a cargo was put on board of her by the said Dyson, Brothers & Finney, consisting of Flour, Sheet Copper, Tinplates, Gin, Soap, Candles and Yerba: that previous to leaving that port, to wit, on or about the twentieth day of January, the said vessel sprung a leak, in consequence of which it was necessary to discharge the said cargo, and heave the vessel down; that this was done, the Copper taken off, and the bottom being found very bad, she underwent a thorough repair; that this was completed about the middle of February, and then the same cargo as above specified was again put on board the said vessel; that on or about the twenty eighth day of February she sailed from the

said port of Rio Janeiro and proceeded on the voyage above mentioned, and arrived at Pisco on or about the fifteenth day of May last; that on the following day she proceeded to Callao and on the succeeding day entered that port; that said vessel was then boarded by boats from several Spanish Ships of war laying in said port; that the latter demanded the Log-book and vessel's papers which he took on shore; that neither this deponent nor any of his officers or crew were allowed to go on shore until five days after their arrival at Callao; that the Log-book was not delivered to this deponent until about fifteen days after his arrival, and the other papers were detained until the time of sailing; that the cargo of said vessel was landed about the middle of June, and the principal part thereof disposed of; that on or about the twenty fifth day of June, the said vessel sailed for Pisco in ballast and returned to Callao with a cargo of Aguardiente, Wines & Olives belonging to this deponent and other individuals; that the said vessel proceeded twice thereafter to Pisco in ballast, returning to Callao with similar cargoes; that on the twenty eighth day of September last she sailed again from Callao for Pisco in ballast; that about two hours after leaving that Port, and being to the W. of the Island of San

Lorenzo, they discovered several ships standing towards said Island, and about an hour afterwards the said Brig hove about and made all sail to return to the port of Callao; that when near San Lorenzo and being becalmed a shot was fired from the ship nearest to the Brig which passed ahead of her, when this deponent hauled up his courses, hove the maintop-sail to the mast, and handed the light sails; that soon after a boat from the said ships boarded him, and the officer informed this deponent that the ship was the O'Higgins frigate, commanded by Admiral Cochrane, demanded the papers of the Brig and ordered this deponent on board the O'Higgins with them; that he proceeded on board, taking the log-book, Marshal's sale and certificates accompanying it, Shipping articles, Clearance from Rio Janeiro and certificate from the American Consul there, and that after being on board the said frigate O'Higgins for a short time, this deponent was asked for other papers, and was sent on board his own vessel for them; that he returned with the Clearances from Callao to Pisco, being the only papers remaining on board; that about half an hour afterwards he was sent on board his vessel and two

Midshipmen and twelve men were put on board, and the two officers and ship's company taken out and sent on board the O'Higgins, leaving this deponent and his steward; that the Midshipmen had orders to follow the Admiral's move=ments; that the said Brig remained thus in possession of said Midshipmen and men, and most of the time at anchor near San Lorenzo together with the Squadron, until on or about the ninth day of October, when Lieut. Compston was put on board with despatches for Valparaiso and orders to carry the said Brig to that port, where she arrived yesterday being the ninth day of November. And this deponent farther saith, that during the time he was with the Squadron near San Lorenzo and in possession of the said Midshipmen and men, about fifteen or twenty such men were sent on board his Brig from the O'Higgins and continued on board for about eight days; that his provisions, liquors and stores were used very freely, and there was a great deal of confusion and disorder on board, to his great annoyance and to the waste and damage of various articles for the ship's use; that these circumstances, added to the frequent insults he received while in their possession and altho' he conducted himself in a peaceable and quiet manner

rendered his situation for the most part very disagreeable and uncomfortable.

And this Deponent further declares, that at the time of the sailing of the said Brig Calles from New York, she was bona fide American property; that he has known of no change whatever in the ownership, nor has he any belief that any such change has taken place; and that to the best of his knowledge and belief, she continues to be the property of citizens of the United States. And this Deponent further declares that the said Brig since her departure from the Port of New York, has had on board no arms or military stores of any kind whatever; and that he has considered all the property she has had on board, as belonging solely to individuals. And further saith not

(signed) Christopher Holt

Taken and sworn before me at Valparaiso, on the L.S. day and year above written. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal of Office.

(signed) Henry Hill

I certify the foregoing to

be a true copy of the original on file in my office; and in witness thereof I have hereunto affixed my signature and Consular Seal at Valparaiso this eighth Day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen

Henry Hill

In the Provosts of June 8. 1820

Gentlemen,

Altho' no official communication has been received by the Captain of the American Brig Pallas, nor any public notice given respecting the adjudication of that Vessel, yet by a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Prize Agent here, I learn that the case is now before your Honorable Tribunal.

I therefore take leave to claim the restitution of the said Brig, her tackle, apparel, furniture and stores, on the part of the owners of the said Vessel, as being the property of Citizens of the United States, and as having been engaged in no manner which can render her detention, much less her condemnation, justifiable.

For ample and unequivocal testimony of the character of the property, I need only refer your Honorable Tribunal, to the documents which were found on board the Vessel, and which have been transmitted by Admiral Lord Cochrane to the Government. Further proof, I consider unnecessary; but nevertheless take the liberty of forwarding herewith, the Declaration of the Master of the said Vessel, in order to shew all the transactions concerning her, since the time of her departure from the U.S. By this, your Honorable Tribunal will perceive that she is not only the bona fide property of Citizens of the

the U. S. but that she has had on board no Military
Articles nor any contraband of War.

Neither can it be alleged that she has violated
any Blockade. She sailed from Rio de Janeiro on
or about the twenty eighth day of February and the Block
at that time was not declared against, She arrived
at Peiso in May last, without touching at any intermed
Port, without having any knowledge of a Blockade,
and without meeting with any Vessel of War of Chile
or indeed any other Vessel whatever, on the Coast of Per

It will not be pretended, I presume, that the
Vessel was engaged in unlawful Commerce. She
had proceeded from Callao to Peiso, twice or thrice
and was again on her way thither, but during
all that period there was not a single Chilian
Ship of War on that Coast, and the day of her Capt
was the first that the Squadron appeared off there
for many months.

I am aware that a Report has been circulat
that this Vessel is Spanish property; but as this
report has originated with a Seaman who deserted from
her and was afterwards apprehended and punished,
I cannot for a moment suppose, that it will have
any weight whatever, as incontestible evidence to the
Contrary is before your Honourable Court.

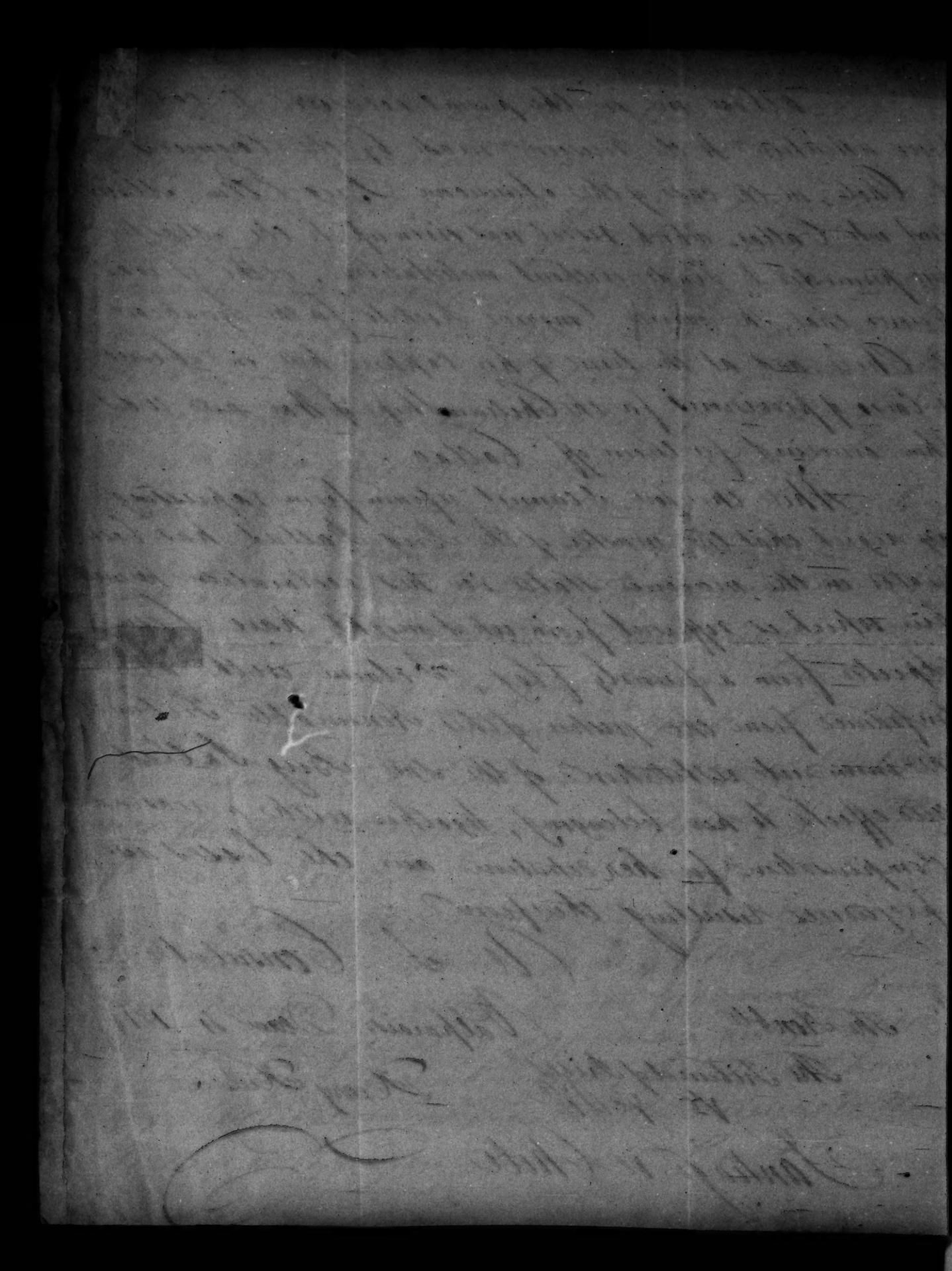
allow me on the present occasion to call
your attention to the seizure made by the Enemies
of Chile, in the case of the American Brig Ellen Maria
bound into Callao, which Vessel was given up to the Master
was permitted to trade without molestation, altho' it was
known that she carried Congreve Rockets for the Squadron
of Chile, and at the time of her capture had on board
a Cargo of provisions for the Chilian Ships of War, and was
then cruising for them off Callao.

While therefore I cannot refrain from expressing
my regret that the master of the Brig Ballad has been
treated in the manner stated in his declaration herewith
inclosed which is different from what might have been
expected from a friendly flag, I claim with all
confidence from the justice of this Honourable Tribunal,
the immediate restitution of the said Brig Ballad
and effects to her belonging, together with a reasonable
Compensation for her detention and the losses and
prejudices resulting therefrom.

U. S. Consulate
Valparaiso Decem 4 1819.

Harry Hill

The Honble
The Tribunal of Prizes
&c &c &c
Santiago de Chile



J. B. Prevost —

Recd 25 June
1821.

Duplicate

Buenos ayres September 2d 1820.

Sir

a severe gale of wind sometime since occasioned much destruction among the shipping lying in the Roads that I have not been enabled to procure any conveyance by which to forward a line to the Ustates. Even now I hazard this by the way of Montevideo that my silence may not subject me to censure — The Capital still adhering to their perverse system the Montoneros aided by Alvear and the Division of Chilanos under Carrera entered this Province towards the latter end of June — The event had been anticipated as it appeared by the preparations for resistance which had been secretly made, and some address was discovered in the selection of an Officer of valour throughout the Province, as both standing which as soon as the respective Forces came in sight of each other, the greater part of those of Buenos ayres joined the invading Party and thus enabled them to advance without opposition within a few leagues of the City — The dismay and discontentment produced by their near approach induced the Cabildo to send out a Deputation authorized to accede to any terms that hopes might impose — The Citizens composing this Delegation were mostly hostile to the Union, individually friendly to Alvear and advised the prosecution of those whose treachery had been detected and disclosed by Sarratea — You may, Sir, easily believe that with such News there were sufficient Motives for defeating the election of a Patriot, but you may be surprized when you learn that Carrera was the Instrument through whom they effected their Object — The choice of Alvear was suggested by the Deputation from a belief that there was some understanding between him and Carrera that he should screen the Invasion of Chile, the Proposal was too gratifying to his views to be rejected, and principles were abandoned and the confidence of Party betrayed and deceived in order to give it effect although perfectly aware of the enmity of the People to this Measure — As an argument was accordingly made for placing Alvear at the head of the Government together with some other Officers whose names were unknown; —

Whispered, the indignation of the lower Orders could not be suppressed, they took up arms and continued on duty for several weeks during the most inclement

season with a summary of the overcome — The fever gradually communicated itself to those without and the federal standard then so lately the rallying point, was wholly abandoned and hopes compelled to retire with the loss of reputation

During the convulsion, the Cabildo alarmed for its safety made every effort to regain the popular favor, disavowed the act and appointed Governor ad. one of those who had been peculiarly an object of persecution under the reign of Pinney don, a young Officer by the name of Dorrego uniting gallantry with enterprize — He immediately availed himself of the ardor of this undisciplined Mob, induced them to follow the retreating Army and by a forced March overtook surprized and destroyed the greater part of Carrera's Division killing one hundred and taking nearly four hundred Prisoners among whom were thirty Officers who had joined the Fortunes of Alvear and Carrera.

I feel myself at a loss to form anticipations from a revolt which although it has been productive of good, yet must produce much Evil — On the one hand, the determination of the People to resist any dominion to which they are not a Party, coupled with the destruction of a Force destined by its late Leader for mischievous purposes, are positive benefits: On the other hand are [illegible] I think not of [illegible], the continuance of the state of disunion together with a probability that the Partizans of Pinney don may obtain Power. They have so long practised the arts of delusion, that they have rather gained an ascendancy even while they were furnishing Alvear with the means of destruction, and that, by affecting to be zealous in the cause of the People — It is only here that such scenes are witnessed and the People must remain Victims, while their Credulity leads them to confide in Papers edited under the auspices of such Rulers —

The Arms furnished to Alvear and Carrera are said to have come from Monte Video and I have reason to believe such to be the fact, and hence conclude that they are equally with Pinney don Instruments of this disorganizing policy of the Portuguese — They have no doubt distinct views, but all are alike influenced by selfishness and in a total disregard to the happiness of their Country —

Privateering under any circumstances is an odious warfare, but when indulged by a Neutral under a foreign Flag for the mere purpose of Plunder it becomes a Crime of magnitude — In Baltimore I am sorry there are many who forget the Nation under whose Flag they sail in their Capitals in this unworthy mode of acquiring gain — The Corvette manned and Officered by american Citizens was equipped in this Port

sailed sometime in the beginning of the last month under the command of the
Capt. Lovely, and it is said but I hope without sound ation, that he had
committed some depredations upon the Portuguese off the Harbour of Rio — a
Mr Anthony of respectable connexions in Baltimore went as a Passenger and
is supposed to be the agent of the Concerned — It is in vain, Sir, that laws
are made and powers attached to their infringement while the exercise of
the right of disfranchisement is unaccompanied with some previous form,
or measures adopted through the agents abroad for detecting those who engage
under a Foreign Flag without a change of allegiance — It appears to me that
this might be effected either by some previous Legislative Act at home or by making
a Consular Certificate abroad indicating the change of Citizenship necessary, to protect
them from arrest and imprisonment by our Ships of War —

The Expedition for the liberation of Peru has at length sailed under
the auspices of San Martin, the exact place of debarkation is not known
nor do I venture to give an opinion on this Point — I however do not hesitate
to offer my conviction that unless a Material change has taken place at
Lima during my absence, it will succeed — The paper containing this
intelligence together with the Name employed is enclosed for your perusal —

Sir Thomas Hardy has been good enough to shew me some sketches
and surveys of the lately discovered Continent, made by the Officers and
one sometime since for that purpose by Capt. Shirreff of the Andromache,
the Vessel was not equipped to justify its remaining out long, his principal
object having been to ascertain the fact — I think they coasted it
nearly six hundred Miles

With every Sentiment of Respect and
Consideration I have the Honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servant

J. Rush

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State
Washington

J. B. Prevost —

Recd
25 June.

Ft. Iago de Chile Janry. 6. 1821.

Sir

Upon the receipt of the Despatch of the 10th of July last announcing Mr Forbes I availed myself of the choice of Residence reposed in me by the President and embarked forthwith on board of a Merchantman bound to Valparaizo, where I arrived on the 23d. ult. after a passage of 54 days — The motives for my presence on this Theatre were too interesting to allow personal considerations to delay me until the return of the Constellation from Rio — The enclosed marked No 1. is the Copy of a Note received from the Director Shortly after I reached this City, it is unimportant except as connected with the sincerity of his Communications made to me while on the other side, Copies of which were transmitted to the Department under Cover of mine of the 8th of June and 28th of September —

I shall not fatigue you Sir, with a detail of the Operations of the invading Army, as I have with forwarded a file of papers in which the Events and

they are exhibited. The whole Coast from Guayaquil included to
Desert of Atacama excepting the Capital has been liberated
and proclaimed to be open to the Commerce of the world at a duty of
20 p.Cent upon the invoice prices — No. 2. contains the regula-
tion of the General on this head and deserves your perusal as
indicating both liberality and wisdom —

Lima is now so surrounded on all sides by the revolutionists
that the Viceroy can only extricate himself by giving battle, a
unless he does so and that with hazard, he must ultimately surrende
every day adds to the calamities of the Capital, in which he has
concentrated his Forces amounting to nearly 10.000 men — The
intention of San Martin is to avoid an engagement unless on
his main body is at Huacho and the advance at Chancay, from whence the dual
the ground he has chosen, his operations — while Gen
arsenales is occupied in gathering Volunteers and revolutionizing
the whole Interior as far as Cuzco — On the Ocean the
same fortune attends them, Ld. Cochrane has exhibited a galla
almost unparalleled — Upon anchoring the Ships in the Bay
Callao, he took out his Boats, boarded the Esmeralda Frigate
44 Guns and carried her against a superior Force after a
contest in which one hundred and fifty Men were killed on the Dec
sustaining during the whole time the fire of several hundred
Pieces of Cannon — Although wounded he has since sailed
accompanied with his Ships, in search of the Venganza and
Prueba of whose destination, it is supposed he has obtain

information by this capture —

Should Lima fall as is confidently anticipated here it will decide the contest throughout the Peruvian and they relieve South America from the galling Yoke under which it has groaned for the last three Centuries — I have followed with some attention the revolution, I have endeavored to discover sympathies with the Mother Country both anterior to and during its present struggle for liberty, and the belief is a conviction that not a Spanish feeling exists among the americans, and that the modification of the Government in Spain under whatever shape will not produce the least change of sentiment as to their separation and entire Independence —

The only doubt I entertain is as to the form of Government that may be adopted in a Country where there are so many conflicting interests — on this point however I have been authorized during my stay at the Baths with the Director — He told me that the subject had been agitated between San Martin and himself and that they concur in the propriety of a federative system analogous to that of the U. States — If such be the case as I have every reason to believe there can be little question but that the influence of the General directed to this Object will determine the preponderancy of the republican Party — It is for this reason that the Director feels more solicitude for an early recognition on our part — He is persuaded that it would set the matter at rest, and that our political institutions would

become the Model from which those of South America would be formed — He is truly a Republican Patriot and in heart opposed to every thing in the Shape of Monarchy and will assist its adoption although applications have been made through his agents in Europe of an acknowledgment of Chile when he shall consider to establish that form of Government — Intimations of this kind have lately been made by one of the British Commanders on this Station of which I hope shortly to obtain a sight — I understand they arose out of the Resolution of Mr Clay and were accompanied with a demand of the advantages secured to the Neutrals as an indemnity for the measure —

The letter on the subject of Capt. B. has always been a subject of real pain to me and I regret that a mistake should have occurred in the date of the translation so as to have given rise to an insinuation in his vindication alike unworthy of both — The original bears date in March and not in May

I have endeavored to acquit myself in the explanation in a manner to protect his honor, and to as I hope may meet the approbation of the President — Nos 3. & 4 contain my Note together with the answer of this Government — It was impossible to make a justification when Capt. B. does not touch upon the dolus of invitation, the introduction of one or more Spanish officers into the Port of Valparaiso, all the rest appeared to have been inserted more as matter of aggravation — as con-

nected

connected with this mortifying occurrence may I be allowed to suggest that the order is left imperfect, in as much as it leaves a discretion as to what shall constitute evidence of neutral Property, and does not limit the per Centage to be charged on the transportation — It is no longer a matter of any consequence on this Coast, but as I am opposed to the practice in principle, I venture the suggestion from a hope that it may again obtain the consideration of the President and produce some general prohibition, except as to monies bona fide american Property — Our Navy is still in its Infancy and it is important in its growth, to cherish exclusively that sentiment of glory which has hitherto distinguished the Officers — If the practice of freights upon Commission should continue to prevail, may not an Enemy be avoided to secure a Fortune dependent upon the safe arrival of the Ship? Is not private interest thus unnecessarily placed at variance with national glory? and does not the Government permitting it incur a responsibility for its delivery, in complaisance with the Bills of Lading? — Mr Thomas Handy sometime since wrote to this Government from St. Croix protesting against any Block ade either general or partial with a Force which he had he and his creditors to say was "imperfect" — His note remained unanswered, until news of the Armaments on the Coast was

viewed, when the Director instructed the Secretary of State to
enclose the regulations of San Martin and to congratulate
him upon the advantages to accrue to Great Britain by a
commerce from which she would ever have been excluded
had it not been for the exertions of that Power which he had
been pleased to call "important" — I know not from whence
has accrued an impression of the preponderancy of British
influence, I could never discover it either here or on the other side
on the Contrary there exists an enmity in Bs. Ays. and here an
extreme jealousy as to the views and policy of that Government
and nothing but an apprehension that they might claim
their Sailors has induced the Director to be so passive to many
abuses which have taken place — That individuals have
made loans in moments of distress, and have obtained favors in
return I am aware, but this is surely distinct from National
influence — Our Country men generally have not been of
Class to claim respect, the few who are so have been and are
cherished, the Majority are Adventurers, who have either been
engaged in privateering or in devising some other modes of
livelihood alike disgraceful — I am sorry to say that Mr
Robertson is among the latter, he has sold bills upon his Brother
residing either at Salem or Boston without authority to do
he has obtained money from this Government upon representa-

tations of my Enemies at home, which was to have been exerted in its favor, and would have obtained several thousand Dollars had I not interfered and prevented an Agency obtained upon the misdeem the President had reposed in him — with a Knowledge of these facts I refused to employ him at Conception and have thus incurred imputations of which he is alone the Author —

X Upon the Election of Rodney as Governor at Bs. Ayrs. my stay there became a subject of great jealousy as they were aware of my feelings towards those connected with the Surrender of their Country to France, of whom this Chief was one — The publication of my letter of the 21st. March reached that place just before the arrival of Mr. Forbes and determined them to order me out of the Province — the second night sent his aid to request I would call upon him which I did on the succeeding day when he informed me of an order of the Junta (the Electoral Body) for my departure within a limited term — I entered into no explanations, but treated the communication with silent contempt, intending however to comply upon the arrival of Mr. Forbes who was then reported to be in the River — This Event happened within the term and I embarked on board of an American Ship lying in the Roads where I remained twenty four hours in order to compleat my arrangements for the voyage round the Cape — As I had never made an official communication to any Member of the Government and had already disclaimed any relations with them except as an Individual

I did not feel disposed to enter into any contest [illegible] and I requested Mr. Forbes not to write the circumstance, so as to avoid collision that might shut the avenues of information and thus prevent him from being useful at home. The truth is, to me was attributed the publication of the secret minutes and thus the destruction of their scheme of Monarchy. I do not arrogate to myself the sole merit, but I really had a great agency in determining the measure, from a belief that the disclosure would defeat the intrigue and give an ascendancy to the politics of the Interior where they are entirely reputable as soon as San Martin shall obtain possession of Lima & shall proceed to the Northward and remain there a sufficient time to enable me to give correct views of the politics growing out of the revolution.

When the President shall think proper to make nominations I take the liberty to suggest the propriety of appointing a Consul to be resident at this Place in addition to those at the Ports. It would facilitate wonderfully the exchange of communications on subjects that are daily arising at the Ports some of which are so distant as to give rise to great delays, & the effect would be beneficial [illegible] by the influence a respectable man necessarily acquires from a constant intercourse with the officers of Government.

With very sentiments of respect & consideration I have the honor to be your very humble

The Hon. J. Q. Adams Secretary of State

J. B. Prevost

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 13 June.

Duplicate.

St Iago de Chile Jany. 6. 1821.

Sir

The Letter of which you did me the honour to enclose a Copy, is done a Matter of as much surprize as it must have been to the Pte ident — It is so replete with falsehood that I wish not believe it to be genuine and I regret that I must remain in ignorance until I can meet the Person to whom it is addressed — he is now at Guayaquil, but with return to the Army or soon as the Government of that Place shall have been organized by him — I have the honour to be Sir with the greatest respect Your very

Humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon. Bl.

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the U. States

Washington

Decreto

Deseando proporcionar à las provincias del Perú que se hallen bajo la inmediata protección del Ejercito Libertador el inestimable bien de un comercio libre que satisfaga à menos costos las necesidades de sus habitantes, y aumente sus medios de gozar; que promueva el adelantamiento de la agricultura, y de la industria; propague los conocimientos utiles, y eleve este país al grado de esplendor y poderío que la naturaleza le destina, y que no ha llegado à obtener por el sistema de opresion y monopolio que la España ha ejercido sobre él durante tres siglos; por tanto: he venido en decretar y decreto lo que sigue.

N.º 2. Imprenta del Estado el año 6. 1821.

1º Todos los puertos que esten bajo la inmediata protección del Ejercito Libertador quedan desde la fecha habilitados para el comercio con las naciones amigas y neutrales bajo las condiciones siguientes

2º Los efectos estrangeros que se introduzca en buques con pabellon estrangero pagarán como unico derecho de introduccion un veinte por ciento sobre el valor de la factura que presente el negociante introductor.

3º Los efectos estrangeros que se importe en buques con pabellon de alguno de los Estados Independientes de

la America, llamada Española, pagaran como único derecho de introduccion un quince por ciento sobre el valor de la factura que presente el negociante importador.

4º Las producciones de los países independientes de la expresada America que se introduzca en buques estrangeros pagaran por único derecho de importacion un quince por ciento sobre el valor de la factura presentada por el introductor.

5º Las mismas producciones importadas en buques con pabellon de alguno de los Estados Independientes de la mencionada America pagaran por único derecho de importacion un diez por ciento sobre el valor de la factura presentada por el negociante

6º Los Azogues; todo instrumento de labranza y de pesca; todo articulo de guerra; libros, instrumentos científicas, imprentas y maquinas, seran libres de todo derecho de importacion en los expresados puertos

7º El comercio interior del país queda sugeto en los puntos que esten bajo la proteccion del Egercito Libertador á los reglamentos que existen actualmente

8º La plata acuñada que se extraiga por los puertos habilitados en el presente decreto pagara por único derecho de esportacion el Cinco por ciento y el oro acuñado el dos por ciento

9°— La plata piña pagará como unico derecho de exportacion el diez por ciento; y el oro en pasta el siete por ciento.

10°— La plata labrada satisfará por todo derecho de exportacion el ocho por ciento sobre el valor que tenga en el mercado, y el oro labrado el cinco por ciento.

11°— Todas las demas producciones del Peru que se extraiga en buques con pabellon ~~extrangero~~ pagarán una tercera parte menos de los derechos establecidos por los reglamentos que actualmente rigen.

12°— Las mismas exportadas en buques con pabellon de algun de los Estados Independientes de la dicha America pagarán la mitad menos de los derechos establecidos por los reglamentos que rigen al presente.

13°— Al tiempo de presentar el negociante introductor ó exportador la factura para graduar la suma de los derechos que ha de satisfacer, deberá presentar juramento solemne de ser legítimos los precios que en ella estan asignados; y el menor fraude á este respecto sugetará á decomiso todo el valor de la factura ~~exprese~~

14°— El pago de los derechos se afianzará á satisfaccion del Administrador de Aduana general, y se verificara en tres plazos, á saber: el primero á los treinta dias de haber presentado el negociante la factura; el segundo á los sesenta, y el tercero á los noventa dias.

15° Siempre que al tiempo de examinar algun bulto se encontrase alguna diferencia, bien sea en la cantidad o calidad entre el contenido de el y la factura presentada por el negociante, todo el cargamento será decomisado y si el buque fuere propiedad del dueño del cargamento será igualmente confiscado. La persona que reincidiere sufrirá dos meses de prision, y quedará inhabilitada para continuar la profesion de comerciante activo o pasivo en ninguna de las provincias libres del Pe

16° Las circunstancias políticas y militares en que se halla el Peru no permiten dar al actual decreto toda la solidez y extension que se apetece, y así solo tendrá fuerza y vigor hasta que se establezca en el país un Gobierno General; quedando entretanto sugeto á las adiciones y reformas que requiera la conveniencia publica, aunque sin contradecir los principios libe aquí enunciados, y fijando en el caso de hacerse alguna alteracion los plazos necesarios.

Quartel General en Pisco á 21 de Octubre de 1820 = (las firmas de) Jose de San Martin = Juan Garcia de Rios = Secr

Decreto

Deseando proporcionar á las provincias del Perú q.e se hallen bajo la inmediata protección del Estado tributador el inestimable bien de un comercio libre q.e satisfaga amenos costos las necesidades de sus abitantes y aumente los medios de goces, y promueva el adelantamiento de las agricultura y de la industria propague los conocimientos utiles y alege este Pays abrigando de esplendor y poderío q.e la naturaleza le destina y q.e no ha llegado á obtener por el sistema de opresion y monopolio q.e la España ha exercido sobre el durante tres siglas por lo tanto he venido á Decretar y Decreto lo siguiente.

1.º Todos los Puertos q.e estan bajo la inmediata proteccion del Estado Libertador quedan desde la fecha habilitados p.a el comercio con las Naciones amigas y neutrales bajo las condiciones siguientes.

2.º Los Efectos Estrangeros q.e se introdusean en Buques con pabellon estrangero pagaran como unico dro de introduccion un veinte p.r ciento sobre el valor de la factura q.e presente el negociante introductor.

3.º Los efectos estrangeros q.e se importen en Buques con pavellon de alguno de los Estad.s Independientes de la America llamada Española, pagaran como unico dro de introduccion un 15 p.r c.o sobre el valor de la factura q.e presente el buque importador.

4.º Las producciones de los Payses independientes de la expresada America q.e introdusean en Buques Estrangeros pagaran p.r unico dro de importacion un 15 p.r c.o sobre el valor de la factura presentada p.r el introductor.

5.º Las mismas producciones importadas en Buques con pavellon de alg.o de los Estad.s independientes de la enunciada America pagaran p.r unico dro de importacion un 10 p.r c.o sobre el valor de la factura presentada p.r el negociante.

6.º Los Abrigos, todo instrumento de labranza y explotacion todo Art.o de Suma labor instrumentos científicos imprentas y maquinas serán libres de todo dro de importacion en los expresados puertos.

7.º El Comercio interior de Buq.s queda sugeto en los puertos q.e t.n bajo la proteccion del Esto Subrogado á los Reglam.tos q. existen actualm.te

8.º La plata acuñada q.e se extraiga p.r los puertos habilitados en el presente Decto pagara p.r unico dro de exportacion el 5 p.r c/o y el oro acuñado el 2 p.r c/o

9.º La plata pinada pagara como unico dro de exportacion el 10 p.r c/o, y el oro en pasta el 7 p.r c/o

10.º La plata labrada ó amonedada p.r todo dro de exportacion el 8 p.r c/o sobre el valor q.e tenga en el mercado y el oro labrado el 5 p.r c/o

11.º Todas las demas producciones del Peru q.e se extraigan en Buq.s con pavellon Estrangero pagaran una tercera parte menos de los dros establecidos p.r el Reglam.to q.e actualm.te rigen.

12.º Las mismas exportadas en Buq.s con pavellon de alg.º de los Estad.s independientes de la dha Monarquia pagaran la mitad menos de los dros establecidos p.r los Reglam.tos q.e rigen al presente.

13.º Al tiempo de presentar el negociante introductor, o exportador la factura p.a aduan la suma de los dros q.e ha de satisfacer, deberá precisam.te manifestar con legitimos precios q.e en ella estan designados, y el mismo fundo a este respecto sugetara a decomiso todo el valor de la factura q.e presentada.

14.º El pago de los derechos se afianzara satisfaccion del Adm.r de Aduana General y verificara a los plazos q.e haven el primero a los 30 dias de haver presentado el negociante la factura el 2.º á los 60 y el 3.º a los 90

15 Si p.r q.e al tiempo de examinar algun bulto se encontrase alguna diferencia notoria en la Cantidad ó Calidad de lo contenido de el, y la factura presentada p.r el negociante todo el Cargamento sera decomisado y si el Buq.e fuera propiedad del dueño del Cargam.to sera igualm.te confiscado la persona q.e hiciere esta falsedad sufrira dos meses de prision y quedara inhabilitada p.r a continuar el la profesion del Com.º actiba prueban.te en ninguna de las provincias libres del Peru

16.° Las circunstancias políticas y militares en q.e se halla el Rey.no permiten dar al actual decreto toda la solidez y extension en q.e se apetece y asi solo tendra fuerza y vigor hasta q.e se establezca en el Reyz un Gov.no General quedando entretanto sugeto a las adiciones y reformas q.e requiera la Conveniencia publica, bien q.e sin contradecir los principios liberales en q.e enuncia dos y llevando en caso de haber alg.a alteracion los pasos necesarios Quartel General en Puebla a 21 de Octubre de 1820 = Jose de S.n Martin = Juan Garcia del Rio = Sec.o =

St. Iago de Chile Decemb 29th 1820.

Sir

The Communication of the 15th of March
of the last year, which you were pleased to make respect
ing Capt. Biddle, while Commanding an American Frigate
on this Station was forthwith transmitted by me to the Depart-
ment of State, that it might be submitted to the Consider-
tion of the President. I am now authorized to state for the
information of his Excellency the Supreme Director, that
it obtained the immediate attention of the Government, and
that an acknowledgment of your note together with the
recall, would have been made at an earlier day, had
not my removal to Bs. Ays. intervened to impede
it — I have now the honor Sir, to enclose a copy
of the instructions issued from the Navy Department in
consequence of that representation bearing date a few
days after it reached the Seat of government —

I must believe Sir that the Measures then exhibited
to prevent a recurrence of similar acts, will be viewed

as a further indication of the friendly disposition of the President and as an additional proof of that respect to the rights of Chile as a Belligerent, which he has uniformly demanded since the commencement of the present contest —

In justice to Capt. Biddle, it is equally incumbent upon me to state, that upon his return to the U States, he deposited in one of the Public Offices at Washington, the sword presented to him by the Vice King of Peru, and that the President is fully satisfied, he was not actuated in receiving it, by any motive of the least derogatory to the high reputation he has acquired in the service of his Country —

Allow me Sir to avail myself of this occasion to renew assurances of that respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be

Sir Your Most Obed Humble Servt

The Hon.ble

Joaquim de Lelevenia Signed J. B. Prevost

Secretary of State of the

Republic of Chile.

J. B. Prevost to Secretary of State enclosing the order of the Secretary of Navy &c.
Decemb 29th 1820.

Mr. Prevosts
6 January 1821.

Decree

Desirous of affording to those provinces of Peru, which may be under the immediate protection of the liberating army, the inestimable benefits of a free commerce, by which the inhabitants may with less expense, satisfy their necessities and increase their means of any agreements promote the advancement of agriculture, and industry and propagate useful knowledge, in order to elevate this country to a degree of splendor and power to which by nature it is destined, but which owing to the system of monopoly and oppression, under which it has suffered during three ages, from the Government of Spain, they have never attained — I therefore have decreed, and do decree, as follows —

1st All those ports which are under the immediate protection of the liberating army, remain from this date, open to the commerce of all friendly and neutral nations, under the following conditions —

2nd Foreign goods which may be introduced in vessels under foreign flags, shall pay as the only duty of importation, twenty p.cent. on the value of the invoice presented by the importer —

3d Foreign goods which may be introduced in vessels under the flag of any of the Independent States of America, formerly called Spanish, shall pay as the only duty of importation 15 per cent fifteen per cent on the value of the invoice presented by the Importer —

4th The productions of the Independent countries as before expressed, which may be introduced in foreign vessels, shall pay as the only duty of importation 15 p.cent. on the value of the Invoice presented as aforesaid —

5th The same productions imported in vessels of any of the Independent countries of America as before mentioned, shall pay as the only duty of importation, 10 p.cent on the value of the Invoice presented as aforesaid —

6th Lincksilver, all implements of husbandry and mining, all articles of war, Books, Scientific instruments,

printing presses and machinery, shall be free of all duties of importation in the aforementioned ports. The Interior commerce of the country, remains subject in those places which may be under the immediate protection of the liberating army, to those regulations which actually exist —

7th Coined silver which may be exported from the ports opened by the present decree, shall pay for the only duty of exportation, 5 P Cent. and Coined Gold. 2 P Cent —

8th Plata pina, shall pay as the only duty of exportation 10 P Cent. and virgin gold. 7 P Cent —

9th Wrought silver shall pay for the whole duty of exportation. 8 P Cent. on the value it may have in market and wrought gold. 5 P Cent. —

10th All other productions of Peru, which may be exported in vessels under foreign flags, shall pay one third less of the stablished duties, by the regulations which actually govern —

11th The same productions exported in vessels under the fl
of the Independent countries as aforesaid, shall pay
half the established duties, by the regulations wh
govern at the present time.

12th At the time the Merchant importing or exporting pre
his Invoice, in order to estimate the amount of the du
which he is to satisfy. He shall make solemn
oath, that the prices therein affixed, are legi
timate and true, and the last found in this ca
will subject to confiscation the whole of said Invoi

13th The payment of the duties shall be bonded
the satisfaction of the Administrator of the Gen
Custom House, and shall be completed in th
payments viz the first third in thirty days
the second third in sixty days, and the last
third in ninety days from the date that
Invoice is presented by the Merchant.

14th If at the time of examining any package

there should be found any difference, either in quantity or quality, from that which is contained in the invoice presented by the merchant- the whole cargo shall be confiscated, and if the owner of the cargo, be also owner of the vessel, she shall likewise be confiscated - The person who repeats the offence, shall suffer two months imprisonment, and shall remain incapable to continue in the profession of a merchant, either acting or passive, in any of the provinces of Peru ——

15th The present political and military situation of Peru, does not permit of giving to the actual decree, all the stability and extention, which might be wished, and consequently shall only have force and vigour, until there may be established in the country a general government, remaining in the mean time subject to such

additions and reforms, as the public convenience m
required, yet without contradicting the liberal pr
ciples herein announced - and in case of m
king any alteration, there will be given the
necessary term of notification —

Head quarters at Pisco - Oct. 21st 1820 —

(Countersigned) Juan Garcia del Rio (Signed) Jose San Martin

Secretary.

San Martins decree of 6
Inst. on the Coast of Peru

In M.S. Proverbs
of 6 Jan: 1821.

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 25 June.

St. Iago de Chile March 10th 1821.

Sir

although the news from Lima sometimes so favorable as to leave little doubt of the result, yet some months may elapse before the Patriots can obtain its possession, as the remaining resolute standing the Union of the army of Upper Peru with that of the Capital appears determined to remain on the defensive — The course he has adopted whether it arise from personal considerations or from a want of confidence in the Inhabitants is equally destructive in its consequences — Deserters increases and discontent augments daily, while his resources are daily and rapidly diminishing —

Several american vessels are now trading between this and Canton and fully realize the anticipations I had indulged at an early day — I allude to it with the more pleasure, because I view it results the most beneficial and important to my Country — This Commerce combined with the exchange of European Commodities obtained in return for our raw materials not only offers new sources of individual Wealth, but also presents the means of avoiding the drain

of Specie which takes place from the Ports of Canton already exceeds annually ten millions of Dollars, the greater portion of which may now be advantageously obtained here for the Commodities of Europe particularly of France and the Mediterranean and from hence carried thither to be invested in goods for the home Market. As soon as Peace shall take place, it is the intention of this Government to open the different Ports of the Pacific, in which case I do not think I am extravagant in saying that the whole may be thus supplied — Acapulco also from its contiguity to Mexico might receive supplies for a greater amount — I know not, Sir, your sentiments as to the trade with China as at present sustained, but I am persuaded that by preserving the circulating medium in Specie we can only defy the destructive influence of Bank Issues —

Two French Ships of War the one of the Line, the other a Frigate part of the Squadron which lay for some time in the River Plate arrived in this Ocean early in January last — It is difficult to assign with certainty the motive of their hostile movements, that they were hostile and that the State of things at Lima has alone determined them to remain passive is

Their Conduct was extremely equivocal upon entering the Port of Valparaiso, the Frigate alone appeared and after anchoring sent a boat on shore, apparently without object, no courtesies were exhibited towards the Government, neither an Offer to salute nor any reason assigned for not doing so, the Officer accompanying the Boat

simply stated that she was on her way to Lima in company with an
Eighty gun Ship having an admiral on Board, which was lying off
& waiting her return to proceed — The Governor alarmed at the
manner and sensible of the importance of detaining them until
advices of their approach could be sent to San Martin, immediately
dispatched a message to the admiral inviting him to enter and to
partake of an Entertainment which he proposed to give in honor of
his arrival — At the same moment he sent a Courier further
advising the Director of the circumstances, who in answer confirmed him
& dispatched a Vessel secretly to San Martin and to continue to use
all his address in detaining them for a few days — The admiral
imagining that nothing less than a French Prince was the object of so
much Courtesy entered and suffered himself to be amused by the insinu-
ations of Envoy for a week together, when he discovered the true motive
and left the Port with precipitation — The correspondence is not wanting
of French Diplomacy and will be found in the papers which I have
enclosed to the Department to be forwarded by the Marquesian —

Whatever may be the assurances of Peace on the subject of
the late Treaty, however important the object the act itself presents
yet rely upon it, Sir, that a definitive arrangement was made and
transmitted by the Frigate to which I referred in mine of March the
9th — I hold such to be the fact in consideration from a Member of that
Body, a sincere Patriot deserving entire Credit, and his intelligence
in my judgment is fully confirmed by subsequent Events — Those
Vessels sailed from different Ports in Europe & rendezvous at Rio, and

it was on their arrival there, that the admiral first learned the fall
of Phenix Son and his Satellites — a Corvette was instantly sent
to France, he remained thereafter several weeks and after learning that
Port consumed the time necessary for a European voyage in getting
Maldonado, and actually continued there, seeing no one but Phenix Son
until the arrival of a Brig of war in November, which had left France
a short time after the explanation had taken place between Lord
Castlereagh and the Duke de la Vaze —

The British Minister Notwithstanding the appearances there may
appears to have entertained considerable jealousy of the object of the
Fleet, to such a, that Sir Thomas Hardy gave orders to the Commo-
dant on this Station to send an Express from Lima, should they happen
make their appearance on this Coast — This was done and he is
hourly expected with an additional Force —

In one of mine of an early date I mentioned the importance
of the Sandwich Islands to our Commerce in the Pacific, they have
since assumed by the Energies and wise down of their late King a
Character that was scarcely to have been anticipated, and seem
as to suggest some the policy of Shewing occasionally the Flag
we keep in this Ocean — Allow me Sir to ask whether it may
not be beneficial to instruct the Officer commanding to visit
those Islands annually — This arrangement would not interfere
with the other objects of the Service and while it answered the
one I have in view, would also serve to keep our Ships constantly

employed at Lea —,

The Canton was sent in a second time by L^d Cochrane on some frivolous pretence, but has been released with demission & sue for damages — The Ocean a Ship sailing under american Colors has also been under adjudication — This latter was purchased by Capt. Cleveland and sent under Flag without a Certificate from Mr Pike or any other official document to justify it — The claim however was sustained by him as the property of an american and has prevailed — As this is a case that may again occur, it would gratify me to be enabled to instruct our Agents on that subject, because it appears to me that the motive for refusing a consular Certificate equally applies to the refusal of any protection involving the Government —

Mr Pike whom I have before mentioned, has determined to return to the U States, I regret it exceedingly for the sake of the Government, as he has obtained its Dignity and maintained the rights of our Citizens with a perseverance and success that have acquired him universal respect and esteem — Mr Horatio Gerauld of Providence Rhode Island has taken his place and I have obtained for him a recognition as Vice Consul at the Port — He has been engaged for some time past in fair commerce at that Place, has acquired a know-

-ledge of the Language and possesses all the qualities necessary to dis-
-charge the trust with honor to himself and to his Country - May
it please your Sir, to present his name to the President for confirmation
when appointments shall take place for this Country.

The Ship Hero, an American Whaler, while fishing in the
Bay of St Mary was boarded by a Boat sent from the Shore
by a Spanish Officer commanding at Aranes, with orders to conduct
the Captain thither - On the succeeding day three boats returned
(the Captain being detained) took possession of the Ship and carried
her to Aranes - They had taken out most of the provisions
and were continuing their Plunder when a Schooner hove
in sight they wantonly cut her Cables and let her drift
Onto the Rocks got under Weigh and proceeded to Valparaiso where
he arrived two days since bearing the Captain and ten of the
Prisoners - Indeed such has ever been the temper of the
Spanish authorities towards us, and unless they be driven from
the Coast some severe course must be resorted to for their Conduct
Capt. Downes will detail to you the outrage committed upon one
of the Boats of the Macedonian, together with the wanton attempt
to destroy with their batteries an american Schooner entering
the Port of Callao with permission and with false Knowledge
of her Character

with every sentiment of respect
I have the honor to be Sir Your very
humble Servt

J. W. Crowninshield

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State

U. S. Frigate Macedonian

Valparaiso March 11th 1821

Sir

I enclose to you a Statement which I have received of your Conduct with regard to me during my absence from this place. I beg that you will let me hear from you by the return of the Peoples, as you may suppose I am desirous to hear Whether the Statement be correct or not — You must be aware that a Man who has nothing but his honor and a character which I have never been questioned to support him, will never suffer himself to fall without a Struggle — I hope however that the Statement is not correct for to admit that you have conducted yourself in the manner stated would prove you to be a character unworthy the notice of any Gentleman — I shall therefore lay aside my belief of the whole affair until I hear from you

I am Sir Very Respt.

Your Most Obed Servt

John R. Downes

Hond.

J. B. Prevost

Santiago de Chile

Statement enclosed

Judge Prevost has told me that the Conduct of Capt. Downes during his Cruize in the Pacific ocean in carrying money has been disgraceful to him as an Officer, that he has represented it to the Government of the United States and was the means of removing the ode from the Navy

Department which prohibited the transaction of such Business by public
Officers of Ships of War — That Capt Downes was not on terms with him
in consequence of such his interference and that he was not certain
that the Capt would ever speak to him again — That the business of
carrying money was ungentlemanly and low on the part of an Officer
and that Capt Downes had distinguished himself in it — This is the substance
of what the Judge has not only frequently, but publickly and peculiarly expressed
and with always the greatest warmth of feeling —

answer —

St Iago de Chile March 12th 1821.

Sir

The style of your Note would have precluded
any answer, did it not affect our relations as public Officers, and those
I have studied to maintain and shall ever make every sacrifice to do, not
involving my honor — It is true that I have uniformly and publicly
condemned the practice of taking monies on freight by Ships of War, believing
it to be fraught with every mischief, derogatory to the National Flag and in
violation of all neutrality — These sentiments were pronounced at Lima and
communicated to the Secretary of State at an early day, when covering the
letter from this Government which I read to you on that head, upon your
first visit to the Capitol — My communications have been made upon
general principles and without reference to individuals, as you will

perusing by the Extracts No. 1. 2 & 3. containing all I have seen said on the Subject — As I have been absent from the Station, nearly two years I have been wholly a Stranger to the Course pursued by you — and really did not know that you had monies on freight until your arrival, nor will I now believe there are any in contravention of the order forwarded by Commo. Morris of which I enclose a copy.

I have the Honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servt

Capt. Downes
of the Navy of the U. States

J. B. Prevost

Extract No 1.

from a letter of J. B. Prevost to Capt Downes dated April 20th. 1819.

"It is an incontrovertible fact that the British Ships of War go to Lima principally for the purpose of receiving money on board in Specie the property of the Enemy and of transporting it to a place of Safety — I forbear all comment upon this practice other than as it relates to their Neutrality, of which I do not hesitate to say it is a gross violation."

Extract No. 2.

of a letter of J. B. Prevost to the Secretary of State 20th March 1819

"I know not what may be the sense of the President upon

the Communication now submitted to his view, nor do I know the Course he may be pleased to adopt in relation to this Government, but I must hope that the communication will suggest the propriety of the general order prohibiting ships of war hereafter from taking money or freight the property of Foreigners and especially of Belligerents — It is a practice that has of late years crept into the British Navy, a practice destructive of the public service the proud sense of duty is silenced by the prospect of gain, a station is sought not so much for its dangers, as for its profit, and the destination of a ship is changed or a cruize protracted to the attainment of an object, always involving the dignity of its Flag and too often its neutrality —;.

At best and the whole is a covert smuggling and midnight transaction in direct opposition to the laws of the land, so that the Flag intended for the protection of the rights of its own Citizens, is engaged by its Commanders in violating those of the Power upon whom it was contemplated to operate, and he while claiming redress for injuries sustained, is committing wrongs for which he ought equally to answer".

Letter No 3.

of a letter of J. B. Prevost Secretary of State dated Jan.y 6. 1821.

"As connected with this communication may I be allowed to suggest that "the order is still unrepealed in as much as it leaves a discretion as to what "shall constitute evidence of neutral property, and does not limit the percentage "to be charged on the hand portation — It is no longer a matter of any consequence "on this Coast, but as I am opposed to the practice in principle I venture the "suggestion from a hope that it may again obtain the consideration of the Prince "and produce some general prohibition except as to monies bona fide amongst "property — Our Navy is still in its infancy and it is important in its growth

" to cherish exclusively the sentiment of glory which has hitherto distinguished
" the Seas — If the practice of freights upon Commission should continue to
" prevail, may not an Enemy be avoided to secure a Fortune dependant upon
" the safe arrival of the Ship? Is not private interest thus unnecessarily
" placed at Variance with National Glory? And Does not the Government
" permitting it, incur a responsibility for its delivery in Compliance with
" the bills of Lading".

with John B. Prevost

Letter of 2. May 1821.

U. S. S. Constellation April 20th 1821

Dear Sir

I wrote you from Laguimbo that I intended sailing for St Marys and thence with the intention of liberating Captain Rupell of the American Whale ship and his Crew if possible – I had a passage of twelve days to St Marys owing to adverse winds – Off the Island I spoke an American Whaler who had arrived the day before from the United States – I engaged him to go in with his ship and sent my first Lieutenant with twenty men in her with orders to go to Thence, anchor and in the event of any persons coming on board to detain them until they released Captain Rupell and his crew – On their arrival at Thence they did as was ordered and not finding any person likely to visit them they went on board a Ship they saw lying there entirely dismantled: on pulling towards her

those on board quit her. On boarding her they found her to be the Whale Ship Perseverance of London with every thing out of her. Her casks lying on the beach. She has either been captured by Benevides party or was I think more probable carried in there by her owners who was all shipped in this Port two months since. On my boats approaching this ship the people commenced firing a field piece at her and also their musquetry, the Ship being aground with sails unbent in part entirely unrigged and Rudder unhung no exertion was made to bring her off - finding that it was impossible to board and no disposition on the part of the people on shore to visit them they got under way and stood out to sea and passed me off Sticheys where I had remained -

I anchored here yesterday evening and shall sail in two or three days for Coquimbo where I shall not be more than five or six days when I

shall go direct for Lima. I do not know by what means this American Captain can be released. On my arival at Lima I will lay the affair before the Vice Roy and he may possibly do something- I have no doubt Benevides will take every thing that comes within his reach- There are now five American Whalers fishing off the Island of St Maria: who I spoke informed and cautioned and as the season is late for that Coast I hope no others will go that way for some time-

Signed Charles C. Ridgley

J. B. Prevost Esq.

20. april 1821.

Ridgely Charles C. to Mr. Provost.

Recd. with John B. Provosts letter of 2 May 1821.

No 3.

Report of Engineers.

Copy.

Ministerio de Estado Enero 5. de 1821.

Señor

El extracto de las instrucciones dadas por el Departamento de Marina a los Comandantes Norteamericanos que cruzan en estas Mares, que V.S. se ha servido acompañarme con su honrable nota de 29. ultº, son una nueva prueba de los sentimientos de generosidad de los Estados Unidos, y de sus amistosas disposiciones respecto de este Gobierno — El zelo y actividad que ha manifestado V.S. en este negocio, estoy seguro, merecerán la mas completa aprobacion de S.E. y lo confirmaran en el concepto que formo siempre de la atencion y Bellos sentimientos de V.S. acia este pais

Tengo el honor de ser de V.S. con mi mayor consideracion

Joaquin de Echeverria

Mr. J. Q. Adams

[illegible] my Note Janʸ. 6. 1921.

No. 4.

in Mr Bevosts

Dup:

J. B. Prevost

Recd 6 Sept.

St. Iago de Chile April 26. 1821.

Sir

I have this day drawn a bill of exchange for twelve hundred dollars on the Department which I take the liberty to desire may be paid on my account.

I am Sir
Your very humble Servt
J. B. Prevost

The Hon. Jno. Q. Adams
Secretary of State
Washington

B. Prevost —

Recd 13th October.

St. Jago de Chile. May 2d. 1821.

Sir

Upon receiving some additional information as to the deplorable situation of the Master of the Hero and of those of the crew sharing his imprisonment, I despatched a Messenger to Capt. Downes inviting him to visit Arauco on his way Home, and to remain on that Coast until I could advise Capt. Ridgley then at Coquimbo of the necessity of proceeding either to his relief — Nos 1 and 2 contain my Note to this Officer & the answer to which I may have to refer you —

Sometime necessarily elapsed before my advices could reach Coquimbo, but I am pleased to be enabled to say that the service was shortly after performed by the Constellation and although not with success as to the immediate objects, yet in season to save others from the same outrage, as you will perceive by the enclosed Report. Marked 3.

Don Benevedes is Colonel Mayor in the Spanish service acting under the authority of the Vice King among the Araucanians — about the time of the sailing of the Expedition from hence, he had been supplied with arms through the medium of Neutral Vessels freighted for that purpose at Lima and had collected a Force sufficiently powerful to enable him to stop the

Bio Bio and enter Concepcion — He however shortly after sustained a severe defeat and has since been routed on every occasion so that he is now wholly without resources, except such as he may obtain by plunder from the defenceless Whalers — For this purpose he continues with a few Followers to hover about that part of the Coast forming one side of the Bay of St. Mary [redacted] since my last which I had the honor to address to the Department the Vice King of Peru has been deposed by the Officers of the Army and the second in Command Las Heras placed at the head of the Government — It was altogether an Intrigue of the Latter and effected without any participation of the Inhabitants; What are his views I know not, but he exercises his authority with so much severity, that I am inclined to think the event will hasten the fall of the Capital — Besides it has indisposed a great portion of the Old Spaniards, either adding to the Confidence of the Troops or affording relief to their wants

In other respects things are much as they were, the operations of the armies having been paralized by the ague the common disease of the late Months — That of the Patriots however is recovering more rapidly because of its position in a fine Valley abounding with the necessaries of life — It is generally supposed that San Martin might at this time since have entered the Capital with little risque, had he been disposed to do; this suspension, as on a former occasion since the Battle of Maypow has given rise to much criticism and some censure

as with him, as among his Troops, but he pertinaciously adheres to his system of not putting any thing to hazard and I suspect the vessel with again arrives his superior judgment — The circumstance of which they most complain is the time given after the desertion of the Numantia Regiment for the Union of the Army of Upper with that of lower Peru, but may we not suppose that the General favored the measure as one opening the revolution without further struggle upon the fall of the Capital, — Had he availed himself of the consternation produced by that desertion and have entered the Capital bowed not the Sun being have retired into the Interior and after forming his junction with Canterac, have been enabled to prolong the war to an indefinite period? This now cannot take place, the very concentration deprecated, has exhausted the Capital and reduced the army to such a state, that it can only escape by victory, of which little apprehension is entertained on the ground chosen for the contest —

By the last advices to the 9th ult. Ld Cochrane had landed 600. men at some distance to the Southward of the Capital, in order to cut off the supplies in the only direction from whence they have latterly been obtained — It is believed that this diversion must produce an immediate result — The revolutionizing system throughout the Interior has been pursued with the same and some temporary Governments embracing a great district of Country have been established for the purpose of maintaining order and of preserving inviolate private property —

The Mines of Pasco the most productive in Peru are included

and the proceeds already in the possession of the Patriots will suffice to repair the deficiency in the circulating medium, upon obtaining the Point to give it shape and currency — The specie exported during the last year through the medium of foreign ships of war is estimated at a sum exceeding twelve millions of dollars — The enclosed No 4 as copy of an addr handed to the Vice King on that subject subscribed by upwards of 300 Europea may be worth perusal, it is evidently imperfect and shows that the original contained more than the Officer from whom it was obtained, had chos to disclose — Indeed such is the hostility prevailing towards the Commande of foreign ships of war, that Capt. Shirreff could not land without an escort a Capt Downey was compelled to disguise himself and escape from the City by Stea

Several English Merchantmen richly laden have latterly been ca tured by his Lordship, three of which have been sent in for adjudication a three others are on their way to Valparaiso — The cargo of the Rebecca a British Brig captured at the same time with the Canton at Pisco, has be condemned, but I doubt whether those now under trial will there the same fate, unless the testimony be such as cannot be resisted — I say "such as cannot be resisted," because I am persuaded from the temper of the Director as to captures unless with arms, that presumptions will not avail — In cases of positive testimony he feels himself obliged by oath distribution from a fear of indisposing the Fleet at so critical a period

In a conversation I had with the Director shortly after the arrival of Capt Downey, he appeared chagrined and mortified at the conduct of this Officer as detailed by himself, in forcibly releasing

Ships Louisa after having obtained from the General the pledge he asked for on her subject — I mentioned to him the explanation made to me by Capt Downes and assured him that there was no intention to shew any disrespect towards the authorities of this Government — I enclose the Copies of the Memorandum furnished me by Capt Downes marked S.G.D. in order to call your attention to them, as I fear the General may henceforth refer the matter with some severity —

Canera one weeks since made an attempt with about one hundred & fifty followers to penetrate through the Country on the other side so as to approach Chile, his efforts have proved wholly abortive indeed to such an, that he has since taken refuge among the Indians of the Pampas — I think him now perfectly harmless, he has exhausted his resources, lost the confidence of his immediate Followers, forfeited the friendship of the Montoneros and discountenanced those who might have inclined to favor him on this side —

Upwards of seventy Vessels have visited New South Shetland during the last summer, I regret however to learn that the returns will not correspond with the anticipations formed: the rigor of the Climate even in that season, and a boisterous Sea offer impediments not easily to be overcome — The Islands extend as far South as sixty nine beyond which there is probably a Continent enveloped as they are in perpetual Ice — It has been stated to me that Seals are not

ble seen on the southern side of the Islands, if such be the fact, does not indicate that they are sojourners of a late date, perhaps driven by the persecutions of our Countrymen from the Malouine Islands and the neighboring Continent —

with every sentiment of respect I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the States
Washington

P. S. After concluding my letter Mr Robins on to whom I referred sometime since called to assure me that the sum of 1000 paid to him by this Government had been refunded and that he in possession of a Receipt to that effect from the Secretary of State — this information can avail him in his future views I have it to him as well as to the Government to make it known

J. B. Prevost

2. May 1821.

Provost John B.

Rec.d 15.th Oct. 1821.

with enclosures.

with John B. Prevost's letter
of 2. may 1821.

U. S. Ships Macedonian
Port of Hueco Dec 28th 1820

Most Excellent Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Communication of yesterday in answer to mine of the 26th relative to the American Merchant Ship Louisa now under detention at this place — I stated to your Excellency yesterday that unless you would pledge yourself that said ship should in the space of eight days be sent to Chile for adjudication or set at liberty, I should be under the necessity of taking her to sea with me to day. In conversation with me you were pleased to say you would give such pledge: I have now to regret that in your written Communication there is a reservation which I said to your Excellency yesterday could not be admitted — it reads thus "if on examination of the papers nothing should result that might indicate a probability of the condemnation of said Ship"

The bearer of this note Lt. Jaunt will re
ceive any communication your Excellency
may honor me with—

I shall proceed to se
to day and it will depend altogether upo
the answer of your Excellency whether I a
to take the Louisa with me or not—
Your letter of yesterday omitting the re
erection would be perfectly satisfactory—

I beg that your Excellency will be ple
sed to direct that the Louisa's papers b
given up provided I am to take her
to sea with me as they can be of no us
to any other vessel

I have the honor to be
with the highest co
Your Excellency's
Most Obt. Serv
Jno. Downes

To His Excellency
Josè de San Martin
Capt. General and General in chief of the lib
erating Army of Peru— Grand Officer of the
Legion of Merit of the State of Chile &c &c
Huaura

28 Dec. 1820.

Downes John to Genl. San Martin

Rec.d with John B. Provost Letter of 2 May 1821.

San Martin Decemb.r 28th 1820.
Rec.d Louisa
May 7.

with John B. Prevost's letter of 2. may 1821.

U. S. Frigate Macedonian
Port of Stracho Oct. 26th 1820

Most Excellent Sir

I regret extremely that I should be under the necessity of troubling your Excellency with the case of the American Merchant Ship Louisa detained and sent in here by Admiral Lord Cochrane. Whether he had just grounds in the first instance or not for her detention I do not pretend to determine but it is evident that her detention here is without Law or Custom to sanction it. Every Government I believe has acknowledged that a Neutral Vessel captured by a Belligerent has a right to an immediate trial and that she cannot be justly detained without it. If it were optional with every Commander how long he detained a vessel before he sent her in for adjudication there would be no check upon a Belligerent who wished to destroy the commerce of a Neutral. As I consider the detention of the Louisa at this place a

flagrant outrage upon the American flag I have to
beg your ~~Excellency~~ interference in having her released
if your Excellency believes her unjustly detained or
least to do an act of justice in sending her immed
diately to Chile for adjudication - I have been inform
ned that a part of the Louisa's Crew have been in
duced to enter with God Lockeand the remainin
Have been compelled to work on board of other p
zes and kept upon short allowance of provisi
and otherwise treated harshly but at the sa
time are promised full allowance with gre
and better treatment if they would enter
the Patriot Service - Your Excellency must be
aware that such treatment of its Citizens
not calculated to make a favorable impre
on upon the Government of the United States

Let me hope that your Excellency w
take into consideration the case of the Louis
She has a Cargo on board valued at abou

One Hundred Thousand Dollars many of the articles perishable: I would therefore urge the necessity of an immediate election in her case —

I beg that your Excellency will favor me with a reply as early as possible as I shall go to sea to-morrow

I have the honor to be
with the highest consideration
Your Excellency's
Most Obdt. Servt.
Thos. Downes

To His Excellency
José de San Martin Captain
General and General in Chief of the Liberating Army of Peru, Grand Officer of the Legion of Merit of the State of Chile &c &c &c —
Huaura —

26. Dec. 1820.

Downes John to Gen. San Martin

Rec.d with John B. Prevost's letter of 2 May 1821

Relf. to Louisa 20. Aug.t

Nº 5.

with John B. Prevost's letter of 2. May 1821.

Copia de una Carta al Escmo. Señor el Virey del Perú firmada por algunos Europeos suplicando que salga del Callao la Fragata de guerra de S. M. B. la Andromaca

Los Individuos que firman este recurso en el modo que mas convenga ante V.E. decimos: que habiendo salido de este Puerto la Fragata de S. M. B. la Hyperion nos jusgabamos libres de los males que sin duda nos causaba su odiosa presencia y empezabamos a respirar el ayre de seguridad, que no habiamos disfrutado hasta que supimos su marcha — Mas una Combinacion ajustada con nuestros Enemigos, como creemos ha hecho fondear en el Puerto del Callao a la Fragata Andromaca el dia Veinte del Corriente y con ella ha cundido en todos los animos una desconfianza, un temor o mas bien una indignacion, que no es posible pintar — La sola Noticia de que trae a su bordo el Comandante Heiff en tal agitacion los animos de los mas apaticos, que reputan como el mayor escandalo se consienta un solo momento en nuestro Puerto un Buque de fuerza mandado por el Autor de todos nuestros Males y reclaman con el de la indignacion el orden que en muchas Circunstancias reclamarian los mas abandonados a sus intereses y honor — Hablemos Señor con el lenguage de la sinceridad alguna vez y sin ofender el justo respeto que debemos a las Autoridades espongamos Nros sentimientos para no sufrir el estenè dolor de no haberlos manifestado con tiempo — Salga de nuestro Puerto el Buque a quien Vemos con tanta justicia como el Arco de Paulina que iva a derramar todos los males en este Pais — Salga del Callao la Fragata Andromaca mas terrible a la vista de Lima que el Caballo de los Griegos a la vista de Troya — Salga con ella a ocultarse en los mares el insidioso Genio que la manda, esta es la suplica de los que

Rec'd Lima 20. dcmbr

subscriben y este es el voto de todos los que desean la paz del Peru — Qual es el objeto del viage de la Andromaca al Callao? La proteccion del Comm.te de su Nacion? Señor no nos engañemos tan miserablemente! que proteccion prestan los Buques de guerra inglesses a su comercio con Lima Hemos visto en pocos dias siete buques apresados por la fuerzas de Chile bajo las baterias de un mismo Pavellon, y quando les ha reclamado esta justa proteccion que deben prestar por el derecho de las Naciones los Comandantes de Buques Neutrales a su bandera, hemos escuchado a unas respuestas que claramente manifiestan nada desean, ni nada mas prontas que nuestra ruina — Todos somos Testigos de los procedimientos del Comandante de la Hyperion y si queremos aun ser indolentes seremos de el, de la Andromaca que es por desgracia nuestra el Coriseo de los de su Nacion en estos Mares, y que nunca se ha apartado de sus ideas: Que era por ventura viveres para su buque el Comandante de la Andromaca? No era estraño que tome este pretexto; pero Su Exca. Sabe que una Plaza como Lima que sufre un asedio disimulado, no puede dar y mucho menos quando el que los pide viene de un Pais Cercano y abundante — Que sera pues el verdadero fin de la Andromaca? Desengañemos y no seamos por mas tiempo simples espectadores de nuestros males, su objeto es proteger y abrigar la clandestina exportacion del resto del Numerario que queda en Lima — Y en vista de esto Consentiremos en nuestro Puerto la Fragata Andromaca? No Señor los que subscriben y en su voz todo el Pueblo piden una, dos, tres veces y quantas sean bastantes que el respetable Tribunal, a quien se dirigen, clame y apoye su suplica ante el escel.mo Señor Virey del Reyno para que

sin detenerse en su consideracion, que no pusimos q.e no deben
tenerse en el dia y menos con el Comandante de la Andromaca, si sera
mandar habilitando horas y con el Bagage de su mando Salga del Puerto
del Callao en el momento de la intimacion — Asi Señor la consulta
nuestra seguridad y honor, se da cumplimiento a las repetidas resoluciones
de nuestro Gobierno y en fin se prueba un consuelo efficaz a un Pueblo
heroico, digno de ser escuchado, quando en medio de tantos sacrificios como
ha hecho, y hasa, pide una determinacion pronta y que no tomada puede
hacerlos inutiles por tanto —

Los Suplicantes ruegan a Dios N.ro Señor guarde a
Su Excel.a muchos años que desea Lima
Diciembre 26. de 1820 —

Rec.d with John B Prevost's letter of 2.d
May 1821.

No 4 —

with John B. Prevost's
letter of 2 May 1821.

St. Jago de Chile March 16th 1821

Sir

By a despatch of a late date from Conception the Government here are advised of the intention of Benavides to pass over from Arauco with his followers a lawless Banditti under to take possession of the Island of St. Mary's - In which case our Whalers will be exposed to every injury as well as to great losses and all without responsibility and without possible redress -

Under these circumstances I pray leave to suggest for your consideration the propriety of proceeding thither to protect those employed in filling up their oil in that Bay until the Constellation can arrive for your relief - As this was the principal object of the President by the disposition of this force in these seas. I am persuaded Captain Ridgely will concur with me and hasten thither with the same object -

I have this moment sent an Express to him but as it w
consume five days in reaching Coquimbo the whole
chief may be effected before he can obtain the co
munication — This Chief is the same who com
mitted the outrage upon the Hero and it is sa
has since shot the Captain - I do not vouch fo
the truth of this part of the relation but from
the temper which he has shewn towards our Cou
try now it is highly probable

I have the Honor &c

Signed D Porter

D. R. Downes Esq.
Capt. Navy Uftates
Commanding Macedonian
Frigate Valparaiso

Captain Downes's answer -

U. S. Frigate Macedon
Valparaiso March 18th 18

Sir

I have the Honor to acknowledge the rec
of yours of the 16th instant and regret that I c

call at St. Marys as you recommend.

I have long since been advised by the Hon.ble Secretary of the Navy as to what was the views of the Government in sending ships of war into these seas. I have already extended my cruize far beyond what I believe the Government expected. If I was to remain here until my services could be dispensed with without leaving our Ships exposed in some quarter on this Coast I conceive there would be no end to my Cruise. I have therefore concluded to sail to day direct for Rio Janeiro. My men have already been kept here two months longer than in justice they ought to have been

I have the honor
to be with due consideration
Your most Obt. St. Servant

John B Prevost
Sant Jago de Chile

Signed: Jno. Downes

16. March 1821.

Downes John to Mr. Provost

Recd with Mr. John B. Provosts letter of
2d. May 1821.

with answer
Nov. 1st 21.

Prevost —

Read 12th October.

St. Jago de Chile June 18th 1821

Sir

I have this day drawn a Bill of Exchange on the Department for One thousand and fifty dollars at 60 days sight, of which I pray you to order the payment on account of

Your very humble Servt

W Prevost

Hon. Dr.

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

18. June 1821.

Provost John B.

Recd. 12. Oct. 1821.

Notice of a Draft.

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State &c &c
Washington

J. B. Prevost —
Despatch

St. Iago de Chile June 30. 1821.

Sir

Finding upon my return to Chile that there was not a single Privateer sailing under its Flag, I omitted to notice that part of your note of the 10. of July last containing instructions in relation to their Equipment &c. — It has since occurred to me that this fact might have been made known in my former communications and that I have been thus far culpable — I may claim now, Sir, to apologize for the inadvertency — The two last the Andes and the Mayppu were fitted out by Foreigners resident here, the former by an Englishman and the latter by Mr. Thomas Eldridge of Connecticut — It would gratify me much to receive instructions as to the protection to be extended to those of our Country who thus borrow a Flag for the purpose of Plunder — If not virtually a disfranchisement, may not the act connected with residence be construed a suspension of rights so far, as to forbid the intercourse of the agents of the States in opposition to the power which he thus casts his allegiance — I ask it the more because Mr. Eldridge has caused me much trouble and infinite vexation — he is one of those who adventured in the

expedition of Caseres from the Ystales and who although his Chief was detained at St. Lucas, continued loyal to this Place, where he has maintained a residence in defiance of repeated orders for his arrest and banishment — after my removal from hence he was taken up and arrested on a conspiracy alledged to have been formed against the existing Powers, but at the intercession of Capt Downes was suffered to go on board the Macedonian, and as I understand from the Director upon an express pledge that he should not be relanded in Chile — Whether Capt. Downes could have entertained different impressions I know not, he certainly knew that of the Director upon his return from Lima and yet permitted Mr Eldridge daily to land in company with his officers and upon leaving the Station to remain behind —

Mr Eldridge had an intimation of the intention his stay had produced and forthwith embarked for Coquimbo in order to place himself under the protection of Capt Ridgley — It was at that Place upon my visit there some weeks afterwards, that an order for his arrest and embarkation in the first vessel sailing for the Ystales, was communicated to me, of which with a request that I should make an effort to obtain its suspension — In short time prior to the sailing of the Macedonian an application of appeal transmitted to me by Capt Downes had been ineffectually submitted and as the subsequent conduct of Mr Eldridge did not appear to me to have augmented his claims I refused to interpose —

In my last I mentioned the departure of Lord Cochrane from Huacho with 600 troops for the purpose of landing them somewhere to the Southward of the Capital so as to intercept the supplies from the Southern quarter — It is now ascertained that his Lordship has disembarked

this Town to a different point with objects distinct from those contemplated by the General — After proceeding to Pisco and pillaging that Place, he went to Arica, where there was a considerable quantity of merchandize in Deposit for the Market of Lima, took possession of the Town and of as much of the moveable property as he could grasp. — It is the third or fourth time different Sections of the Coast have been thus devastated by a mode of warfare by no means to the Credit, always at variance with that strictly enjoined and as rigidly adhered to by the General — In addition to which he has lately committed outrages upon the British Flag by impressing Seamen and by detaining the respective Men which they were taken in order to man them as Transports — These acts of Corsairs are disavowed by the Government but it has given rise to a Correspondence which threatened a serious result among other subjects that of Blockade was also introduced, the one insisting upon its validity in toto if contemplated to embrace any Portion of the Coast not covered by an actual Force, the other denying the Consequence and maintaining the sufficiency of the Force.

Although this Government might sustain the position by recurring to British practice, yet it was neither prudent nor justifiable to assume any equivocal ground particularly on such a subject — I therefore thought proper to present a Note to the Secretary of State asking the truth of the Case and stating specifically the principle to be recognized — No 1 is a Copy of mine and No 2. of that of the Director written in our Language and in his own hand writing. — I had hoped the Correspondence referred to, but the delays here are such

in all the public Offices that I cannot avail myself of them for this opportunity — It is not more however important except for the gratification of the President, in as much as an order has been issued in conformity with this Note and conveyed to Sir Thomas Hardy who acquiesces in its propriety — There have been appeals of a dozen of English vessels under Capture, some of which have been condemned.

Nothing has reached us from the army later than the fourth of May, when Gen Martin had returned his former Station at Aux within a few leagues of the Capital — It is feared here that the absence of Lord Cochrane on the Expedition there already referred to, may retard the views of the General if it do not wholly defeat the object of his approach — Bolivar has sent a considerable force to Guayaquil, seven hundred of which are already landed at Payta from whence they are to march for the conquest of Quito.

Two of the Sailors taken from the Dey by Bainbridge some time since effected their escape to Talleyrand — They were not allowed to have any intercourse with their former Companions while in confinement and can give no account either of them or of the Captain — They however saw this Renegado dressed in the suit the Master had on when first detained and so far strengthen the report of his having been shot — The return of the Constellation from the Northward, the season will be more favorable and I shall then hope a renewal of Capt. Decatur's efforts for their Liberation

With every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servt

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State &c &c &c

W. Prevost

St. Jago de Chile June 18th 1821.

Sir

I understand that there is a letter in town from Sr. Thos. Hardy addressed to the British Merchants of this Place in which it is stated that this Government consid-
ers the whole coast of Peru south of the Capital as under
Blockade although there is no Force stationed before
any one Port except that of Callao. This information is
so much at variance with the impressions I have uniform-
ly received during my residance here that I must believe
some mistake has arisen either with my Informant or
with the British Admiral. Will you therefore allow
me Sir to ask from you the fact on this subject. It is
a question of great moment, one of peculiar interest
in the United States since our last contest with Great
Britain and one upon which I am anxious there should
exist no difference of opinion. The principle upon which
the right of exclusion from any specific Port is founded
is the temporary sovereignty acquired by the presence
of a Force of the one Belligerent competent as to the
other to control the mouth of such Port or Harbor.
Hence it is obvious that to the legal exercise of the right
growing out of a Blockade the Force must be permanent
in its station. There will offer a conveyance for the

United States in a few days of which I could well
avail myself as well to satisfy the President of
the strict adherence to principles maintained by
Excellency the Supreme Director as to depeat the effe
of rumors that must have a pernicious tendency
at Home

Signed J B Prevost

The Hon^ble
Joaquim de Lehereiro
Secretary of State &c &c &c

Copy of letter from B. O'Higgins to J. B. Prevost

My Dear Sir

I am very much obliged to you for the n
dication with which favors me your note of this day - yo
might be sure of my resolution about the necessity of a
detach Force to be stationed at the sight of the Ports
that are to constitute the Blockade. This my momen
I am answering to Sir Tomas Hardy about this point
declaring that it must be considered as such the
from Pisco to Atacon, and orders will be despatched
the Vice Admiral Lord Cochrane and General Sanchez
by the first safe conduct

By next Tuesdays post

to Valparayso will be sent to you by the Ministers of State all what has occurred about this matter

Mean while I remain your sincere Friend &c &c

June 23d (Signed) B. O'Higgins

J. B. Prevost Esq.

3

Letter to Secretary of State No. 1

and Copy of No. 2. in answer

J. B. Prevost —

F

St Iago de Chile July 6th 1821.

Sir

As an opportunity occurs by the way of Bs Ayrs. upon which some reliance may be placed, I have determined to hazard by this Route Copies of mine to the Department of the 2nd of May and 30th of June —

Yesterday Despatches were received by the British admiral from Mollendo, in which were enclosed by Capt Hall commanding the Conway Ship of War then at that Place, Copies of an armistice entered into between the Belligerents — Reports also of the disposal of Resources accompany this Document as the motive and are credited here from his advanced position at the time — Whatever may have been the Motive, it must have been powerful, on the one hand to induce La Serna to assume a new character in order to obtain a Cessation of hostilities and equally so, on the other to induce San Martin to assent to it — All flatter themselves here with the immediate Surrender of Lima and the Consummation of these things is hourly anticipated — You will judge, Sir, how far these expectations may be indulged from

the information now detailed —

The extravagant conduct of L^d. Cochrane was very the subject of the address to Sir Thomas Hardy — It appears that under color of duties his L^d Ship has been selling licences to trade on the Coast and in one instance I proved to the Capital The Brig Robert Fyfe of Liverpool paid upwards of $. 19000. and the Rebecca nearly as much for the like privilege — The Copies and extracts enclosed may be relied upon and I am persuaded when made known to this Government, will determine the Director to his removal as soon as it can be safely done —

Notwithstanding the date I have only this instant received an answer from the Secretary of State to the note contained in my Copy and regret that I have not sufficient time allowed me to compleat a Copy of the order it covers The letter with I hope shall be in for the Thomas

With every Sentiment of Respect

I have the honor to be Sir

Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon^le

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U^d States

Washington

X

Prevost. J. B.

St. Jago de Chili

Blockade by L.d Cochrane

&c.

Santiago de Chile Junio 25 de 1821.

Tengo el honor de acompañar a V en contestación a su apreciable carta de 18 del corriente copia del último y reciente decreto en qe se manifiesta el estado presente del bloqueo del Peru y los terminos en qe deben mirarle los paises neutrales y amigos. Como en virtud de dicho decreto se halla el bloqueo reducido a un corto espacio de aquella costa y con una fuerza permanente en los puertos qe comprende se ha cortado entera y radicalmente todo motivo de ulteriores reclamos sobre esta materia. V puede hacerlo presente asi al Presidente de los Estados Unidos, manifestandole la invariabilidad de los sentimientos de amistad que existen en mi gobierno respecto de aquel

Tengo el honor de ser de vmd. su affmo. segr. servidor B. S. M. B.

Joaquin de Echeverria

Al honorable Dn. J. B. Prevost

answer from Secretary of State
on the Subject of Blockades
25 June 1821.

Extract from the English Brig Joseph's
log C. Mitchell comanda at Arica —

Saturday 5th May - 1821 —

At daylight this morning the San Martin appeared
in sight to the southward, a Schooner and brig in company
People employed in bending all the fore and aft sails - Bent
the best bower cable and made all ready for slipping the
chain. At 11 A.M. the San Martin came to an anchor
without all the merchant vessels - At 4 P.M. commenced
firing at the Fort without ever giveing warning to the
Merchantvessels - A shot came into us between wind
and water, was obliged to trim the ballast over to keep
the shot hole free - Slipped the chain cable and drop
ped astern, let go the best bower, got the shot Hole
secured with the assistance of the carpenter & his
mate of the Admiral Cockburn - The sick the same

Sunday 6th May - 1821

Fore and middle part of this day people employed
in bending sails and trimming the ship upright —
Carpenter employed finishing the shot hole and
nailing the copper on - At 2 P.M. got under sail
with the assistance of two men from the Lord Cathcart
and plied to windward towards the San Martin to get
permission to go in shore to get our chain cable -

the bower, and steams kedge. At 6.30 came to with best
er. At 12 got the small bower and steam kedge, got
chain on board, weighed the best bower, ran out again
came to an anchor astern of the San Martin in 9 fs. wat

Monday may 21st 1821

Throughout these 24 hours moderate breezes and p
clear weather. people getting the long boat in, sent th
Top gt. sails and got the yards up, making all clea
for sea by Admiral Cochranes orders. the sick stile
same —

Tuesday May 22nd 1821

At 6. AM. received orders from the Admiral to get under
weigh and proceed to Pco — At 7. AM unmoored and stowed sh
with the assistance of 4 men from the San Martin, ha
so many sick and the Admiral having the carpen
ter on shore finishing a new vessel for him. At
10 AM. weighed & plied to windward out of the bay —

The above is a true copy from my log book
the Joseph under my command

(Signed) Chas. S. Mitchell

Copy Log book of English Brig Hazel
While laying in the Bay of Chaleur

licencia del Lord Cochrane para la Fragata Almirante Cochburn para comerciar en todos los Puertos del Peru al meridional de Chancay Lima inclusibe =

En consequencia del Suplemento de una gran Cantidad de provisiones navales para el uso de la Esquadra por los Srs Regimen y Grammond fletadores de la Fragata Almirante Cochburn, concede á los otros Señores el privilegio y la authoridad de disponer del resto de su Cargamento en tal Puerto ó Puertos de Chancay asi á el Meridional del Peru que les convengan mejor concediendo expresamte á la dicha Fragata su licencia de parte del Govno de Chile, de entrar en el Puerto del Callao requiriendo ají derejiendo por este á qualesquier

Copy Cog Cook y Engl. Mag. Mayl.

á todos los Capitanes y Comandantes de las Fra
gatas y Navios de guerra que la abordenen
de alejarse del dicho puerto del Callao pa
ra que entre la dicha Fragata Sin sospe
de Colision, y ademas la dicha Fragata
tiene permiso de retirarse del puerto
Bloqueado ó en plata ó en mercancias
montando hasta el valor de su Carga
mento habiendo recivido un equiva
lente por los Derechos —

Dado á bordo del San Ma
ten el 12 de Mayo de 1821.

(firmado) Cochrane

(firmado) Benet Secreta

Cockburn Haute Calles.

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 13 October.

P. Jago de Chile July 14th 1821

Sir

I have this instant received an Express advising me of the Arrival of the Cotheu from Coquimbo on her way to the Ustates — She has touched at Valparaiso partly in consequence of solicitations on my part, made under a hope that the recall of the Commodore might have accompanied her for the information of the Resident — Unfortunately there has been but one Letter from the North since and that of a date only to confirm the Reports already received — I regret it sincerely because I know of no Conveyance Home, by which to communicate an Event decisive of the Contest in Peru and one which I must hope with more equality to, as to the Comp to be adopted by the Ustates —

In Consequence of further intelligence from the South I addressed the enclosed to Capt Ridgely, which would not with obtain his attention — I am particularly anxious on this subject because of the difficulty hereafter to suppress those Freebooters

showed they procure an Asylum in some one of the Islands in this Ocean — Sir Thomas Hardy has sent the Cycle in search of them with orders to cruize off the Island of St Marys for a Fortnight — It appears that Capt Smith of the Macedonian had returned with a Cargo from Canton and entered the Port of Ariua sometime prior to the late visit of his Lordship — although his vessel has not been touched, yet he has suffered from the Party sent into the Interior under Col Miller — advices to this effect have just been received from him addressed to Mr Hill and I have instructed Mr Gerard as to the nature of the Communication to be made to this Government on the Subject — You may rely upon every effort the case will justify and as presented I have every hope of the restoration of the monies taken —

With every Sentiment of Respect.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U States

Washington

14. July 1821.

Provost John B.

Recd 13. Oct. 1821.

Copy of mine to Capt Hedley

Recd 13th October with John B.
Prevosts letter of 14 July 1821.

St. Iago de Chile July 6th 1821.

Sir

I enclose for your information, as well as that of any American you may meet, the Decree of Blockade lately issued by this Government — It is now restricted to 3 Ports before each of which is to be stationed a Force in conformity to the principles recognized by our Government and of course to be respected —

You will perceive by the accompanying Notice, that the Renegado Benavidez has captured another of our Vessels, the Brig Louisa and fitted her out to cruize upon the Coast with about 80. Sailors, mostly English and American — How far the interests of our Country may require your early presence in order to defeat the views of this Pirate, is left for your consideration — I will only say that Sir Thomas Hardy has just informed me of his intention to send one of his Frigates to St Marys forthwith, in which case should you think proper to alter your Course, it will not be necessary to extend your Cruize to the Southward of the Islands in the Neighborhood of the Port of Valparaiso —

Two of our Merchantmen have been taken by the Government of Guayaquil, Duff as Transports for the Troops lately arrived in the Vicinity of that Place — This in

cases of exigency is permitted upon payment of an equivalent,
but I understand they have changed the Flag by substituting
their own, a thing unauthorized under any circumstances —

I know not where this letter may reach you, but if to the
Northward of Arica, I submit to you whether it would not
be better to proceed directly thither, to make such represen-
tations upon the impropriety of the course pursued, as may obtain
for those intercepted a restoration of the vessels, as well as an
indemnity for their use —

I am Sir
with great respect
Your Obt Servt
signed
I Prevost

Capt Charles G. Ridgely
of the Navy of the United States
Commanding the Constellation Frigate —

Copy of letter from Capt Prevost to Capt Ridgely
dated 14 July 1821.
Rec'd Oct 1821 with the Records

6 July 1821.
Comm Dec. 18 to Capt Ridgely

Prevost —

St Iago de Chile aug.st 15.th 1821

Sir

I have the honor to enclose two Gazettes
of Buenos ayres, the one containing the details of the entry of Gen.l
San Martin into Lima, the other the events succeeding his Triumph.
I hope this communication may reach the Government by the
ship in which I am obliged to take passage, as I have no other means
of conveyance by Sea —

with every sentiment of respect
I have the honor to be Sir your
very humble Servt
J.M. Prevost

Hon.ble
The Secretary of State of U.S. States

Prevost —

Valparaiso Sept 6. 1821.

Sir

I have this day drawn upon the Department for Eleven hundred and twenty five dollars at thirty days sight which I ask thank you to order to be paid to my account.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your very humble Servt
J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U.S. States
Washington

J. B. Prevost —

Recd 9 June 1822.

Lima December 4th 1821.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose a Duplicate of my last of the 18th of October together with the several Documents therein referred to — No conveyance has since offered until this moment by which to forward the Communication and in saying so, I hope I shall be exempted from Censure for any Silence during the time which has intervened —

It appears that his L.d Ship upon leaving Callao sent one of his Frigates to Valparaiso and proceeded with the other three to Guayaquil where he still remains — Some attribute his stay there to Policy, others to necessity, but whether to be ascribed to the one or to the other, it will equally afford to the Government of Chile the means of directing his destination from thence — Many believe that he will pay no respect to the orders which have lately been despached to him from Chile in as much as he did not return when so expressedly by San Martin — I think differently and from any confidence in the Character of his L.d Ship, but from an impression that he will make any sacrifice to obtain the favor of Chile

in opposition to the Protector whom he now reviles — He is implacable in his resentments and circumstances are propitious to their indulgence from the discontent prevailing there as to the course pursued by the General since his Entrance into this Capital — Whether this disapprobation be confined merely to his inaction or extend to other Objects connected with his rule I cannot yet ascertain, but from the silence maintained by that Government to the Communications sent from hence some months since, there is reason to suspect the latter —

The General's Career has been too splendid to allow one to impute his Conduct to other cause than disease, he has been at the point of death and is not yet sufficiently restored to direct Operations either Civil or Military —

It is indeed a Subject of regret that any thing should have occurred to prevent an Event which I deem inevitable — The Impulse given cannot be resisted and delay only adds to the misery of those who are still subject to the vexations of an Army without other resources for its support than such as are obtained by plunder — I do not venture to touch upon the Subject of Government here until the Communication shall be opened with Upper Peru no Judgment can be formed — There certainly prevails a great contrariety of opinion here, many avow their preference to Monarchy, but they are principally among those who have imbibed the erroneous impressions of the Dominion of the Capital — This unfortunate Idea if cherished and attended with pardon the same results as at B.A. Aires and necessarily separate the two Peru —

Some Weeks since the Master of the Ea Plate came hither from Guayaquil to obtain my aid in the release of his People under detention at that Place — I had no convoy at command upon which I could rely for safety and

of course was compelled to confine my exertions to the obtaining a letter from this Government in his behalf addressed to the Junta there — What may have been the effect of this communication I have not learnt and fearing that it may not have availed from the jealousies existing there as to the exclusive views of the Capitals, I wrote a line to Capt Hedgley immediately upon his arrival at Callao (a Copy of which is enclosed) — He concurs with me in the propriety of proceeding thither forthwith and tomorrow I shall embark for the purpose of accompanying him — Two motives determine me the one a consideration that my presence may be necessary to Capt Robbins or if the ship be still in jeopardy: The other that I may as connected with the Evolution here be enabled to report to the Department the prospect of liberating Peru together with the views of Bolivar, who according to the last advices must have reached Guayaquil with a considerable Force —

I have thought it prudent to leave a commission with Mr Lynch so as to enable him Acting as Consul should any thing hereafter occur requiring his interference — It is of course temporary and taken by him merely to assist our Countrymen in any moment of difficulty without intention to exact Fees or to ask its continuance from the Government — Mr Lynch is personally my Friend and I felt some delicacy in giving him the appointment although without emolument, but the fact is, that there is not an American Resident in the City —

With every Sentiment of respect I have the honor to be the honorable Mr Secretary

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

J. B. Prevost

XI

Recd 4 September. J. B. Prevost —

Duplicate [†] Lima July. 6. 1822.

No

Upon my arrival at Guayaquil I learned that the Sea Nymph had been liberated and had sailed for Gibraltar — The intelligence was the more grateful because the Case involved principles that I do not recollect to have seen discussed — The Object of the Seizure was to compel Security from the Master to respond to a Suit to be instituted for the recovery of a Penalty incurred by him under the former Government for some violation of its Revenue Laws — Several collateral questions of importance were also involved, but from the view which I took of the Subject all appeared Due to resolve itself into the simple question of the right of the present Junta to pursue a Delinquent for an Offence anterior to the Revolution — In my application to the Supreme Authority here for its friendly interposition, I maintained that both the right of enquiry and of punishment were extinguished by the Dissolution of the Sovereignty against which the Offence was committed — Fortunately the Position obtained the concurrence of the Minister and thus procured me the aid indicated in my last of December written on the Eve of my Departure In that Letter after referring to the application of the Master for the Coup I had adopted, together with the motives which notwithstanding afterwards determined my Recal to Guayaquil and I shall particularly regret its miscarriage, because I am now without the means of offering to the Department a Duplicate — If my recollection serves me, I also intimated the content both here and in Chile at the Reaction produced by the Rotation after

the Vale of Callao — The Impressions were certainly then as Mr Cushing but the Motives ascribed to him have been fully contradicted by the Energy which he has since displayed — The Visit of two Months of Discase had so enfeebled him that at the time of our sailing, he was unfit for any Effort, but upon regaining his health shortly after, measures were adopted corresponding with his Character and in Unison with his Professions — He commenced by issuing a Proclamation for the meeting of a Congress in May and then surrendered the Power of Government to the Marquis of Torre Tagle a Peruvian celebrated here for his attachment to the Cause — He has since confined himself exclusively to the Command of the Army, has been actively occupied in gathering Recruits, organizing new Corps and distributing them so as to bear upon that Section of the Country still in possession of the Spanish Forces — Fifteen hundred Men are on their way to Arica, as many more in the Neighborhood of Truxillo have been ordered to advance into the Interior and he hears of another Division yesterday in an armed Schooner for some Point on the Coast undoubtedly most favorable to his Cooperation — The destination assigned in his Proclamation is Guayaquil, but I have no Idea that such are his Intentions — Time only developes his Secrets and until he land no one pretend to designate the Route — Some Days since I mentioned to him my intention to return to Chile and asked whether I might anticipate an early period to the impending Struggle — He answered that all would be settled by the first of August and timely Guayaquil is not the Direction in which to obtain so early a Conquest —

The Call for the Congress appears to me, from the crude shape in which it is enveloped, intended more to appease the Public Feeling than to give effect to a meeting at that Day — Indeed were such the Case I should think it not only premature but dangerous, until those of upper Peru can be united, in as much as the Public of the City are at Issue in Politics with those of that Portion of the Empire — Among the Inhabi

orders of this Place there certainly prevails a strong disposition to Monarchical Government, not as connected with Europe or the Intrigues of Bravyes but rather from an ignorance of the Practicability of any thing to the present State of Society — In the Interior I am apprized that a different Sentiment prevails throughout —

My Intention to remain in Guayaquil until I could proceed to Quito in order to meet Bolivar was defeated by one of those accidents to which change of Place always renders the Traveller more or less liable — The Boat accompanying us up the River with the Baggage was upset, so that upon landing at the Town I had not a change of Linen — I have invariably during my journies kept my papers within sight and on this occasion had been particular in placing the Trunks containing them in the Boat in which I was with Capt Hickey, but by some fatality while refreshing ourselves on the Shore within a few leagues of the City, it was removed into the other by one of the Sailors whom it probably incommoded — In every Trivial it has been a source of Chagrin, but in none so much as in the loss of a number of original documents which I had taken pains to collect, borne at a considerable expense for the Information of the President upon many Subjects of Importance — As to my Agency with these Governments I apprehend no inconvenience, because the strictest Scrutiny has been without uncovering a public character — as on this ground I have had audience every where and as such have been enabled invariably to obtain their attention to any subject of Complaint — The jealousies incident to a newly formed Agency first determined me to this course and I am satisfied that had I adopted any other, I should ever have been a Stranger to the feelings principles and views of the Rulers

The Brig of war containing the Despatches from the Director of Chile to his Lordship did not reach Guayaquil until after the Departure of the Caller from thence — Dispatches were however sent by him to the

of war bearing them to follow him to Panama, upon which Place it appears he intends an Attack and although so deficient in foreign Seamen, that the whole Number does not exceed forty, yet there is little doubt of his success —

Some days since the General informed me that during my absence he had sent an Agent to England and that he wished also to send one to the United States if I thought it might favor an acknowledgment, I answered that at the present time appeared premature without the entire perfection of the Peru: that upon the happening of that event I should immediately communicate it to the President who I am persuaded would then not only recognize its Independence but renew his efforts to obtain an acknowledgment by the Powers of Europe — I felt myself authorized to say thus much from the Communications heretofore made to the Government of Chayres and from the above and also to do in order to dispel impressions which he had received in common with many others from foreign Agents, that is, that the U States are and must ever be unfriendly to the Independence of South America from commercial jealousies —

There exists but one opinion in Guayaquil as to the revolution they are all Patriots, yet they are divided in sentiment as to the Government of which they ought to become an integrant part — The wealthy class of the Community incline to Peru, the Body of the People to Quito — Locality certainly designates the latter and I think the presence of Bolivar will soon decide the question — The River is beautiful navigable by vessels of any Tonnage, the soil fruitful and the climate of part of the Country such as to furnish all the productions of Europe in addition to those of Africa — Indeed it unites advantages that must render it one of the most important Ports on the Coast

Upon my return to this Place having no documents to justify the acts of Mr Lynch should they be questioned, I have requested him to suspend the exercise of any further Consular functions — While on this subject Sir, allow me to suggest for the consideration of the President

J. D. Peruvian Minister of the Treasury.

Lima December 5th 1827.

Sir

The Independence an american Whale Ship arrived at Callao some Days since for the sole purpose of taking in Wood and Water — To the surprize of the Master he was shortly after called upon for the payment of Duties analogous to those imposed upon trading Vessels and his papers are withholden by the Captain of the Port until he comply with this Demand — In consequence of the representation made to me, I have examined the Article of the Code regulating this Duty upon Tonnage and can discover nothing to justify its application to this class of Vessels — The Usage heretofore prevailing confined the charge to Port dutie merely, such as anchorage &c and from those he asks no exemption — I therefore take the liberty to submit for your Consideration the enclosed Memorandum as handed to the Master and to ask from you such order for his relief as you may judge Proper

Signed J. D. Peruvian

Hipolito Unanue

Minister of the Treasury

Order

Lima Feby. 21st 1828. = Visto este Espediente con lo informado por el Tribunal del Consulado y Director de Marina declaro

que los quatro reales señalados pr. tonelada a los Baques extrangeros y dos reales a los nacionales pr. el derecho de anclage en el artículo cuarto del Reglamento provisional de Comercio es y debe entenderse para los Baques que desembarcan Efectos o gl. aunque hayan entrado de vacios reciben carga para algun Destino = Mas con respecto a los buques Balleneros que solo fondean con el Objeto de hacer agua o reponer su Lancha solo debe exigirseles el derecho de anclage que ha estado en practica, y que segun su porte se ha regulado de quatro y medio a diez pesos — Comuniquese este Decreto a la Aduana, Director de Marina y Cap.n del Puerto pr. su inteligencia y cumplimiento —

Firmado "Unanue"

Es Copia

Facamora

Copy of Order by Rulers and Gov.t of the other ships then in Port.

Callao 2d. 1822.

with Duplicate of Mr. Francis' letter of 6 Feb. 1822:

J. B. Prevost to Minister at War

Lima Feby 26.th 1822.

Sir

I have this moment received a Note from Mr Thomas Eldridge advising me of his arrest and Confinement — With you allow me Sir to ask the motives inducing a measure so harsh towards an american Citizen — I am the more Solicitous because Mr Eldridge affirms an entire ignorance of any Cause of censure and thus affords a hope that I may obtain his early enlargement I have Sir

Thos. Guido
Secretary at War

Answer

Sr. Dn Juan Prevost

Lima 27 Feby 1822.

Sor. de mi mayor aprecio

La intervencion que he tenido respecto al arresto de Sr. Tomas Eldridge ha sido meramente accidental, pero entiendo que este Joven fue comprehendido en la conjuracion descubierta en Chile a principios del año de 1820, contra la administracion de aquel Pais y contra el Escmo Sr. Grae San Martin: que con sus Complices fue sentenciado Eldridge a espatriacion, que por este motivo fue embargado al Capn. Downes de la Fragata de Guerra Macedonia de los Estados Unidos de N. y que este Señor responde de la Conduccion de aquel a su Pais —

Despues de la entrada del Exercito Libertador en Lima, residio el Caballero Eldridge en esta Capital bajo el amparo de las leyes del pais

y gozando las plenitud de derechos de un ciudadano libre, pero
informado el Sñr. Protector que el Sñr Eldridge, minaba la opinion
del Gobierno del Peru y fomentaba el espiritu de sedicion, me
ordeno le retuviese en arresto para que desde el pidiese su
pasaporte para fuera del pais; esta es la orden vigente y
el origen que precedio tuvo su prision — Juzgo sin embargo
que si el Sñr Eldridge gustare reclamar un juicio formal para
esclarecer su conducta, le sera otorgado conforme a la ley —

Con este motivo tiene el honor de ofrecer a V. los
sentimientos de la mas distinguida consideracion con que queda.

S. S.

firmado Tomas Guido

Tomas Guido to S. A. R.
a/ Salyent y Mr Eldridge

with Supt: offrs Passports

Letter rcd Feb 1 1822.

propriety of enjoining into the Parents of those of our Countrymen here who are seeking appointments on this Coast — Many are exceptionable in point of Character and others while engaged in an illicit Commerce stand one part to the other have incurred the hatred and enmity of the Patriot Government, services rendered to the Enemy at times at variance with the neutrality of the flag —

Sir Thomas Hardy sails tomorrow for Valparaiso on his way Home — I sincerely regret his departure, his views were enlarged and liberal and peculiarly fitted him for the station; with great mildness was always firm and by adhering to principles without indulging to peculiarities at times Combated, he has maintained his Dignity and acquired Confidence — To our Countrymen he has uniformly extended his protection and on a late occasion exhibited the most Loyalty interest to prevent the intemperate measures which were in contemplation. tion on my arrival with every Sentiment of Consideration I have the honor to be Sir Your Most Obt Servt

J. W. Prevost

The Honble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

X

J. B. Prevost — Recd 2 Aug:

Duplicate

Lima March 4th 1822.

Sir

I do not recollect whether in my letter of December I referred to a difficulty which had occurred to our Whalers trading for supplies — The extra claim grew out of the Commercial Regulations heretofore transmitted subjecting all vessels entering Callao to a Tonnage Duty analogous to that of the U States — The enclosed No 1. is a copy of my Note on this subject and No 2. of the order issued thereafter — The result will I hope have a tendency to produce a like arrangement in Chile where during my absence I learn that some imposition in the same shape beyond the mere Port Charge had been added —

The view which I offered in my last of the proclamation for the meeting of a Congress in May, proved to be correct, as you will perceive by the Gazettes accompanying this: Those named to prepare a Constitution have within a few days past officially reported the impracticability of writing a representation at so early a Day and the propriety of extending the term has been concurred in by the Government. Much good may be anticipated from a Delay now indefinite, as in all probability the war will be terminated within the term indicated by the Generals, when the sense of the Interior may be obtained upon a point involving in my opinion the Integrity of the several sections composing the former Vice Royalty of the Peru —

I have not learned the decision of the claim made by Mr Hogan for the $5000 taken from Capt Smith at Tagna, but there is now

full evidence here that Aimeudi a Spaniard the late Partner of Rhodes in Company with them of this Place are interested in the Voyage of which the amount is part of the proceeds and that they advanced a larger Sum on account of the Concern — The disclosure of these facts has led to a Suspicion that the interest extended to the Vessel and an order of Seizure had since been issued — I cannot however learn that there is any positive testimony as to the Ship and so I shall hope to procure her release shortly — The information now detailed will necessarily lead to a Condemnation of at least the one half should it reach Sage prior to a Decision — I shall regret it for the sake of those who have suffered so much in Rhode Island, but if Capt Smith the Pirate has the commercial Speculations of his owners by combining them with those of one of the Belligerents, they surely can have no claims upon the Administration in their Support —

Mr Thomas Bridge whom I have been obliged to notice heretofore, is again in Durance under an order of Banishment — Immediately upon receiving advice of the arrest I addressed myself to the Department from whom the Mandate issued and enclosed a Copy of my Note together with the answer I have since at his request applied a trial in Conformity with the intimation of the Minister, but I doubt much whether it will be heeded from the irritable temper which I discover on this Subject, and as there can be no question of the right of Banishment upon the allegation indicated, I do not feel myself authorized to press the Subject further —

† His Lordship has not been heard of since his Departure and it is supposed that upon learning the Independence of Panama at the mouth of the Esmeraldas where he intended to touch, he afterwards directed his Course to some Port of Mexico: There he will equally be disappointed as they also from the Changes on this Coast are no longer regarded as Enemies — Of the two Frigates the Venganza and the Prueba [illegible]

cluded his Grasp, and were lately, if not at this moment, off the Mouth of the River of Guayaquil — They are in a Deplorable State, afflicted with all the Diseases incident to Filth and Wholly destitute — It is said that upon the Change of Government at Panama the officer Commanding the Squadron proposed the Surrender of the one, provided those in authority there would eclipse the other, so as to enable him to double the Cape — If such be the fact and I have every reason to believe it, their approach may be for the sole purpose of entering into a like negociation with those in Power at Guayaquil when they possess greater facilities to give effect to such an Arrangement

Private letters from the Interior state that Potosi and the Provinces adjoining have declared their Independence — an event the more important as tending to sustain and Consolidate the Confederation on the other side — It was from thence that the remittances were formerly obtained by Buenos Ayres and Interest dictates the policy of reviving the ancient Connexion, so as to prevent an Union with this Government which might then cause a diversion of its Commerce to the Port of Arica, the Contiguity of which offers many advantages

The Vale of Lima has divided the Politicks of the whole Coast and I may add of South America, in opposition to every thing European; all is now American, even the degraded Brazilian feels its Influence and Buenos Ayres so long distracted by the Conspiracies of the Portuguese and the Revolutionary Projects of France, is rapidly returning to the principles on which the same birth and with I think be among the first to establish a Government upon the true footing of Equality and general Representation

The General whose departure I stated in my last proceeded as far North as Truxillo and after putting the Troops on that Station in motion returned hither, where he has since remained unremittingly employed in preparations for the March of the great Body of the army, in two Divisions, the one to cross the Mountains so as to occupy the Valley of Jauja, the other to proceed Southerly in order to join the Force in that

Direction destined against Acapulco —

I have neither received any Letters by the Franklin nor heard from Commodore Stewart since his arrival — No doubt he anticipated my return to Valparaiso in the Constellation and such was my intention until I learned Capt. Ridgely's determination to touch at the intermediate Ports then and now under close Blockade — It is only this subject upon which I have had the honor to address the Department heretofore and although my view as to the right may have been incorrect, yet I am not to be the effect, which is always that of producing unfriendly Feelings —

With the very Sentiments of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon. Mr.

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State &c &c &c

Washington

Copy Letter to Minister at War.

Lima Feby. 26. 1822.

Sir

I have this moment received a Note from Mr. Thomas Eldridge advising me of his arrest and confinement — this you allow me Sir to ask the motives inducing a measure so harsh towards an american Citizen — I am the more solicitous because Mr. Eldridge affirms an entire ignorance of any cause of confine and thus affords a hope that I may obtain his early enlargement —

Signed J. M. Prevost

To the Hon.ble
Thomas Guido
Minister at War.

Copy answer.

Lima Febry. 27th. 1822.

S.r D.n Juan Prevost

Ser de mi mayor aprecio

La intervencion que he tenido respecto al arresto de Dn Thomas Eldridge ha sido meramente accidental, pero entiendo que este Joven fue comprehendido en la Conjuracion descubierta en Chile a principios del año 1820. contra la administracion de aquel Pais y contra el Exmo Sr. Grāl San Martin: que con sus Complices fue sentenciado Eldridge a Expatriacion, que por este motivo fue entregado al Capn. Downes de la Fragata de Guerra Macedonia de los Estados Unidos del N. y que este Señor responde de la Conducta de aquel a su Pais —

Despues de la batalla del Ejercito

Libertador en Lima, residio el Caballo Eldrich en esta Capital bajo
el amparo de las leyes del Pais y gozando la plenitud de Derechos
de un Ciudadano libre, pero informado el Sr. Protector que el Señor
Eldridge minaba la opinion del Gobierno del Rey, y fomentaba el
Espiritu de sedicion, me ordeno lo remitiese en arresto para que
desde el pidiese su Pasaporte para fuera del Pais; esta es la
orden vigente y el origen que Prevano tiene su Prision: Juzgo
sin embargo que si el Sr. Eldrich gusta reclamar un juicio formal
para esclarecer su conducta, le sera otorgado conforme a la ley

Con este motivo tiene el honor de ofrecer a V. las seguridades
de la mas distinguida consideracion

Firmado

Thomas Guido

9

of Rob. Eldridge together with the
Answer — 27 feby 1822

№ 3. & 4.

with Depts: of Jn B. Prevosts
Letter of 4 March 1822.

Lima December 6. 1821.

No

The Independence an American Whaleship arrived at Callao some days since for the sole purpose of taking in Wood and Water — To the surprize of the Master he was shortly after called upon for the payment of Duties analogous to those imposed upon trading vessels and his Papers are withholden by the Captain of the Port until he comply with this demand — In consequence of the representation made to me, I have examined the article of the Code regulating the duty upon Tonnage and can discover nothing to justify its application to this Class of Vessels —

The Usage heretofore prevailing confined the charge of Port duties merely, such as anchorage &c and from these he asks no exemption — I therefore take the liberty to submit for your consideration the enclosed memorandum as handed to the Master and to ask from you such order for his relief as you may judge proper

Signed J B Prevost

To the Secretary of the
Treasury &c &c

order

Lima febro 21. de 1822. Visto este expediente con lo informado por el Tribunal de Consulado y Director de Marina se declara: que los cuatro reales señalados por Real Cedula a los Buques estrangeros y dos reales a los Nacionales p.r el derecho de anclage, en el articulo 4. del Reglamento provisional de Comercio, se debe entender para los Buques que desembarcan efectos o q.e cargan

ley en estado de varias recibar Carga para algun destino = Mas con
respecto a los Buques Balleneros que solo fondean con el objeto de hacer
Aguada o reponer su Rancho, solo debe exigirseles el derecho de anclaje
que ha estado en practica y que segun su porte se ha regulado de quatro
y medio a diez pesos = Comuniquese este Decreto a la Aduana, Direccion
de Marina y Capitan del Puerto para su inteligencia y cumplimiento =

es Copia

Firmado "Alvarado"

Faramona

a/ the Master of Whale Ships
Decemb. 6. 1821.
and Orders issued thereupon

No 1. of 2.

with Dup: of No 13
& Consuls' letter of
4 March 1822.

J. B. Prevost

Lima April 1st 1822.

Duplicate

Sir

although in my last I adverted to the probable reinforcement to the Estrame of the Spanish Frigates in the river Guayaquil, yet I did not, could not, anticipate their surrender in the manner indicated by the enclosed arrangement — The Venganza and Alexander Sloops of War were immediately placed under the Control of the Agent of this Government at that Place, where they now ride at anchor — The Mutiny took place on board the Crew of the Prueba and she was taken out to Sea, but so badly provisioned, that expectations were confidently indulged of her return to order: Hope were yesterday realized by her entrance into this Port when the Surrender was immediately consummated — Thus the Spanish Flag has ceased to wave on the Pacific, and without much responsibility, I think I may venture to predict, that ere long, it will be displayed throughout S. America, only, on Days commemorative of the Triumphs of Bolivar and of San Martin —

The want of Mechanics has delayed the March of the Troops, there was a deficiency in the number of Saddles and other Equipments for an augmented Cavalry, which it was necessary to supply and which could not be purchased: Hope however are now held out of a State of forwardness, that the movement of departure, may be determined with some precision, and it is understood that they will move about the 20th of the present month —

The professions of Spain as to a Recognition are less confide-

-nt,

as made only to paralize and to delude, and I confess I incline to the same opinion - The revolution here does not appear to have engendered one liberal feeling, on the contrary the families shew them with the disgrace of their arms, and there is no motive of interest to guide them: Commercial intercourse ceased with the change of Sovereignty, not to be revived, all the productions of Spain are equally the growth of their Colonies, the dependence and activity it was that of restrictions solely and always accompanied with odium.

I have the honor to enclose for your perusal an apology from the British Government for the conduct of Capt Beale as published in St Iago however outrageous the Course pursued by this officer might have been, that proud nation is not so prone to atonement, as to permit us to ascribe this note altogether to a respect for the rights of Chile as a Belligerent — Rely upon it for her policy towards this America is rapidly changing and that the representations of Sir Thomas Hardy now on his way home, will decide her & a Court that may give Commercial advantages should she incline to avail herself of them — The subject is of great moment and I hope I shall be pardoned by again referring to my view of the route by which this Coast may be made to furnish all the Specie for our Asiatic Supplies, and by renewing my Conviction that such will be the direction of our Commerce if not embarrassed — The effect is obvious, independently of relieving the U. States from the annual Drain of its Specie, it will augment the exchange of our raw Materials, extend Navigation, multiply Seamen and accumulate Capitals — Three of our Vessels the one from New York, and the other from Europe laden with Merchandize have since arrived, obtained their returns in Specie and are now about to proceed to Canton there to invest them for the Home Market —

[x] Not a single convoy arrived

offered from home for the U States since my first arrival and have been compelled to send my letters to Wm. agt. by the way of Chile — This will explain the length of time necessarily consumed before they reach their destination — I am now endeavoring to establish a Correspondence with some one at Bassora and hope through the medium of an acquaintance going thither, to be enabled to avail myself of that route hereafter —

I am with every sentiment of respect Honr
the Honr to be Sir Yr. very humn Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State &c &c &c
Washington

Prevost J. B

Lima 1 april 1822

Duplicate

J. B. Prevost

Recd 24th October. Lima April 16. 1822.

Sir

as there is a Vessel sailing directly for B.s Ays. I have sent under cover to Mr. Forbes the Gazettes for the last two months to be transmitted by him to the Department —

L.d Cochrane returned about a Month since to Guayaquil where he still is, claiming possession of the Venganza and Alexander Sloops of War or some equivalent thereof as admiral of the liberating Squadron. He even went so far at one moment as to place Marines on board of the one or both, but finding that those ruling there were resolved to sustain the rights of this Government, he consented to withdraw them and entered into some treaty on their subject, of which money was of course the object — I cannot learn that the Protector has ratified the Compact and unless compelled by circumstances I am inclined to believe he will not — Blanco however has gone thither with part of the Peruvian Squadron in order — — — to convoy them to this Port and most probably is authorized to exercise a discretion as to the necessity of acquiescence —

Such is the hostility of his L.d Ship towards the General that I should not be surprized if he were to send Blanco to Chile under escort — he may do so with sufficient color of right to protect him from censure, as the latter was sent hither by that Government to join their Squadron and consequently placed under his orders — It would be without result as to Blanco, yet the circumstance would necessarily retard a Campaign now

opening and in which, expedition is all important, to avoid the mischief growing out of the reverse which I am about to unfold, —

You will recollect Sir, in mine of the 6th of July, I mentioned that a Force composed of about 500. Men had been sent to the Southward — The design of the General at that time in so doing was simply to prevent a power sufficient for the protection of Deserters, and orders were accordingly given not only to act on the defensive, but always to remain within reach of the Transports so as to embark upon the approach of an Enemy — The Command was confided to a Peruvian, native of that District, of powerful connections, but wholly without experience and although policy may have justified the choice, a surprize and total defeat or rather dispersion has been the consequence —

This serves to animate the other side, that I am now persuaded they will make efforts to a reverse which before were not contemplated by them and although my conviction is the same as to the ultimate issue, yet the contest will necessarily be protracted —

The Supercargo of the Macedonian called upon me some days since to state that the Government were discharging the Cargo and had ordered her to be put under the control of the Commandant of Marine — I immediately addressed the enclosed No 1. to the Secretary of State, which as yet remains unanswered

I with every Sentiment of respect and consideration I have the honor to be Sir

Your very humble Servt

J. Prevost

The Hon.le

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the States

Washington

Lima April 13th 1822.

Most illustrious Sir

Learning from the Supercargo of the Macedonian that the authorities at the Port were discharging this Depot without his concurrence or knowlege and that in a very precipitate manner, I did myself the honor to call last evening in order to ascertain the motive — No notice has been given of any proceeding before a Tribunal competent to investigate the claims of the owners and I cannot persuade myself that any thing appearing a legal color, has intervened to impair those rights —

I therefore pray you Sir, to furnish me with such Information on the subject as may be within the knowlege of the Department over which you preside —

Signed J. B. Prevost

B. Monteagudo
Minister of State of Peru

Copy also of Minister of War to
the Subject of the Shakedowns

with John B. Prevosts

letter of 16 April 1922.

J. B. Prevost

Duplicate

Rec'd 18 Nov.

Estado de Chile June 12th 1822

Sir

Remaining two months in Lima after the arrival of the Franklin without receiving any intimation of the views of our Commodore, I embarked on the 2d of April ult. hoping to find him at Valparaiso — In this I was disappointed and had the mortification to reach within sight of the Port, just as he was going out of the Harbor —

Perhaps in the exercise of the discretion given me I have erred, but the event of a meeting of Deputies in this Capital for the purpose of organizing a Government did not allow me to hesitate as to the propriety of a change of residence at least for some months — I have been too long a Spectator of this animating struggle to be indifferent to the conclusion, to be indifferent to the establishment of a system to be founded upon the basis of equal rights — a Fortnights residence has enabled me to take a general view of the progress and state of Society and all appears propitious to the cause of freedom — Provincial Jealousies have been allayed by the liberality of the Capital in the mode of representation, Party spirit is absorbed in the general prosperity and the glory acquired by Chile both by Sea and by Land has engendered a self esteem that forbids dependence and favors self Government —

I mentioned in my last the dispersion of a large Body under Tristan a Peruvian General at or near Ica, without offering to speculate upon consequences, other than as it might retard the Campaign — It is probable the accession of 2 or 3000 Stand of arms by enabling the Spaniard to augment his Force, may induce Canterac to advance a second time upon the Capital, particularly if the Patriot army should be weakened by the march of the Division destined for Peru and the Valley of Aranja — In such case I do not undertake to say what will be the course of San Martin whether to engage or to retire, but I

do undertake to say, that the latter whether proceeding from Compulsion or from Choice, will have no unfavorable effect upon the Camp — If proved by deposal the possession of Callao and the entire Control of the Ocean will prevent any occupation of Lima by an adverse Force and must oblige and subject them to a desastrous retreat — If Bolivar endure the abandonment of the Capital its possession by Canterac would be accompanied with this greater dangers as in such case San Martin would necessarily assume position so as to deny the means of subsistence as well as of Reinforcement —

I have now the honor to enclose the Note of the Minister of State in answer to mine on the subject of the Macedonian together with a copy of the Report of the Fiscal therein referred to — You will discover Sir, by this latter document the nature of the transactions which have caused more excitement in the U States, than the truth of the case can justify — I regret to say that the protection of this Intercourse has been and continues to be the apology for violating the Blockade of the Intermediate Ports, when I venture to assert that more Specie has been exported from them in his Name by our Ships of War than the whole Capital expended by Messrs. Elbers and Co. including the most extravagant profits — Lord Cochrane some days since returned to the Port of Valparaiso with the greater part of the Squadron much to the satisfaction of this Government — His reception has been flattering and he is making full up of the feelings towards him in order to obtain a Command to the intermediate Ports distinct from and independent of that of San Martin — Rapacity and Vanity both unite to stimulate his efforts, the former to take from the general his laurels, the latter to realize a prophecy of one of the Incas related by Garcilaso that the country was first to be subjugated by a long bearded race, who ultimately were to be driven out and the Empire restored to its pristine Splendor by a White and red haired People — There is no doubt but that this prophecy has been handed down by Tradition and that the Indian greets an Englishman with more complacency as answering the description; Yet I doubt much whether public opinion here will justify the necessary expenses to an Equipment and I doubt still more

the inclination of the Director to give his L^dSh^p the recall a second time.

A French Frigate after consuming some months at the different Ports to the Southward anchored a few weeks since at the Port — The conduct of Baron Mackau the Commander is wholly different from that of his Predecessor or Count Jurien, all is Courtesy and deference to the existing Powers — I enclose for your perusal the letter addressed by him to this Government prior to his visit hither; it was necessary to allay the jealousies excited by the former Orbit in order to gain him the ends he had in view and which he has since obtained — As far as I have been able to discover his Objects they were first directed to the prosecution of one of the Ports at the Southward if such could be effected with the concurrence of this Government — The jealousies however are too great to cherish any hope of acquiescence and the progress of the Expedition to Chiloe is such that his mission I think will terminate in a treaty of Commerce advantages can be obtained — My efforts will be used to counteract him as far as relates to privileges in exclusion of others, by every appeal that can be made to the Judgment & Feelings of these People —

You will find Sir, upon perusing the note of the Minister covering these papers in the Cabinet with the anxiety of this Government to have some authorized agent resident here — My answer to this note is also submitted: I thought it most discreet to acknowledge the communication with equal courtesy, without touching upon the subject of powers which I no longer possessed and of which if he had been inclined to admit their former existence upon my responsibility, doubts might have arisen as to their application under the Change — It is my Intention (unless otherwise instructed in the mean time) to return to Peru in October or earlier if my health permit, not however with an intention of remaining there longer than is absolutely necessary, because of the extravagance of the Place, the expenses largely exceeding those of any of the great Capitals of Europe —

My approach to Bs. Ays. presents to view the same intrigues that I detected when there, varying only in shape, the secret influence still operating and from the same source — An alliance offensive and defensive with Brazil as an Independent Power under a Prince who cannot sustain himself, has been proposed and efforts made to inveigle this Government into the measure — The purpose is obvious, the Interior restored in an able vigorous Chief subjected to the Politics of the Capital and such Government imposed upon them as best comported

with the Intrigs of a few corrupt Dependents upon foreign Courts — Hence their a-
tame to consolidate an Union upon terms of Equality, and none will be formed whi
the present Rulers are suffered to remain — They will not however succeed as
the most important Provinces, those adjoining Chile, are now in the practice of seek
their supplies from home and thus daily becoming independent of their former
Capitals

With every Sentiment of Respect I have the honor
to be Sir Your very Hum. Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State &c. &c. States
Washington

Encl. con
oficio de
12 Junio 1822.

Lima Abr. 16. 1822.

Leí — Dr. Juan Pareja

Muy Señor mio y de mi mayor aprecio

Remitame V. contestada particularmente a la carta de Oficio que con fecha del 13. tuvo V. la bondad de dirijirme, sobre el Negocio de la Goleta Macedonian — Por este medio he creido conciliar y alternar los miramientos y antiguas consideraciones que ha merecido V. siempre en la America del Sud; con los deberes que me impone mi posicion publica — Antes de ahora he manifestado a V. el deseo que tenia el Gobierno del Rey de que acreditase su Caracter publico, tanto con la idea de estrechar sus relaciones con el de los Estados Unidos, como igualmente para transijir cualesquiera Negocios concernientes a los Ciudadanos de Norte America por el metodo generalmente adoptado en iguales circunstancias — La Credencial que V. me hizo ver antes de su partida para Guayaquil, no llenaba este Objeto y asi es que V. mismo no creyo conveniente dar de ella un conocimiento oficial al Gobierno del Rey — Estoy persuadido que seria del mayor interes para este Rey, el que V. se hallase autorizado por su Gobierno al menos en aquella forma que lo permitiesen las relaciones politicas de los Estados Unidos, todo vez que la buena inteligencia entre ambos, se consolidase gradualmente, como lo exijen nuestros mutuos Intereses — Entretanto V. no podra dejar de convenir, que es mi deber el declinar de toda Contestacion oficial, aunque privadamente le acredite los mismos sentimientos, que todos los Gobiernos de America han mostrado a V.

Contrayendome al objeto de su Nota, creo satisfacerle cumplidamente, incluyendole la Copia de la Vista Fiscal y decreto que se ha puesto hoy en el espediente a que se refiere —

Creame V. Señor que con la mayor benevolencia soy su atento Servidor q. b. s. m.

J. B. Monteagudo

answer

St Iago del Chile June 2d. 18

Most illus.d Sir

I had the honor to receive your Note of the 16
of April last on the Eve of my Departure for Valparaiso and have now to
apologize for the delay intervening in its acknowledgment, which I pray you
attribute altogether to the hurry incident to preparations for a Voyage at Sea

Immediately Sir, upon my arrival at this Place I availed myself
an Opportunity to the Ms States and transmitted to the Department of State Copies
of that Note for the consideration of the President and believe me Sir, I shall feel
great pride in being the organ of any Communication in answer tending to pro
the most friendly relations between the two Governments

I am highly sensible Sir, of the flattering manner in which you have be
pleased to express yourself on my subject and while I shall maintain that confidence
my stay in S. Am. will always be grateful at whatever sacrifice of personal
inconvenience

with great respect

Your

Obed.t Hum.e Serv.t

J. M Brent

Illustrious Minister of State

B. Montealegre

B. Montealegre to J. M. Brent and
the Letter to the Secretary of State
16 April
2 June

with dup. of Jn. B. Prevost's letter of 12 June 1822

Ecmo Sor = El Fiscal dice: que la Goleta mandada corresponde por mitad a Dn. Jose Santo Aviznendi por habersela comprado en quince mil ps. a Dn. Felipe Mercier en 4 Diciembre de 1819. segun el Informe de fl14 cuaderno cont.e parrafo 4o de la instruccion Nn32 dirijida a sus Apoderados Ireelme e Yaniberri residentes en Jaena; y papel letra A. quaderno 1o de los autos agregados. Esos papeles estan reconocidos por Aviznendi a fl19 quad.o 2o. agregado = Tenia a si mismo dos cientos mil pesos que dio al Gob.no anterior en esta forma: Cien mil pesos por el permiso para la conduccion de efectos de Canton al puerto de Callao: Veinte y cinco mil de donativo y Setenta y cinco mil en razon de derechos adeudados por el Cargamento de la Mandovia, segun el parrafo 6o de la citada instruccion Nn32. y contrata con Dn. Elijo Kabel Smith No1. firmada en esta Ciudad a 25 de Noviembre de 1819. que se refiere a fl 9o 2o. agregado = En el articulo 2o. de dicha contrata se obliga Aviznendi a poner abordo de la Goleta Cincuenta mil pesos en el puerto de San Blas para que se invirtiesen en Canton de parte de pago de los efectos que se comprasen = En la instruccion Nn32 pa. 2o dice que no pudo cumplir esa condicion. Mas a fl9 Ctes y fl11 q.o con.o asegurar el Capitan y Piloto de dicho Bugue, que de San Blas llevaron para Canton algun dinero en numerario y piña = Qualquiera que fuese dicha Cantidad esa de Aviznendi e interim no se deposite por el Capn. Smith, debe subsistir la applicacion hecha en el articulo 4o. de dicha contrata en favor de Aviznendi importante cien mil pesos = Tenia igualmente veinte y cinco mil pesos mitad de los cincuenta mil aplicados a los Dueños de la fragata Mandovia por el artic.o 4. de la citada Contrata, y tres mil quinientos pesos suplidos a Smith para gastos de dicha expedicion segun el citado informe de fl14. q.o con.te = Todos esos Bienes y derechos corresponden hoy al Estado en consecuencia de la fuga de Aviznendi y no bastan para su pago la mitad del valor de dicho Bugue y las especies embargadas = El Sobrecargo Dn. Esteban Howe ha declarado a fl19. q.o con.te que existen en su poder los efectos conducidos del Puerto de Mollendeo al del Callao en la citada Goleta y detallados en la factura de fl17. con exclusion de una tercia parte que se habra vendido = Esos efectos

existentes y el importe de los vendidos deben embargarse para asegurar el derecho del Estado y por haberse hecho esta expedicion comercial en perjuicio de nuestra sagrada causa, segun el tenor de los papeles referidos. — Asi: se ha de servir V.S. mandar q inmediatamente se secuestren dichos bienes y q fho se le devuelva el proceso para pedir lo conveniente, o q se le remita a la alta Camara para su ulterior substanciacion — Lima y Abril 16. de 1822.

firmado / Judela =

Decreto

Lima Abril 16. de 1822 = Conformado en lo principal y otro si con el dictamen Fiscal, pase al Director general de Marina para que se hagan los embargos que se expresan y devolviendose los autos, se dirijan estos a la alta Camara de Justicia para su resolucion — Expidanse las ordenes correspondientes — Lima rubrica = Monteagudo.

Copy —
Fiscal's report in the case of the Mandovani —

been licensed, yet I am not to do an Act, which is always that of producing confusion & violence —

With every Sentiment of Consideration I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Read 23 Dec.

St. Jago de Chile July 24th. 1822

Sir

With great pomp and decorum amidst a large Concourse of Citizens, the Delegates accompanied by the several officers of Government Civil and Military, yesterday marched in procession from the Palace to the Hall which had been prepared for their reception — After administering the oath prescribed by the Ordinance the Director handed to the Speaker or President of the Body the enclosed address and then surrendered to the Convention the authority with which he had been invested as chief Magistrate — The manly simplicity, integrity of feeling and love of Country exhibited throughout this discourse, produced upon its reading universal applause, he was instantly re-elected by an unanimous vote and a Committee named to wait upon him in order to solicit a continuance of his services — The Term was not designated, but it is understood to extend only to the meeting of the Constitutional Congress which they are about to organize — The members of this Body in number thirty two, are principally Land holders and although without experience and without political science, yet possess a full share of good common sense, are

ardently attached to the Revolution and disposed to cherish liberal principles

The Message of the President reached this some Days prior and w
received with great satisfaction both by the Government and by those without
It has revived in part those feelings once extended but, and could not have
at a more happy moment to produce salutary political results — It is a
death blow to all foreign intrigues — The disappointment experienced lately
upon the failure of Mr Clay's resolution, prevents that expression of the grate
gratitude which I anticipate when the event shall be officially communi

The Imposition of a tonnage Duty upon our Whalers to which I
referred in mine of the 1st of March had taken place during my absen
Mr Hogan since my return has written to the Government on the Subject a
I am assured by the Director that it shall be removed, so as to limit the charg
to port Duties as heretofore —

In Peru things remain much as they were, except that the Enemy had ret
to Guamanga their former position — I never did believe they ever attempt
approach the Capital, but as it was at the time confidently asserted by L[ord] Coch
and other Military Men, I thought proper in my last to submit my ideas of
the result in such case — The Squadron under the Command of Blan
consisting of nineteen Vessels including Transports sailed from Callao on
the 16th of June without having embarked a Soldier, although every prepar
had been made and orders given to that effect — I understand it to be the
for the purpose of deceiving Canterac and that the Troops have another

Termination — In this as it may the Fleet went out without any Specific
ded with orders to cruize on the Coast 15 or 20 days and to return at the expi-
ration of that term —

Bolivar has at length effected his Object in securing the Pass of
Paez and has taken the most abrupt and the most difficult of ascent in South
America — His prospects appears the liberation of the whole Kingdom of Quito.
Indeed it is here said that the Force advancing from Guayaquil have already
entered the Capital —

L'Herbeare has retired to his plantation, without however
striking his Flag as Admiral — There appears to be no disposition
to set him afloat a second time

With every Sentiment of Respect
I have the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J. M. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

24 July 1822.

J. B. Prevost
Recd 23 Dec.

S. Iago de Chile August 22d 1822.

Sir

The 16th of October, 16 & 18 of december, 6th of Jany, 5th of March, 1st and 16th of April are the Dates of the several letters transmitted the Department during my Stay at Lima, and what has impeded their arrival cannot conceive — I availed myself of every Conveyance to Rio, & Bs Ays and to Chile, by Duplicate and by Triplicate, in order to assure the Receipt of at least one of each and whatever may have been their fate, I must hope this explanation will relieve me from any Imputation of Neglect — Indeed it would mortify me if the Public could any have attached while I was making every Effort and every Sacrifice at an Expense I could not sustain, in order to obtain a Correct View of passing Events, together with their Combinations and probable Consequences, for the best Information of the President —

In one of my former I touched upon the Event of the Liberation of Quito as necessarily to influence the Politics of Guayaquil — It now appears that Bolivar after having dispossessed the whole Spanish authority in that Kingdom advanced to Guayaquil and entered that Town amidst the acclamations of the great Body of the People — The Columbian Flag was immediately hoisted and the Province united with those of the great Confederation he has

so nobly struggled to effect and maintain — This measure is in direct hostility with the views of Lima and cannot be grateful to a Government which has for some time past been using every artifice and every intrigue in order to induce that People to place themselves under its rule — All is great joy at Bolivars; without noticing the divisions which had thus been attempted he announces the event as a subject of gratulation and accompanies it with an offer of any portion of his Army for the emancipation of Upper Peru — By the Vessel bringing these Tidings, we are also informed that the Troops sent by San Martin while at Truxillo to assist Gen Sucre, were all embarked on board Transports despached from Lima for that purpose and were to sail on the Day following either for Callao or the intermediate Ports whichever may be the place of Destination, it is an augmentation of a thousand men who were actively employed in the Campaign against Cuzco and Puno and now insured to Service —

My last advices from Peru state that the Franklin had not yet reached Callao and that her stay at the Intermediate Ports had excited much irritation towards our Government — It is a fact that ingenuite misrepresentations of the Patriot cause has grown out of this Intercourse and I regret that our Commanders should have thought proper to disregard a Blockade which for from all Parties will hereafter be bound to respect —

It is really grateful to witness the progress of feeling pervading the Country by the prospect of Recognition — every communication giving it confirmation is followed with the ringing of Bells and discharge of Guns and I have

read or to believe that when it shall be officially announced the Duties upon Impor-
tations in american Bottoms will be reduced 10 or 15 per cent below those of the
Nations of Europe —

The meeting of a Congress in Lima was proposed for the 24th. ult.o but
whether it took place I know not — I do not now consider it of any conse-
quence, in as much as the feeble aristocracy of that Corrupt Capital will
never dare to encounter the Enmities of Bolivar on one side and of Higgins
on the other —

I take the liberty to enclose Copies of my two last Notes
to Mr Robertson in answer to an application which I suppose has been made
at Washington — I hold the Seal of the Disposition of a certain quantity of
Land to his Use from one of the Governments — I have also enclosed a Copy
of mine of the 6th. of July. to the Department, so that in case of the loss of those
anterior, it may in some measure enable you to connect the chain of Events

I wish every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the Honor to be Sir Your very H.ble Serv.t

J. M. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams

&c. &c. &c.

X

22 August 1822

with Mr B Prevosts letter of 22 Aug: 1822.

Copy of Note to J. Robinson

St. Jago de Chile June 17th. 1822.

Sir

Had you addressed me in Person prior to your departure on the Subject of your Note of the 15th. it might have saved us both pain — You could then, had you so inclined have explained some transactions during my absence, which if correctly stated forbid any appointment under the United States — I allude particularly to the donation of Lands said to have been made for secret services &c.

I cannot conceive upon what grounds you have founded the expectations indicated in your Note, as in my last a twelvemonth since, I informed you of my intention to visit the Northern Ports in order to determine upon the propriety of making an appointment at any one Place — I also informed you that in the present State of the Coast none will be made, and that I may no longer subject myself to Interpretations unpleasantly from you, I pray you to prefer your application to the President of the United States.

Signed JB.

Copy of mine of July 25th.

Sir

correctly or incorrectly stated enough has been given to shew my anticipating the pleasure of the President — It is more than probable that my mission has terminated with the acknowledgment contemplated by the Message and if so you will have an opportunity of preferring your claims elsewhere

Signed HR.

Copy Gobernador

St. Iago de Chile June 17th. 1822

Sir

Had you addressed me in Peru prior to your departure on the subject of your note of the 15th. it might have saved us both pains. For I could then, had you so inclined, have explained some transactions during my absence which if correctly stated, forbid any appointment under the U. States. I allude particularly to the donation of Lands said to have been made for distinguished services &c. I cannot conceive upon what grounds you have formed the expectations indicated in your note, as in my last a twelvemonth since, I informed you of my intention to visit the Northern Ports in order to determine upon the propriety of making an appointment at any one Place — Allow me once to say that in the present State of the Coast none can be made and that I may no longer subject myself to Interpretations unfriendly to my feelings I pray you to prefer your application to the President of the U States —

Signed JMB

Copy of mine to the same

St. Iago de Chile July 25d. 1822

Sir

Whether correctly or incorrectly detailed, enough has transpired to forbid my anticipating the pleasure of the President

It is more than probable that my mission will be terminated with the acknowledgment contemplated by the Message of the President and if so you will have an opportunity of preferring your claims elsewhere — Yours &c.

J. B. Prevost

St. Jago de Chile Septemb. 4th 1822.

No event could have occurred at the commencement more interesting to the revolution of Peru, than the fall of Montevideo. This is the same Power which I alluded in one of my former from mind when touching upon the establishment of the order of the Sun. This Potentate were as mischievously disposed as his Prototype Nancy Dow and would have proved equally destructive had he been contained his ascendancy. He had a repugnance to every thing like principle and used authority only its destruction. I never had a more entire apprehension of the revival Spanish Dominion in Peru, but I have had many as to the form of Government to be adopted. This happy Incident entirely relieves me and I now believe that the Congress contemplated at the Instrument of this Concord ions, will either follow the Impulse of public opinion by some liberal system

a diplomatic character as not forming the National representation.

All the letters from Peru concur in the march of the army upon the [illegible] of San Martin which was hourly expected at the last date of the 9th ult.— probably took place a few days afterwards, so that we may anticipate the [illegible] of the commencement of this long protracted measure for the next arrival from the Manilla's will come at least 60 days to reach within the precincts of [illegible] anticipated, but when there I renew my confidence in the early close of the [illegible]

The Expedition fitted out for Chili with Gen. Miranda & others from Caracas during the present month — Some Folies of Wooster who do really not see for a depe[illegible] command may compel this Government to resort to [illegible] should however be the case his authority will be limited to that specified in [illegible] and terminate with his Journey

a Minister has been named for the U States to be in readiness to [illegible] this at home at the official advice of recognition shall arrive

With every Sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir Your Most

Obed. Very Hble

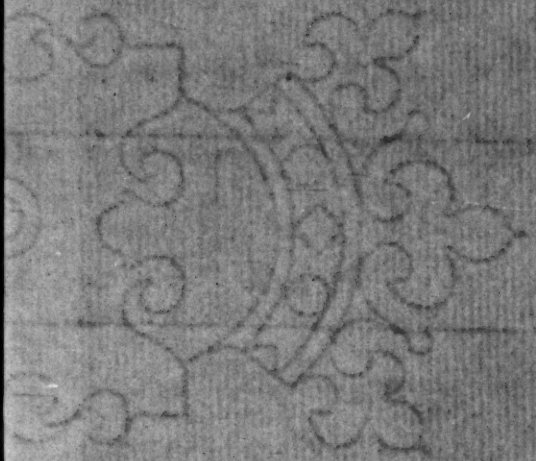
J. Brent

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U States

Washington



Prevost J. B

St Jago de Chile 11. Sept

R.d 30

J. B. Prevost

St Jago de Chile October 9th 1822

Duplicate

Sir

arms have been introduced at the Inter-
mediate Ports in defiance of the Blockade and as it is asserted in the presence
of a Schooner of War National to sustain it — They were part of the Cargo of the
Hamilton of New York landed at Valparaiso about which some Correspondence took place
at the time between this Government and Mr. Rogan, but which were afterwards
shipped without his knowledge on board the Brig Peace of Boston and by her
transported to the Spaniard — These two Vessels sailed at the same time with the
Franklin and anchored at Arica under its protection and Capt. Smith of the
latter man who came Passenger in the Constellation from that Place some weeks
since is said to have been the Agent and as he returned thither in the Franklin
the whole transaction is thus unfortunately connected with the National Flag —
It is not as a transaction of which this I notice the circumstance, but as it
affects a protection so much at variance with my Impressions of the views of
the Government in placing Ships of War on this Station — I touch not upon the
Retaliation produced by this Incident, whatever may be my fears as to its influ-
ence upon our relations with that Government, but it is obvious Sir, that
the repetition of unfriendly acts approaching to Hostility can not be indulged

those of kindness at Rome become unavailing! Even the sincerity of principl
is now doubted, and a policy which was to have secured to us a great continen
sway is perhaps defeated for years — The evil for it is in Freights and while
Flag is suffered to subserve to private interest by the transportation of mone
other than bonafide american and those without a premium, it would be bet
in my opinion that our Vessels of War should never leave the waters of the U
at least while there exists a struggle in favor of poor Humanity — In one
of the 6th of January 1821. I suggested two defects in the Circular to the Na
Commanders which I now pray leave to renew, the one rendering it negatory
the other penalising oppressions: First in not designating what should be consi
of neutral property, secondly in not limiting the premium —

The sudden departure of San Martin for Lima without indicating
Destination gave rise to much speculation and to many idle reports, some
which may have reached the U States — The truth is that upon the arrival
Bolivar at Guayaquil he sent a Messenger to the Protector soliciting an
interview at any place he might appoint and that the latter in order to
hasten a conference so important to the operations of the Campaign immed
-iately embarked for that City — The consequences of the Meeting have been
happy in producing an effectual cooperation of 5000 Troops on the one hand a
an abandonment of the pretensions on the other —

The hostilities of Tome Tagle had given rise to many Intrigues, b
so much excitement had been produced by the conduct of Monteagudo a
the absence of the General, that the latter found it necessary upon his retu

resume the exercise of all the authority vested in him by the provisional regulation heretofore transmitted to the Department — My Son however writes me it was confidently rumored that he intends to return upon the meeting of the Congress.

A Minister Lately arrived from Columbia has been distinguished by the attentions of the Director and from his language both in public and in private has every reason to believe in an entire consonance of views between the two Governments — A Toast is a small incident, but one given by Genl Briggins on a late occasion in the presence of the Peruvian and Columbian Deputation I think may be noticed, It was as follows, "after so many battles and so many Efforts, rather let the sun leap to Line, than that there should be established in America a Monarchy" —

The Enterprize from the Rhine Lake which I opened in mine of the 12th June last has been consumed by an application to the same Object from Baron Le Kor in the name of his Master King John of whom he stole himself to be the representative — It has been equally unavailing: the Power of the One is here confined of short duration and the Politics of the other are not heeded while connected with that Interest —

The Constitution intended for Chile will soon be proclaimed the leading features promise much except as to toleration, and from the harmony prevailing I have every reason to hope a System that may advance and secure the Enjoyment of civil rights —

I wish every Sentiment of Respect & have the Honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

To the Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States.
Washington

W Prevost

X

Pinart J. B

St. Jago de Chile 9 Oct. 1

Rd. 3 Jany

J. B. Prevost

[17?]

St Jago de Chile October 7th 1822.

Sir

By the enclosed publication you will find that Mr Martin on the 20th of the last month surrendered to the Congress then assembled at Lima all the authority vested in him as Protector by the Peruvian constitutional act before transmitted to the Department — He had pledged himself to this measure as soon as the National representation should be formed and he has redeemed that pledge — At this distance from the scene of action I cannot determine the motive for separating himself from the army, it is probable that finding himself unfit for an active Campaign he thought the eclat of the surrender would protect him from censure and thus chose that moment as the most propitious to his reputation and for he has judged right will be decided as usually events —

Upon his arrival at the Port he proceeded directly to the Baths of Cauquenes about 25 leagues from hence where he now is trying the efficacy of those waters for the restablishment of his health — In a private letter written to the Director while at the Port he speaks in a flattering manner of the prospects of the Campaign and states their readiness to commence the operations with the auspicious of 3000 men from Bolivar

Mr Cotter accompanied the Squadron in which he came and August

that I cannot offer the suspicions produced by his Department — My conviction is the same as to the result, I have always relied upon public opinion to expel the culprit and happily that opinion becomes daily more decisive

With every sentiment of respect I remain Honor & Sir Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

J. B. Prevost
Recd 29 Mar: 1823

St Iago de Chile November 2nd 1822

Triplicate

Sir

The arrival of the General at Valparaiso gave rise to so many stories, not merely to his disparagement, but to that of the cause that I resolved upon an excursion to the Baths in order to satisfy myself of the state of things. He soon relieved me from the apprehensions unfavorably engendered by a measure to us so abrupt, by entering into a full detail of the operations directed by him & of the forces employed to give them effect. He also expressed himself with entire confidence of an early result and assigned the state of his health as the motive of his retirement. With the one I was perfectly satisfied & might have been equally so with the other, had I not afterwards in the course of the day discovered that he still retained the command of the army & was secretly anticipating some exhibition of public feeling in Lima, requiring his return to preside at the head of that government. The measure therefore is

explained and has no other reference to the situation of this
than as he may have conceived the prospects of the moment
sufficiently flattering to justify the experiment. 1st by not
injuring his reputation if the retirement under such circumst
should be realised and 2dly by exalting it if his return to powe
should proceed solely from a deference to public opinion -
He is certainly a great man and has hitherto so fitted his measu
to produce his ends, that I almost doubt my own judgment
when speaking on his subject, yet on this occasion I must
think he will be disappointed - He does not appear to me to
be sufficiently aware of the loss of Popularity he has suffered b
the conduct of Monteagudo and although I may absolve hi
from any participation in the Intrigues of his profligate minist
yet I am persuaded the Public do not -

The actual force to have marched on 26th of September in
different direction as indicated in mine of the 4th of March la
consists of 11.000 men - Among them are 2.000 who have distinguish
themselves in Chile & 3.000 who have served & fought under
Bolivar - The rest are recruits of a twelvemonth and tolerably
disciplined - That of the Enemy with the last accession of arm
has been augmented & now amounts to 8.500 in the whole

Two thirds of these are raw and doubtful as to the cause in which they are engaged - The rest are good with an efficient cavalry exceeding in number that of the Patriots -

We have yet nothing indicating the Intention of the President as to the acknowledgment of the Independence of these Countries. The delay is certainly unfortunate, as events are daily occurring to diminish its Influence - Some of these I detailed in my last of the 17th ult.o and I have now to add a fact communicated to the Director by his agent abroad, that a Minister from France was on his way for the like purpose -

I was extremely gratified Sir, by the perusal of your Note in answer to the Russian Minister on the Subject of their Northwest claims and I shall hope that pretensions so extravagant will induce the President to the establishment of a military Post at the mouth of the Columbia - They have not, Sir, developed all & perhaps will not until they shall have completed their posession of California when it may perhaps be too late and the Close Sea will be claimed from 37.56' the latitude of St Francisco or from the latitude of Monterey to 55° and more North - I am

assured by the Director that the sovereignty was transf
to Russia by Spain at the time heretofore designated by
report, that is, about four years since in exchange for co
Ships of War -

The Convention have dispolved after
completing a Constitution of which I forbear to offer an
opinion until I can obtain a Copy - It is said to be
preparing for the Press and if so will accompany my rep
with such observations as its perusal may suggest

With every Sentiment of Respect I
have the Honor to be Sir Your Most

The Hon Bl
J. L. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

J B Prevost

J. B. Prevost

Duplicate

Rd 8 Mar. 1822

No 11

St. Jago de Chile Novemb.r 15.th 1822.

This Government in answer to the note Baron de Mor referred to in mine of the 9.th ult.o without touching upon the object of the Mission, simply declined any negotiation unless through the medium a public Agent to be sent hither by his most faithful Majesty clothed with powers to treat with Chile as an Independent Sovereignty — I doubt whether the Baron will reclaim his Government of Monte Video long enough to learn the answer of his Master, but if such should be the case and Portugal appoint the Agent prescribed I am persuaded that the Director will never lend himself to his insidious and corrupt views — The disposition to resist European influence under any shape daily acquires strength and I am sincerely gratified to find that such also is the decided policy of Columbia — The Agent appointed by that Government to conclude Treaties of alliance offensive and defensive with Peru and Chile, has added a pledge from each of the Contracting Parties to send Deputies to the Isthmus within a limited time for the double purpose of effecting an Union in support of a representative System throughout and of preventing partial associations with any one of the Powers of Europe — An Agent has gone to Mexico with the same object and it is in contemplation as soon as the several Treaties shall be ratified by Columbia to invite a Representation of the U. States to meet at a Meeting intended to assimilate the Political

of the South with that of the North — I know not for what may be the feelings of the President upon such an application, but if it can be realized and the effect produced which I anticipate from the measure, I shall regard it as one of the most interesting events of the present age — America will then exhibit to the world the grand spectacle of an association for the civilization of Man, while in Europe they are forming compacts solely for the Degradation — San Martin arrived in Four or five Days since and explains the delay of Communications from Peru, by an order which he had at his Departure for an Embargo to be continued a Fortnight after the embarkation of the Troops destined for the South — He supposes them to have sailed early in October so that in allowing the additional time we can now look out for an arrival from them —

In adverting to the transaction of Smith in mine of 29th October I mentioned that he sailed from hence for Africa in the Franklin — It was not so, he went in the Dolphin, the mistake arose from his having proceeded from thence in the Franklin to Lima, from whence I derived my information — It does not vary the case, but I should regret an Error however unimportant in any communication I make to the Department — God knows it is a subject of pain to me when I have to refer to the conduct of our Commanders and do it much so, that if any reproach can attach to me, it may stem from having too delicate an Heir Subject —

My stay here has been continued from a belief that my presence would be useful upon the arrival of the Ministers reported to have been named and my Instructions are to remain until I can learn something

sheriff &c to the orders of the President —

I know not whether Mr Edward McCall son of Archibald McCall of Philadelphia be among the applicants for a consulate, but if so, I may leave to state that he is one in whom the Government may repose confidence —

The absence of the Director has suspended the printing of the Constitution, so that I cannot yet procure a copy, and there some further delay must necessarily take place

I wish every Sentiment of respect &
Leave the honor to be Sir Your very humble Servt

J B Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

X

Prevost J. B.

St. Jago de Chile 15 Nov. 1822

Prevost. No 13

Recd 19 Feby 1824

Ft Lago de Chile Novemb 15th 1822

Sir

I have this day drawn a Bill of Exchange at thirty days sight in favor of Horatio Gunald for one thousand five hundred dollars, which you will please honor & be paid and charged to account of Sir Your very humble Servt

J. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Free

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

J. B. Prevost
Re. 8 Mar. 1823.

St Iago de Chile Novemb 28. 1822

a very few Days after the date of my last
I shall have the honor to enclose a duplicate, a Vessel arrived from
Callao with the news as well of the sailing of the Transports conveying
the Troops destined for the South, as of the March of the division of the
Army intended to obtain possession of the Valley of Xauja (Jauja) — I have
the confidence in the Commanders and believe their approach
towards the Enemy will produce an early and happy result —

The letters from Lima are so contradictory on the subject of the General
that it is not easy to form a judgment how far the feeling toward him
may operate to invite his return — My opinion however is not
changed, it does not appear to me probable that a desertion at
that moment should obtain for him favor, nor is it probable that those
who have seconded him would incline to abandon their authority — If
true there is no one in Peru sufficiently distinguished to unite public
confidence and the present Executive Committee although individually
of excellent Reputation are wholly without political experience and
far incompetent to give Stability to any system of Government —

Their first act was one of oppression towards the English Merchant, not
justified in principle, feebly sustained and as feebly relinquished.

The Deputy from Columbia leaves this in a few Days for
B.A. in order to conclude a like treaty of alliance with them in
Rule there — He must succeed, however secretly indisposed they may
be to the federative system contemplated, and I think the general Union when known
in Europe will tend to deter any one Power from further Intrigues in this
Quarter —

Vaipparaiso which had grown in two years from 500
a population of 15000 souls, was on the 19th instant entirely destroyed
by an Earthquake — Its direction was from North to South and few
are entertained that it has caused greater destruction in Peru —

With every sentiment of respect I remain
Sir your Obt Hble Servt

J. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States.
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Recd 12 April.

St Iago de Chile Decemb. 14. 1822.

Sir

I have just received a line from Mr. Hogan advising me of a Conveyance home by a whaler Brig to-morrow — It would have gratified me to be enabled to add something further of the operations in Peru, but until we can learn the debarcation of the Patriots I can offer little of Consequence — Unless the nearest Port to Arequipa is their place of destination and as the Coast in that neighborhood is a bed of Sand and Wholly unproductive, they must immediately advance towards the Spanish Lines, distant only a few Leagues in order to obtain Bread and Water — The Force of the Enemy in that district when Concentrated is numerically equal to that of the Patriots and of Confidence in, an attempt may be made to check this Approach — Something therefore decisive of the Campaign may be anticipated with the News of the Landing, of which we are in hourly expectation —

I have been favored with a sight of the Original of the Treaty referred to in my Last and can now say that it embraces in the most

except terms the several objects to which I have alluded, together with a stipu-
lation not to enter into partial arrangements with Spain and not to listen
to overtures on her part unaccompanied with an acknowledgment of the
independence of all — The Deputy leaves this Province for Bogotá on
and will take with him a letter to Mr. Forbes from whom I have required
him to communicate his views for your information —

The districts North and South of this Place have not been affected
by the late Earthquake so that the mischief sustained by Chile is
partial and confined to the Port solely —

Shortly after the arrival of Don Martin in this Place he sent
a return of his former complaint and his urine bore at the point of
death — He is better, but the quantity of blood taken from him has so
reduced the system, that his recovery is distant and the precaution

The failure of the Crops last year has caused infinite distress
throughout the Province of Cundinamarca and I regret to say we have just
received accounts of some serious commotions in that quarter — I am
however inclined to believe that with the relief to be afforded by an abundant
Crop during the next Month, all may be quieted, particularly if the
Government should discover a disposition to relieve the calamities of the
a Spanish and an Indian war has subjected the Peoples in that Province
Policy may thus prevent consequences of which the alternative is, the
a separation or a change of the present Rulers —

The Constitution is at length published and has given

wife to considerable discontent, the causes of which I write unfold in my
next —

I with the very sentiment of consideration I have the honor
to be Sir Your very humble Servt

T. Pickering

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Recd 20 May.

Duplicate

St Iago de Chile Jany 11th 1823

Sir

After having passed eleven months in this Coast and always within reach of me, Capt Stewart has pleased to take the enclosed communication and whether it now solely to acquit himself of the letter of that part of the Instructions regarding his relations with me, is left to your judgment — I availed myself of the occasion to convey to him in answer my sentiments of the conduct which the politics of the United States appeared to me to enact from us both — a copy is also enclosed, if it produce the effect to deter him from a repetition of his visit to the intermediate Ports I shall rejoice I know not Capt Stewart nor have I a feeling of any kind towards him, nor with Europe can easily imagine that a high sense of duty alone could have impelled me to so painful a retrospect while I have a Son under his immediate command —

We are still without news of the Expedition other than the landing of part of the Force, at Ancud on the 22d of November last — The prospect has improved, the Minister of War

is averted these directions has been dismissed and hope by
the first mail to Mr. Ayres to be able to announce the absolute
of authority without an appeal to arms — I regret that I
cannot enter upon the subject at large for the information
of the Department, the sail is that I have only caboodle
leave the Departure of Mr Mayo for the U States and know
that he may reach the Port in season

with every sentiment of esp
I have the honor to be Sir

J B Prevost

The Hon Be
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States

Copy

Copy of letter of Charles Stewart to J. B. Prevost

with Dupt: of mr. Prevosts
letter of 11th Jan: 1823.

U.S. Ship Franklin

Valparaiso March. Jan.y 2d 1823.

Sir

My arrival at this place affords me an opportunity of communicating to you the objects of the Government in sending to Considerable a Force into this Sea, and of apprizing you that I am directed to call on you for Information touching the Seizure of any Vessels and Property belonging to Citizens of the United States by either of the Parties at War, they also advise in such cases my making Known to you a Spirited Remonstrance to the Governments of this Country by whose Authority such acts have or may be committed and to advise with you relative to the best Measures for preventing such depredations on our Commerce and the Means of procuring Respect for our Interests and Flag — Being charged with these important Concerns and having a Force adequate to the Object, I have to request you will advise me freely and Suggest what may be Expedient to the ends desired — On my Arrival at Lima where it was expected I should have found you and been enabled to have Carried into effect these Objects in Conformity with my Instructions you may readily conceive my disappointment in finding you had departed, Particularly as that was the only quarter in

which the Conduct of the Government of Lima appeared to require our
exertions — On my arrival at that Place many Complaints were
laid before me with the necessary documents shewing the Seizure
and detention of the Property of our Citizens and the Imprison-
ment of their Persons, many of which had taken Place under your Pred-
ecessor & the Plate of things adopting the Recommendation of our Consul
(in the only way I was enabled) did so / & presented to the Govern-
ment of Lima a Remonstrance and requested a Restitution
without effect — In addition to the particular Urgency of our
Fellow Citizens, the changes which it was not difficult to
foresee which were about to take place in that Government
seemed also to require that the subject should be brought
immediately to the notice of the Government which had
authorized these acts I have the Honor &

Signed Charles Stewart

J. B. Prevost Esq.
U. S. Agent.

Copy
of answer of J. D. Prevost to the
preceding —

St Iago de Chile Jan.y 5th. 1823.

Sir

Had it pleased you upon your first arrival at Valparaiso to have made the Communication I yesterday had the honor to receive, it would have enabled me either in person or by letter to have exhibited for your information a view of the progress of the Revolution, of the nature of our Commerce and of the jealousie, excited by those preceding you in Command — I should have unfolded to you the Course I had adopted & other with the Motives governing me and have endeavored to have produced an Union of measures, directed to the restoration of Confidence and to the revival of that Consideration we ought ever to have maintained — I should have opened my Views of the Blockade of Arica or of any other of the Intermediate Ports before which a Squadron of War were lying and have shewn that a Force in Station at any one Place competent as to the Enemy, was equally so to the Neutral — You might then Sir, upon Consideration, probably have thought proper to decline the protection afforded to the Peru and other Vessels at that Port and thus have avoided Collisions so personally tending to defeat the effect of the liberal and noble Policy of the United States —

The acknowledgement Sir, of the Independence of this People

to an act performed as it regards the world, the responsibility incurred, they are placed by us among the nations of the earth and the peace of our country is involved in the early conclusion of that Under these circumstances it appears to me, we ought to stud every means to give full weight to the measure, and that it is important to cultivate american feelings, to cherish a national character and to foster sentiments of good will

I have no information for touching the persons of respectable and property belonging to the citizens of the U States, other than have heretofore been the subject of discussion and of which grievances either here or in Britain of which your Excellencies can desire — If however as you suggest, some have arisen in the latter place, I do not hesitate to advise a total silence on your part and to leave the redress to the agency of the Minister com- -plaints from the U States, who may by timely obtain full reparation

I hope sir, that while thus freely meeting the object of your communication I shall not have awakened an unkind feeling the views I have taken appeared to me necessary in order to justify the negotiation I have undertaken to recommend and it will gratify me to learn that it obtains your concurrence

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your Excellencies
most obedient
and most humble servant
B Franklin

His Excellency
Charles Stewart Esquire
Capt. of the Navy of the U States

C. Stewart to J. H. Peirce

U. S. Ship Franklin

Valparaiso Janr. 19th. 1823.

Sir

I had the honor to receive your very extraordinary letter of the 5th. instant on the evening of the 7th. — a press of occupation has hitherto prevented my giving that attention to its contents which it seemed to demand — Had I found you at the place contemplated by the Government of the U States in their instructions, you would have received on your arrival a letter similar to the one addressed to you on my last arrival here, & had it been known where you were and an opportunity had offered, you probably would have had such a letter addressed to you — If there are any inconveniences have arisen to the service and Public interests, there can be no difficulty in the Government discovering its source and fixing it where it ought to rest —

Had you respected information with respect to the progress of the revolution, the nature of our commerce and a desire to cooperate with the views of Government in sending a Naval Force here for its protection, a wish to counteract a lawless depredation on it, as well as to produce a reciprocality of consideration and respect for our Flag under which you have so long been sheltered — there was no embarrassment to you seeing me in Person by the Frigate Constellation or communicating to me what you state you knew where I was and that I was a stranger in the Country —

With respect to the conduct of my Predecessors in command on this station, I have nothing to do with it, if they have committed any acts of grievance towards the Government and People they ought to seek their redress from the Government of the U States under whose authority they acted — Had the blockade of the Intendencia been known to me and had you entertained any doubt at that time on the subject it is very extraordinary you should not have made them known to Capt Ridgely who was with you at Lima, if you even deemed it worthy of my knowledge — No such communication is to be found in the archives left with me —

The Ideas however you now entertain are not in unison with those of the Government of the U States and you ought to know they have expended too much blood and treasure in contending with Great Britain for just principles to yield it now on inconsiderable grounds however unreasonable it may be to you — With respect to the Big Boat which arrived at

ania the same Day with the Caution you must be badly informed — no protection would afforded by me to that Vessel nor did any Peruvian Force present itself that required The Schooner Sacramento & one Gun the only Vessel on that Coast and which was driv away by the Royalists made no attempt on her, although the Commander knew that had arms and munitions of war on board — They were intended for the Trade with Savages on the North west Coast and for that Trade she was too well armed and app for the Sacramento to succeed against her —

I have received no new Instructions from the Government adapted to the new State things as involved by our acknowledgment of their Independence nor any author under which to act but those I received on my departure and which must continue as the rule of my conduct — by the Revenue Laws of the Government and the duties I am bound to perform in consequence I could not comport with the economy views of those Governments as respects ourselves, they must blame some but themselves and not attribute it to the improper sentiments of the Government of the U States or unfriendly towards them — There was no disposition on Part of our Government to incur so much expense in sending a Naval Force to this Coa could be so advantageously employed in suppressing Pirates nearer Home, had those Gov ments and the Officers under their authority not exhibited so much avidity in depredating on our Commerce, imprisoning our Citizens in Peru by exercising every imposition and Cru those who alone were their best Friends — and the fact of a Peruvian existing for keeping up naval Force in the Pacific is a strong proof that the Government of the U States are not will to abandon either their rights or their commerce in this Sea and argues strongly the desire entertain of the good will and friendship those Governments have for us —

I shall the contemplated Ministers arrive they no doubt will be instructed how to and I shall receive corresponding Instructions from the Government by which my future conduct will be regulated —

Signed Charles Stewart

J. H. Prevost Esqr.
U. S. Agent

Answer to the preceding

Ms. Rep. de Chile Janr 26. 1823.

Sir

I had the honor to receive your note of the 19th last yesterday only, so that I pray you not to attribute the delay intervening between its date and my acknowledgment to inattention on my part — The Irritation you exhibit throughout is really a source of pain to me and the more so, as I cannot upon recurrence to mine of the 5th discover aught to justify it — For as to my intended as an answer, discovered aught to justify it — For as to my intended as an answer, discover aught to justify it — For as to my advice, it was incumbent upon me to give it and I did so with the frankness our situation appeared to me to call —

Capt Ridgely was an Inmate of my House while at Lima, the decree of blockade was always upon the table, was daily a subject of discussion and every effort was made to dissuade him from its violation — In addition to which a printed Copy was transmitted by me to Mr. Hogan anterior to your arrival with a request to give it full publicity and if he also omitted to mention it to you, the responsibility rests with him —

I am really a Stranger Sir to those acts of depredation upon our Commerce and of outrage upon our Citizens to which you refer with those, as requiring interference and reparation, and you will oblige me much by detailing such as have fallen within your knowledge, that I may at least notice them to the Supreme Govt — The claim of the owners of the Macedonian is the

only case within my recollection and however handy the delay may operate. I doubt whether there is any way of extricating them except by treaty —

as to the Peace Sir when I alluded to her, it was in common with the sailing at the same time from Valparaiso and I regret that you should be so deceived as to the object of her visit to China — If any information be correct those arms were landed from the Cantaw and afterwards purchased and secretly put on board the Peal without the knowledge of this Government a Mr Hogan with whom the correspondence had taken place on their subject. — It is now also stated that part of those arms were shipped by Capt Smith on board a Schooner purchased for that purpose at Arica and sent to Chiloe — a circumstance unimportant if Smith, but as he is stated to have been at the time an Inmate of the Franklin and as he still continues to share your hospitalities, it gives the transaction in the Eyes of these People an unfortunate coloring and however improper attaches still the protection of the Flag of the U States —

Letters from Buenos Ayres of the 2d instant induce a belief that Mr Rodney had either arrived or is near that Place by this time. Should information Sir, I take leave to renew my earnest solicitation that no motive to further excitement may be avoided, so as to give to his Embassy its full effect —

Signed J Forrest

Charles Stewart Esq
Capt of the Navy of the U States
Commanding in the Pacific
Franklin

J. B. Provost

Duplicate

Fl.go de Chile Jan.y 20.th 1823.

Sir

as Lt. Mayo during his stay in this City did not call to advise me of his Actions to the Atlantic and as I did not learn the intention of Capt Stewart on this subject until the Day prior to the sailing of the Packet for Panama, I had merely time to enclose for your perusal my answer to the note addressed to me by that officer — Mr. Hogan in Person delivered to Lt. Mayo the despatch and of Course I will not permit myself to doubt of its safe transportation — In addition to the subjects of Irritation in part unfolded in that note, advices have reached this from Arica stating that Smith at that Place purchased a Schooner and sent her to Chiloe under American Colors with 4 or 500 Stand of arms part of those transported thither from hence in one of the Vessels accompanying the Franklin and returned to in mine of the 9.th of October, as Smith then was and this continues to be an Inmate of Capt Stewart on board the Franklin it is impossible to persuade these People that the latter was a Stranger to the transaction — The News from the intermediate Ports extends to the 20.th ult.o at which time Alvarado a Youth of great promise who commands

the Expedition had not only effected his Landing, but was making every
effort to bring his Enemy to an Engagement — They write with great confi
and have no other apprehensions than those that may grow out of a
deficiency of Supplies, but such is the patriotism of the neighbouring
Country that I think they will be enabled to surmount them — The follow
Incident is not a small Indication of this feeling; as soon as the Landi
was known in the Interior 300 Males found their way to the Patriot Camp
in spite of the most rigid precautions on the part of the Spaniards

The principle established by the last Constitution is that of an aggre
gated Republic under one general Representation — It was adopted as
the most simple form and I believe in good faith, as the one best adapted
to the present State of Society — There are however many exceptionable
Points, some of which relating to the Continuance in Office of those in Po
cannot be justified, these together with the destruction of Provincial
Limits have awakened so many jealousies that its duration has been
very precarious — A Meeting of Deputies has been proposed for
adjustment of the differences which it has given rise and those nam
by the Director are already on their way to Salta the Place of Rendezvous

Signed

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Duplicate

St Iago de Chile Janv. 24th 1823.

Sir

As the mail has been detained by the Government, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to learn the sailing of Ld Cochrane some days since for Rio, to take command of the Navy of Pedro Emperor of the Brazils — How far this service is compatible with the principles he has heretofore avowed, does not appear to have entered into the consideration of his Ldship — In fact, take him out of a profession in which he is without rival and all is inconsistency. He left this without taking leave of the Government, having secretly distributed a few copies of an invidious and ill digested address to the Inhabitants of Chile, an inflamatory one to the officers of the Squadron and one highly ridiculous to the Merchants whom he had approached —

I yesterday received a few lines from Lima of 27th of Novemb. and although an ancient date, yet the later than any here — My son enclosed me among other papers the result of the Ministers sent to Europe under the corrupt administration of Monteagudo — I intimated at the time to one of those now in rule my suspicions, he would not then credit them, but it appears that he has since discovered the real object of the Mission, and I rejoice to find by the decree to which they have given publicity, the disapprobation of the Congress, together with their determination to defeat the Intrigue — It has injured the General much in public estimation here and deservedly

so, if he were susceptible of the instructions — I felt however separate from the acts of his Minister —

Another French Frigate together with a Sloop of War arrived at Port a few days since under the Command of admiral Roussin one of the distinguished Officers of France —

Copied

J. W. Prevost

The Honble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

Duplicate

No 4

St Iago de Chile Jan.y 31.st 1823.

No 11

As the Mail has been detained until this time by the same Conveyance carrying my two last Dadi[spatches] [in]form of the termination of the Causes of difference to which they refer. [Fr]om the activity of preparation, the distrust became so general that [a] days since a Call of the Citizens was suggested and also soon carried [into] effect — It was not the Meeting of a Cabale, but of the ma[jority]

respectable and patriotic portion of the Community and I am pleased to be
enabled to say that their proceedings were conducted with a decorum and firmness
scarcely exhibited — After an animated discussion it was resolved at the
desire of the Meeting, that the resignation of those in authority under the
Constitution could alone restore general harmony and a Committee was there-
upon named to communicate to the Director such result and in the most
respectful manner to solicit acquiescence — His first impression was that
an indignity and without reflection he mounted his Horse and formed his
Guards — Fortunately his anger soon subsided and patriotism gaining
the ascendency he repaired to the Meeting in company with the Delegates
and there after a short conference dismissed his Guards and placed upon the
table the insignia of his office — An universal applause succeeded
together with a general embrace, when twelve of those present were named
in conjunction with the General to select three Persons uniting public
confidence for the discharge of the executive powers until an understanding
can be had with the other Provinces for the adoption of some general
system — The choice has been made from among those distinguished
by their patriotism throughout the revolution and promises the
most happy results —

after a lapse of some weeks Capt Stewart sent me an answer

of which the enclosed is a copy — My first impression was to suffer our Correspondence to cease as unavailing, but upon reflection it occurred to me, that I ought not only to make another effort, but that scheme might be contrived into an admission of mutilated facts and puerile assertions and transmitted to Mr Hogan on the day following the reply also accompanying this, which I pray you to submit to the Consideration of the President in conjunction with my former

With every Sentiment of Consideration

I have the honor to be Sir your Obt Servt

J. W. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

AVISO OFICIAL.

S. E. el Presidente de la República se ha servido declarar en estado de igoroso bloqueo los puertos y caletas comprendidos entre los paralelos de 14.° 22.° 20' de latitud austral, conforme a lo dispuesto por el decreto protectoal de 15 de octubre de 1821, previniendo que en lo sucesivo no se concederá ermiso alguno por ningun motivo.

Orden dirijida á la Municipalidad de la Capital.

I. Sr.—Aunque cualquier fraude debe reputarse como grave delito, ninmo es acreedor a mayores penas que aquel cuyos efectos se extienden a todos s ciudadanos. Entre los articulos de consumo no hai otro mas general, ni mas cesario que el pan para todas las clases del pueblo; por lo que el menor enño en este ramo es de una transcendencia incalculable. S. E. el Presidente de la epùblica movido por estas razones se ha servido resolver cuide U. S. I. con mayor escrupulosidad de que los abastecedores de pan den al publico las onas que prescribe la ùltima postura: lo que tengo el honor de comunicar a S. I. para su intelijencia y cumplimiento.—Dios guarde a U. S. I. muchos os. Lima Marzo 3 de 1823.—*Francisco Valdivieso.*—Ilma. Municipalidad de Capital.

LIMA: IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

Establecido el Gobierno Supremo del Perú, y proclamada su independencia por la mayor parte de los pueblos, desde el momento en que han podido unir sus votos à los del ejército libertador; es un deber mio conforme al juramento que he prestado de defender la integridad del territorio, tomar todas las medidas que conduzcan à llenar la esperanza universal de cuantos han jemido en la opresion. Por tanto, y hallándose la intendencia de Arequipa ocupada todavía por la fuerza enemiga contra el sentimiento y opinion de aquellos pueblos, que son parte integrante del estado peruano, he venido en declarar, en ejercicio de la autoridad que invisto, y del derecho de la guerra, que asi lo exije, los artículos siguientes.

1. Los puertos y caletas comprendidos entre los paralelos de 15.° y 22.° 30' de latitud austral, desde el puerto de Caballas ó de la Nasca hasta el de Cobija, con inclusion de ambos, se declaran en rigoroso estado de bloqueo, luego que lleguen à aquella costa los buques de guerra del Perú destinados à hacerlo efectivo, y que están próximos á salir.

2. Esta declaracion se considerará suficientemente notificada à todas las naciones amigas ó neutrales, vencido el término que se prefijará en el artículo siguiente, pasado el cual ninguna de ellas podrà traficar con los mencionados puertos, bajo la responsabilidad que impone el derecho de gentes en caso de infraccion

3. Se prefija el tèrmino de ocho meses para las naciones de Europa, Estados-Unidos de América y puertos de Africa: el de cuatro meses para los del Brasil y el Rio de la Plata, y el de dos para los de Chile y Colombia. Este tèrmino se extenderà à doce meses para los establecimientos europeos del Asia y costa oriental de Africa.

4. Desde el dia en que la fuerza haga efectivo el bloqueo, ningun buque perteneciente à las naciones amigas ó neutrales, podrá entrar á los puertos mencionados; y el comandante del bloqueo les notificará su existencia à los que arriben à ellos, anotando para su constancia la notificacion al reverso de la licencia que traiga el buque, para que si despues intentase sin embargo entrar à los puertos bloqueados, pueda ser enviado al Callao, y juzgado como corresponde.

5. Todo buque que arribase á los puertos bloqueados despues de espirar el tèrmino que respectivamente se señala en el artícula 3.°, y trajese á su bordo artículos de contrabando de guerra, como son armas y municiones, pertrechos, víveres, útiles navales y todas las demas especies que puedan contribuir á la defensa del enemigo y à la continuacion de la guerra, serà remitido al puerto del Callao, para ser juzgado conforme à la lei de las naciones.

6. Las embarcaciones que arribasen à aquellos puertos sin los documentos correspondientes, ó con otros que sean simulados, quedan sujetas á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior.

7. El ministro de estado en el departamento de marina queda encargado de comunicar este decreto à los comandantes de las fuerzas neutrales que se hallen en estos mares, y demas à quienes corresponde. Palacio Protectoral en Lima Octubre 15 de 1821.—*José de San Martin.*—Por mandado de S. E.—*B. Monteagudo.*

Received 9 January 1823

Nùm. 2. (Tomo cuarto.)

GACETA EXTRAORDINARIA

DEL GOBIERNO DE LIMA

Del lúnes 7 de Abril de 1823.—4.°—2.°

La celeridad con que el general de brigada D. Mariano Portocarrero ha llenado la importante comision que S. E. el Presidente de la Repùblica habia puesto a su cargo, será siempre acreedora a los elogios y gratitud de la Patria. Antes de anoche despues de un mes regresó en la goleta Macedonia con la plausible noticia de que tres mil de los valientes de Colombia surcaban ya estas mares con veinte dias de navegacion para volar a nuestro socorro, y que a esta fecha, otros tantos estarian navegando en los diez transportes que se habian remitido desde este puerto y que de mui antemano debian haber llegado. Patriotas! ya se ha variado la escena, no hace mucho que estabamos recelosos por nuestros propios hogares. Tiemblen ahora a su turno los enemigos de la humanidad y la justicia. Los hemos convidado con la paz, guerra y muerte han querido; *guerra y muerte* tendran.

El Héroe de Colombia penetrado de nuestra situacion habia ya tomado las providencias mas activas propias de su genio incomparable, su alma grande que solo es igual así misma, recibió con júbilo a nuestro agente diplomàtico que arengò a **S. E. EL LIBERTADOR** en los términos siguientes:

Lima feliz en los primeros pasos de su regeneracion política fué la admiracion de los pueblos libres, cuando con una fuerza aparente hizo huir a sus enemigos. El general Canterac temió con razon a un pueblo entusiasmado hasta lo sumo, mas que a la fuerza armada que se le presentò. Y en este estado señor. ¡Quién no presagiaría que la campaña seria concluida a la voluntad del general San Martin, viendolo constituido su protector! todo, todo debia haber sucedido como deseaba, pero cosas que no estàn a mi esplicacion por ahora, perturbaron el curso magestuoso de la guerra, minoraron los recursos, y motivaron los desgraciados sucesos de Ica y Moquegua con un comprometimiento general de la opinion. Aletargado el gobierno con estos incidentes, parecia ayudaba mas a sentirlos que a remediarlos; pero a un clamor general del pueblo y del ejército, dió el Soberano Congreso del Perú un nuevo impulso a la causa de la independencia, depositando el poder ejecutivo en el benemérito patriota D. Josè de la Riva-Agüero. Este digno gefe lo primero a que aspira es a buscar los recursos de que carece, en el Hèroe de América, en el gran Bolivar a quien todo elogio es corto si pensara mensurar sus grandes meritos. A este interesante fin elige mi persona para que sea el órgano por donde se sirva V. E. oir las suplicas del Perú, y como el objeto de ellas es su salvacion, me felicito desde ahora por el mejor excito de mi mision, pues tengo el honor de estar ya a la presencia del **LIBERTADOR** de Colombia y del Perù.

S. E. CONTESTO.

Señor General.

El Perú no podia elegir ni un gefe mas digno de su administracion que el Presidente Riva-Agüero, ni un mensajero mas agradable y mas dig-

no de representar el Perú en Colombia. La suerte de la bella República Peruana esta ya asegurada, porque tiene un gobierno de su corazon, un ejército Peruano, y a Colombia de auxiliar Sí: Colombia hará su deber en el Perù: llevarà sus soldados hasta Potosí, y estos bravos volverán a sus hogares con la sola recompensa de haber contribuido a destruir los últimos tiranos del nuevo mundo. Colombia no pretende un grano de terreno del Perù, porque su gloria, su dicha y su seguridad se fijan en conservar la libertad para sí, y en dejar independientes a sus hermanos.

Señor general: responda V. S. al gobierno del Perù, que los soldados de Colombia ya están volando en los bajeles de la República para ir a disipar las nubes que turban el sol del Perù.

—❁0❁0❁—

Oficios Recibidos con esta misma fecha.

República de Colombia—Secretaría general—Cuartel general en Guayaquil a 15 de Marzo de 1823—13.° —Al señor secretario de Estado y relaciones exteriores del Perú—Sr. Secretario—He tenido el honor de recibir la nota de V. S. en que participa a S. E. el Libertador de Colombia el nombramiento hecho por el Saberano Congreso constituyente en el Excmo. Sr. Don José de la Riva-Agüero de Presidente de la República peruana—S. E. el Libertador, que desea tan ardientemente la felicidad del Perù como de Colombia, se complace en la acertada eleccion de Presidente, en la actitud fuerte y enérgica dada al poder ejecutivo en las circunstancias presentes. S. E. no duda del triunfo del Perù sobre sus enemigos—Acepte V. S. las consideraciones de mi respeto con que soi de V. S. atento servidor—J. G. Perez.

República de Colombia—Secretaría general—Cuartel general. En Guayaquil a 19 de marzo de 1823—4.° —3.° —Al señor secretario de estado y relaciones exteriores del Perú—Señor secretario—El señor general D. Mariano Portocarrero embiado diplomatico de ese gobierno cerca de S. E. el Libertador de Colombia, ha informado a S. E. de la mision de que fuè encargado, y S. E. se complace de haber tomado de antemano medidas preparatorias para auxiliar al Perù.—El señor general Portocarrero instruirá a ese gobierno del placer con que S. E. el Libertador ha visto el acierto con que el Perú procede y la enerjìa con que obra, y le instruirà tambien de la satisfaccion y espotanidad con que S. E. està pronto a hacer pasar al Perù todas las tropas diponibles de Colombia.—Acepte V. S los sentimientos de la mas alta consideracion y profundo respeto con que soi de V. S. atento servidor.—*J. G. Perez.*

Olvidarlo todo, sufrirlo todo para no sufrir el yugo español ha sido la macsima por la que S. E. el Libertador ha podido asegurar la ecsistencia de Colombia ¿Què serìa de nosotros si S. E. no hubiera sido superior a las pasiones, y sino se hubiese propuesto mirar como enemigos a solo los enemigos de nuestra independencia? Conducido el Libertador de Colombia por estos sublimes principios, cuyo olvido ha prolongado las desgracias de América, cuando tuvo la noticia de la venida de la division que auxiliaba al Perú, mirò este caso como propio de unos pocos hombres, que desconocian sus verdaderos intereses y se propuso con mayor firmeza continuar auxiliando aquel estado, a cuyo gobierno anticipó al coronel Urdaneta con las comunicaciones mas amistosas, dirigidas a que recibiese los auxilios que quedaba preparando con tanta eficacia, que vencidas ya inmensas dificultades, se hallan prontos a marchar. ¡Y que gloria para el Libertador, que dicha para el pueblo peruano, que placer para Colombia, cuando en estas circunstancias erige la virtud en el Perù un gobierno que proclama la union y llama a sus hermanos que arden por valor en su defensa.!

LIMA: IMPRENTA DEL GOBIERNO.

J. B. Provost

Recd 20th May.

St Iago de Chile Jany 24.th 1823.

Sir

As the Mail has been detained, perhaps it may not be uninteresting to learn the sailing of Ld Cochrane some Days since for Rio, there to take Command of the Navy of Pedro Emperor of the Brazils — How far this Service is compatible with the principles he has heretofore avowed, does not appear to have entered into the consideration of his Ls Ships — It shall take him out of a Profession in which he is without rival and all is inconsistency — He left the Port without taking Leave of the Government, having secretly distributed a few Copies of an invidious and ill digested address to the Inhabitants of Chile, an inflamatory one to the Officers of the Squadron and one highly ridiculous to the Merchants whom he had oppressed.

I yesterday received a few Lines from Lima of the 27.th of November and although of an ancient date yet much later than any here — Among other papers my Son enclosed me the Result of the Agents sent to Europe and heretofore referred to under the Corrupt administration of Monteagudo — I intimated at the time of one of those in Rule my suspicions, he would not then credit them, but it appears that he has since discovered the real objects of the Mission, and I rejoice to send by the dence enclosed, Documents which they have given publicity, the disapprobation

dis approbation of the Congress together with a determination to defeat the intrigues
It has injured the General much in public estimation and deservedly so
if he were accessory to the instructions — I shall however separate him from
the acts of his Minister —

An other French Frigate together with a sloop
of War arrived at the Port a few Days ago under the command of
Admiral Pompe in one of the most distinguished officers of France

With every sentiment of respect I
have the honor to be Sir Your Obt Hble

J B Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of United States
Washington

with Jn B. Prevost's letter of 24 Jan: 1823.

Gaceta del Gobierno de 23 de Noviembre de 1822.

La Suprema Junta Gubernativa del Perú comisionada por el Soberano Congreso Constituyente

Por cuanto el mismo ha decretado lo siguiente

El Congreso Constituyente del Perú —

Por quanto los poderes e Instrucciones dadas a los agentes diplomaticos cerca de las potencias de Europa y Estados de America por el Gobierno provisorio con consulta del Consejo de Estado, son opuestas al voto comun de los Pueblos y gravosas a los verdaderos intereses del Perú, cuyo destino en orden a su forma de Gobierno pende unicamente de la representacion nacional del Congreso Constituyente

Declara

Insubsistentes dichos poderes en todo lo que dicen relacion a la forma de Gobierno y en quanto ceden de los precisos objetos de procurar la Consolidacion de la Independencia y Libertad del Congreso. En su virtud, que la Junta gubernativa con acuerdo del Congreso proceda a nombrar nuevos agentes cerca de las potencias y Gobiernos que convengan, con los poderes e Instrucciones necesarias: y a dictar las demas providencias que estime oportunas para que el presente

decreto surta sus debidos efectos —

O Tendreislo entendido y dispondreis lo necesario a su cumplimiento, mandandolo imprimir publicar y circular — Dado en la Sala del Congreso en Lima Noviembre 22 de 1822.

Juan Antonio de Andueza
Presidente

Pedro Ridemonte diputado Secretario
Gregorio Luna Diputado Secretario.

Por Tanto ejecutese guardese y cumplase en todas sus partes por quienes corresponda — Dada en la Sala de Secretario del Despacho en el Departamento de Gobierno — Dado en el Palacio de la junta Gubernativa en Lima a 23 de Noviembre de 1822 —. Jose de la Mar = Felipe antonio Alvarado el conde de Vista florida —

Por orden de S. E.
Francisco Valdivieso

Copy sent to Foreign Ministers —

J. B. Prevost

Recd of Genl. [illegible] St. Iago de Chile July 15th 1823.

No

Letters from the intermediate Ports have reached us to the 4th inst. by which it appears that Alvarado has been successful in several skirmishes, that the Spaniard retired as he advanced and that many of their Cavalry had leaped over Bjorn the Patriot standard — Provisions are the only difficulty and if they can be obtained in sufficient abundance they tell I think reach Arequipa.

The dates from my Son at Lima are to the 15th — Nothing had occurred to claim notice except the Disembarcation of the Division of Colombian Troops with whom differences had arisen on account of some exhibitant demands of pay &c. — All thereof was given — The difficulty of acquiring such information of the Events in Peru as may enable me to write with more confidence & the Department has determined me to leave this tomorrow for Lima from whence my next will be dated.

The determination to resist the Constitution had so generally extended itself that all were in Arms and marching towards this Capital about the time of the late Change — Troops from the North, large bodies

of whom thirty three reached this, have mine returned without doing the least damage and those from the South on their way from the Post enter the City today under Gen.l Frere hitherto maintaining the same order — The establishment of provincial Governments under a confederation analagous to that of the United States obtains general favor and fortunately the spirit of dominion so detrimental to a like system elsewhere, is here too limited to apprehend any resistance — I know Frere personally and have confidence in his cooperation with the general sentiment without views of personal aggrandizement

I write every sentiment of respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

X

J. B. Prevosh

Recd 18th Augt. 4

Lima March 13th 1823.

Sir

The Expedition to the intermediate Ports has entirely failed and altogether from the Incompetency and Ineffiency of the Executive Junta — Instead of giving effect to the Plan of the Protector by marching the division contemplated for the Valley of Huaya, they amused his Progress at Lurin a Town at the Foot of the Mountains about Six Leagues from Lima and thus enabled the Spaniard to direct his whole Force Toward the liberating Army — Alvarado who had been unsuccessful throughout in the junction of the two armies under Canterac and Valdez was then Completely overpowered and Compelled to retreat with a precipitation that cost him the greater part of his officers and Men — The news of the Disaster reached this a few days anterior to my arrival and produced an Excitement which terminated in the Dispolation of the Junta and in the Concentration of the Executive Powers in the Individual of The Person proposed upon by Congress by the Public and invested with that Authority under the Name of President, is an ardent Patriot and a Sound Republican

distinguished for his Constancy, his sufferings and his efforts throughout
the revolution — His Presidency now only of ten Days has totally
changed the aspect of Affairs; from a State of Dismay and dejection he
has animated all into confidence and by reviving those feelings which
had been paralyzed by a wicked policy, he is appearing an early con-
clusion of the revolution — Envoys have been sent to Bolivar and
to Artigas and I have no doubt but that they will occupy the differ-
Parts of Peru best adapted for offensive Operations by the end of the
ensuing Month — I speak thus confidently because the latter part
to my departure from Chile had solicited and obtained from those in
rule there, leave to proceed to the Intermediate Ports with a division
of 500 of the best Troops and upon my departure was only waiting a
Vessel to convey the Concurrence of this Government — Bolivar has
always been in habits of confidential Correspondence with the Pre-
Chief upon the subject of the revolution and latterly upon the Politics
of this Country, and as soon as he learned that San Martin had surren-
his authority, determined to remain in the Neighborhood of Guayaq
where he still is, with a large portion of his army in order to be
readiness to repair the mischiefs he was anticipating —

Believe me Sir, there is but one feeling throughout the Country a
over both Spanish Dominions, and long since would it have been asce

lated had any one system been pursued or had the late Rulers chosen to confide in the agency of the People — They sought to obtain the object without any. venturing an Influence that might endanger their privileges and their sway, while they neglected to cooperate with the Troops of Chile and of Buenos Ayres and thus have not only frustrated their authority but have subjected the Capital to an attack, were the Enemy so disposed — I lament the unnecessary loss of a number of gallant and worthy men, yet I rejoice in the change produced by this Revolution — a Change that will secure the establishment of a popular Government in conformity with the Feelings of the Interior —

Another French Ship of War lately made its appearance on the Coast and it is said a Ship of the Line is on its way from Rio — There must be an Object in sending such a Squadron into this Ocean and I am not without my fears as to Chiloe and Valdivia — Some ascribe their presence to a renewal of the Intrigue with Spain on the subject of the Prince of Lucca, if so, I should lead his presence much less, than the suspicion of their Policy by France, the one would only be a temporary evil, while the other would be permanent —

With every sentiment of consideration I have
the honor to be Sir your very Obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of United
States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Recd 29th Augt. | Lima March 29th 1823.

Sir

An Officer arrived two days since from Guayaquil with despatches from Genl Bolivar, stating that in anticipation of the approach of the Spaniards towards this Capitae, he had taken up vessels for the transportation of 2000 Troops and that he had 5000 more in readiness for embarcation — A sufficient number of Transports to carry 2500 men each provisioned, accompanied the Envoy & when departed in any haste, so that a total of 4500, may be calculated upon with great certainty by the 20th of the ensuing month —

The first advices that shall now be received from thence will be still more interesting, as I believe they will communicate the coming of the Libertador in Person — An event not exactly in consonance with the feelings of the Aristocracy lately in rule, but one I am persuaded that will have the most happy results 1st in producing an early termination of a struggle so afflicting to the american 2d in opening to the Friends of a Popular Government a permanent ascendancy

Shortly after my arrival in this City complaints were made to me by some of the Masters of our Merchantmen that before sailing, bonds

were created, that they should not touch at any one of the Ports in possession of the Enemy — Upon Enquiry I learned that the practice extended to all Neutrals and that it had grown out of a temporary order to that effect issued during the existence of an Embargo under the late protectoral Government and I immediately addressed a Note to the Minister of which No 1. is a Copy — I have only touched upon the question of right incidentally, conceiving the ground taken to be one more likely to obtain the end and I have every reason to believe that this difficulty will be shortly removed —

A Note from this Government of which No 2. is a Copy was addressed to me at its date soliciting the stay in Port of the Tender to the Franklin then on the Eve of sailing for the intermediate Ports in search of the Commodore. No 3 is a Copy of mine to Lt Henry covering the request and No 4 of that of Capt Conner to whom it was enclosed as Senior —

I have not received an acknowledgment of my Note to the Minister covering the answer, but I fear the term is too short to be of any avail — It is not from any indisposition of Capt Conner to meet the wishes of the President that it is not more extended, on the contrary as an Officer of the most correct Feelings he was anxious to avoid the Sarcasms attached to stay visits, and only restrained by the fear of censure for the relaxation of the authority over an officer ordered on a distinct Service

The Spaniards appear to be satisfied with the advantage they obtained and discover no indication of approach —

I think every Sentiment of respect I have the honor to bear Jerm every humble feel

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States.

J. Prevost

Copy Letter to Secy of State of Rew

Paris March 21st 1823.

Sir

During the existence of the Embargo under the late protectoral Government an order was issued to the Directors of the Customs to permit the sailing of any Neutral Ship, upon receiving security in the sum of $ 20.000. that such Ship should not touch at an Enemy's Port — An act thus intended as an Indulgence has since, by not adverting to its object and origin been construed into a permanent restriction and bonds are exacted to the same amount, when the prohibition of which this was a modification has ceased —

The Power in the Belligerent to restrict the Egress of the Neutral grows out of and is limited to the particular Emergencies of the Moment and can only be temporary, whereas the assumed construction operates as a perpetual Embargo by compelling the Neutral either to remain or to depart without his Funds of which he must divest himself to cover the responsibility of the Consignee —

I have too much confidence in the Liberality which has hitherto

distinguished the present Chief Magistrate to enter into any discussion upon a Subject which I am persuaded amidst the anxious cares that occupy him, has escaped his notice —

My Object therefore Sir, in the Communication which I have now the honor to make, is to pray you to present to the early consideration of his Excellency the President the difficulties under which Matters, Citizens of the United States are now laboring —

There is one Brief Sir, which without any respect to the origin of the order agreed to, may be conclusive as to the propriety of its execution and that is the Decree of Blockade published in the Port of Cadiz which in its effect produces the Object contemplated by the Power and which is the only mode of restraint practised by Nations —

Allow me Sir to avail myself of this occasion to express to you my consideration &c —

Signed L. B. Prevost
Special Agent of the United States.

The Hon.ble
D.n Francisco Valdivieso
Minister of State and of
Foreign Relations of the Republic of Peru

Copy [illegible]
on the Subject of Bonds executed
March 25th 1823.

No 1.

with Jas Provost's letter of
29 March 1823.

Copy letter Secretary of State soliciting the stay of the Tender

No 2 — Lima Marzo 24 de 1828

El ministro de estado y relaciones exteriores del Peru tiene la honra de comunicar al Agente Diplomatico de los Estados Unidos Mr J.B. Prevost que S.E. el Presidente de la Republica celebraria q la goleta "Peruana" Correo del navio Franklin no zarpase del Callao antes de la salida de la expedicion que debe verificarse pronto; y que en caso de conceptuarse ser muy urgente dè la vela antes del termino delegado, se verifique bajo la palabra de honor del Comandante de dha pieza de no tocar con punto alguno de los ocupados p. los Enemigos —

Con este motivo el ministro de estado que subscribe, reitera al Sr. Agente Diplomatico de los E. U. los sentimientos de la mas alta consideracion y aprecio

(firmado) Juan Ca Valdivieso

Sor Agente Dipmo de los E. U.

Mr. J. B. Prevost

Secret Dft State Dy Pers To J. B. Prevost
respecting the stay of the Tender
in Port until the sailing of an
Expedition

March 24th 1823.

No 23.

with Jn B. Prevosts of
29 March 1823.

No 3. Copy Letter to Lt Henry of the Tender

Lima March 28th 1820.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose the Copy of a Note received last Evening from the Secretary of State of this Republic Soliciting your Stay in Pto until after the departure of a secret expedition which I am apprised will take place in the Course of the present week — As I have not had the pleasure of seeing you since your arrival I am a Stranger to your arrangements and know not that it may interfere with them, but whether so or not, allow me to add that public usage has pointed this out as the mode of interfering with the sailing of Neutral Ships of War during any particular emergency and that the Courtesy of Nations has ever given it a controlling Operation

I have the honor to be Sir
Your Obt Servt
Signed J. Wilkes

Lt Henry of the Navy of the
United States commanding the Tender
"Peruvian"

Callao

Dear Sir

I am sorry to say that I am unable to accept your kind invitation to dine with you on the 23rd inst. as I have a previous engagement for that day.

I am very much obliged to you for your kind invitation to dine with you on the 23rd inst. as I have a previous engagement for that day.

Yours truly

Answer of Capt Conner

No 4.

Dolphin Callao March 26th 1823

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterdays date Covering a Copy of one from the Minister of State of the Republic Peru requesting that the despatch boat Peruvian would wait the sailing of an Expedition which you have are will put to sea in all this week; and that of this request Could not be acceded to that the officer Commanding her would pledge his word of honor not to touch at any port in possession of the enemies of the Republic - I shall abstain from making any remarks on the above Condition which is as offensive as it is unprecedented -

Although it is important the vessel in question should join the Franklin as soon as possible - for which purpose she was to have sailed this day; yet as I feel Satisfied I shall

Only anticipate the dispatches of Commodore Stewart by acceding to all reasonable requests of the Peruvian Government, the sailing of the "Peruvian" will be deferred until Tuesday next.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Obt Servt
(Sign'd) D Conner

J. B. Prevost Esqr

No 4.
Copy
Mail 25 March 1823.
Rec'd from Com. D. Conner's
Ltr of 24 March 1823.

No 5. Copy Letter to Secretary covering Capt Downes Note

Lima March 27th 1823.

Sir

I have now the honor to transmit a Copy of the Note of Capt Downes in answer to the one from me covering a Copy of yours of the 24th instant —

although the Officer commanding the detached Boat the Peruvian has his orders directly from the Commodore yet Capt Downes of the Sloop Dolphin as Senior has taken upon himself the responsibility of the Delay of this Day in order to meet the wishes of his Excellency the President of this Republic

The Day designated is not so distant as I could have wished but yet I hope sufficient for the Object contemplated —

Signed J. M. Forbes

To
The Hon
D. D. Francisco Valdivieso
Minister of State and of Foreign
Relations &c. &c.

Copy of Letter from Governor Curtin to Hon. Simon Cameron
dated March 23, 1863

John B. Prevost

Lima April 24th 1823.

Recd October 8th

No

The order enacting bonds from Neutrals prior to their Sailing, has been rescinded as you will perceive by the Note of the Ministers in answer to the one addressed to him by me on that Subject — No 1. is a copy and as it alludes to a Blockade of some degrees of Coast may require an Explanation

Sometime during the last Month this Government thought it expedient to publish a Blockade comprising the extent indicated in the letter, but reserving its operation to the Regulation of the 15th of October 1821. heretofore transmitted to the Department — so that Peace gives effect to the Blockade only upon the arrival of Vessels of War at the Station destined to render it efficient, It appeared therefore imprudent to cavil at the loose manner in which it is announced and unnecessary to ask explanations as to the Force employed, whose competency must be a Subject of inquiry should any Case occur claiming my Interference —

The first Division of Troops from Columbia in Number 2000

have arrived, the second composed of 2500 has been at sea 20 days
and in all probability will reach this before the close of the month
Bolivar was to follow with a third Division of 1500 men as soon as
the additional Transports sent from hence should arrive at Guayaquil
I do not recollect the time of their departure, but by the Computation
of the President he must have been at least at least 12 days
The Enemy at the last Dates were encamping their Forces at
Huan Cayo about 70 Leagues this side, for the purpose as it is said of
Marching upon this Capital - Should they have moved on the 25th
day appointed for that purpose, it will require 15 more to complete
their forced March and thus allow just time for the arrival of the
second, if not of the last Division with its celebrated Chief -
I confess I doubt whether the Spaniard will be so imprudent
even with a prospect of entering the City, because the Patriots upon
suspicion of the whole of the Columbian force, will unite a power
competent to their entire destruction - For this judge for here for
I am Correct, when I say that I have seen official returns of the
in this City and its vicinity, exceeding 9000 in Number, of which
5000 are Veterans including the division from Guayaquil -
No 2. is a Copy of the decree of the 15th October 1821. and is
of the answer of Bolivar to the application of this Government
for relief The aid from Chile will be directed to the Returned ca

Ports in conformity with the mode of attack contemplated and directed by Sec Martin —

I have understood Sir, that representations have been made against me and sent home to the Department — I have not enquired into their contents, nor shall I now notice them, but that you Sir may be apprized of the unworthy source from whence they spring and thus give them a consequence the signatures cannot merit — They proceed wholly from the efforts of four individuals to whose favor I certainly have no claims, they are T. Eldridge heretofore engaged in privateering, W. D. Peaco kept knowingly the stand committed upon me by the Banks in New York, J. Robinson whose practices in Chile have disgraced the American name and Capt Smith whose transactions I have unfolded — I am not Sir jealous of office but I am of reputation and shall ever be so of the good opinion of my Government

With every sentiment of consideration
I have the honor to be Sir your very
humble & obt servt

J. Prevost

The Hon. Bt
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of United States
Washington

X

Lima Abril 18 de 1823

El Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Peru tiene la honra de Comunicar al Agente Diplomatico de los E. U. Mr. Prevost que S. E. el Presidente de la Republica en vista de sus dos notas de 24 y 27 de Marzo anterior se ha servido resolver que los buques de Norte America y de las demas naciones neutrales puedan salir del Callao con direccion al Sur sin que se obligue p. ahora a sus respectivos dueños ó Consignatarios a prestar la fianza de $20.000 establecida en ley de Marzo del año pasado. Como una garantia de que no habian de tocar en punto alguno

de los ocupados p.r el Enemigo; debiendo tener
entendido que serán juzgados conforme a la
ley de las Naciones los q. infrinjan el blo
declarado a los Puertos y Calet.as comprehen
didas entre los paralelos de 13.° y 22.° 26' de
latitud Austral — El Ministro de Rel
Exteriores del Perú remueve al S.r Agen
Diplom.o de los E. U.s los sentimientos de
la mas distinguida Consideracion

(firm.do) Franc.o Valdivieso

Por. Ag.te Dip.o de los E. U.s

W.m B. Rives

with John B. Provost's letter of

26th April 1823.

Municipal Office Revenue

Re abandoned Roads Plan

Quantities No 1. 5

GACETA

EXTRAORDINARIA

DEL GOBIERNO DE LIMA

Del lùnes 7 de Abril de 1823.—4.° —3.°

La celeridad con que el general de brigada D. Mariano Portocarrero ha llenado la importante comision que S. E. el Presidente de la República habia puesto à su cargo, será siempre acreedora à los elógios y gratitud de la Patria. Antes de anoche despues de un mes regresó en la goleta Macedonia con la plausible noticia de que tres mil de los valientes de Colombia surcaban ya estas mares con veinte dias de navegacion para volar á nuestro socorro, y que á esta fecha, otros tantos estarian navegando en los diez transportes que se habian remitido desde este puerto y que de muy antemano debian haber llegado. Patriotas! ya se ha variado la escena, no hace mucho que estabamos recelosos por nuestros propios hogares. Tiemblen ahora á su turno los enemigos de la humanidad y la justicia. Los hemos convidado con la paz, guerra y muerte han querido; *guerra y muerte* tendran.

El Hèroe de Colombia penetrado de nuestra situacion habia ya tomado las providencias mas activas propias de su gènio incomparable, su alma grande que solo es igual así misma, recibiò con júbilo à nuestro agente diplomàtico que arengó à S. E. EL LIBERTADOR en los tèrminos siguientes:

Lima feliz en los primeros pasos de su regeneracion politica fuè la admiracion de los pueblos libres, cuando con una fuerza aparente hizo huir à sus enemigos. El general Canterac temió con razon á un pueblo entusiasmado hasta lo sumo, mas que á la fuerza armada que se le presentó. Y en este estado señor. ¡Quién no presagiaria que la campaña seria concluida à la voluntad del general San Martin, viendolo constituido su protector! todo, todo debia haber sucedido como deseaba, pero cosas que no estan á mi esplicacion por ahora, perturbaron el curso magestuoso de la guerra, minoraron los recursos, y motivaron los desgraciados sucesos de Ica y Moquegua con un comprometimiento general de la opinion. Aletargado el gobierno con estos incidentes, parecia ayudaba mas à sentirlos que á remediarlos; pero à un clamor general del pueblo y del ejèrcito, dió el Sobera-Congreso del Perù un nuevo impulso à la causa de la independencia, depositando el poder ejecutivo en el benemèrito patriota D. Jose de la Riva-Agüero. Este digno gefe lo primero à que aspira es á buscar los recursos de que carece, en el Hèroe de América, en el gran Bolivar à quien todo elógio es corto si pensara mensurar sus grandes méritos. A este interesante fin elige mi persona para que sea el órgano por donde se sirva V. E. oir las suplicas del Perù, y como el objeto de ellas es su salvacion, me felicito desde ahora por el mejor excito de mi mision, pues tengo el honor de estar ya à la presencia del LIBERTADOR de Colombia y del Perú.

S. E. CONTESTO.

Señor General

El Perú no podia elegir ni un gefe mas digno de su administracion que el Presidente Riva-Agüero, ni un mensajero mas agradable y

mas digno de representar el Perú en Colombia. La suerte de la bella República Peruana esta ya asegurada, porque tiene un gobierno de su cotazon, un ejército Peruano, y à Colombia de auxiliar. Sí: Colombia hará su deber en el Perú: llevará sus soldados hasta Potosí, y estos brabos volberàn á sus hogares con la sola recompensa de haber contribuido à destruir los ultimos tiranos del nuevo mundo. Colombia no pretende un grano de terreno del Perú, porque su gloria, su dicha y su seguridad se fijan en conservar la libertad para sì, y en dejar independientes à sus hermanos.

Señor general: responda V. S. al gobierno del Perú, que los soldados de Colombia ya estan volando en los bajeles de la República para ir á disipar las nubes que turban el sol del Perù.

Oficios Recibidos con esta misma fecha.

República de Colombia—Secretaría general—Cuartel general en Guayaquil à 15 de Marzo de 1823—13.° —Al señor Secretario de Estado y relaciones exteriores del Perú—Sr. Secretario—He tenido el honor de recibir la nota de V. S. en que participa á S. E. el Libertador de Colombia el nombramiento hecho por el Soberano Congreso constituyente en el Excmo. Sr. D. José de la Riva-Agüero de Presidente de la República peruana—S. E. el Libertador, que desea tan ardientemente la felicidad del Perú como de Colombia, se complace en la acertada eleccion de Presidente, en la actitud fuerte y enérgica dada al poder ejecutivo en las circunstancias presentes. S. E. no duda del triunfo del Perú sobre sus enemigos—Acepte V. S. las consideraciones de mi respeto con que soy de V. S. aten-to servidor—J. G. Perez.

Repúplica de Colombia=Secretaria general=Cuartel general. En Guayaquil à 19 de marzo de 1823—1.° 3.° Al señor secretario de estado y relaciones exteriores del Perú —Señor secretario—El señor general D. Mariano Portocarrero embiado diplomàtico de ese gobierno cerca de S. E. el Libertador de Colombia, ha informado á S. E. de la mision de que fuè encargado, y S. E. se complace de haber tomado de antemano medidas preparatorias para auxiliar al Perú.—El señor general Portocarrero instruirá à ese gobierno del placer con que S. E. el Libertador ha visto el acierto con que el Perú procede y la energìa con que obra, y le instruira tambien de la satisfaccion y espontanidad con que S. E. está pronto à hacer pasar al Perú todas las tropas disponibles de Colombia.=Acepte V. S. los sentimientos de la mas alta consideracion y profundo respeto con que soy de V. S, atento servidor.—*J. G. Perez.*

Olvidarlo todo, sufrirlo todo para no sufrir el yugo español ha sido la macsima por la que S. E. el Libertador ha podido asegurar la ecsistencia de Colombia ¿Que seria de nosotros si S. E. no hubiera sido superior à las pasiones, y sino se hubiese propuesto mirar como enemigos á solo los enemigos de nuestra independencia? Conducido el Libertador de Colombia por estos sublimes principios, cuyo olvido ha prolongado las desgracias de América, cuando tuvo la noticia de la venida de la division que auxiliaba al Perú, miró este paso como propio de unos pocos hombres, que desconocian sus verdaderos intereses y se propuso con mayor firmeza continuar axiliando aquel estado, à cuyo gobierno anticipó al coronel Urdaneta con las comunicaciones mas amistosas, dirigidas á que recibiese los auxìlios que quedaba preparando con tanta eficacia, que vencidas ya inmensas dificultades, se hallan prontos à marchar. ¡Y que gloria para el Libertador, que dicha para el pueblo peruano, que placer para Colombia, cuando en estas circunstancias erige la virtud en el Perú un gobierno que proclama la union y llama à sus hermanos que arden por valor en su defensa.!

Lima 1823: *Imprenta de Rio.*

Establecido el Gobierno Supremo del Perú, y proclamada su independencia por la mayor parte de los pueblos, desde el momento en que han podido unir sus votos à los del ejército libertador; es un deber mio conforme al juramento que he prestado de defender la integridad del territorio, tomar todas las medidas que conduzcan à llenar la esperanza universal de cuantos han jemido en la opresion. Por tanto, y hallándose la intendencia de Arequipa ocupada todavia por la fuerza enemiga contra el sentimiento y opinion de aquellos pueblos, que son parte integrante del estado peruano, he venido en declarar, en ejercicio de la autoridad que invisto, y del derecho de la guerra, que asi lo exije, los articulos siguientes.

1. Los puertos y caletas comprendidos entre los paralelos de 15.° y

22.° 30′ de latitud austral, desde el puerto de Caballas ó de la Nasca hasta el de Cobija, con inclusion de ambos, se declaran en rigoroso estado de bloqueo, luego que lleguen à aquella costa los buques de guerra del Perú destinados à hacerlo efectivo, y que están próximos á salir.

2. Esta declaracion se considerará suficientemente notificada à todas las naciones amigas ó neutrales, vencido el término que se prefijará en el artículo siguiente, pasado el cual ninguna de ellas podrà traficar con los mencionados puertos, bajo la responsabilidad que impone el derecho de gentes en caso de infraccion

3. Se prefija el tèrmino de ocho meses para las naciones de Europa, Estados-Unidos de América y puertos de Africa: el de cuatro meses para los del Brasil y el Rio de la Plata, y el de dos para los de Chile y Colombia. Este tèrmino se extenderà à doce meses para los establecimientos europeos del Asia y costa oriental de Africa.

4. Desde el dia en que la fuerza haga efectivo el bloqueo, ningun buque perteneciente à las naciones amigas ó neutrales, podrá entrar á los puertos mencionados; y el comandante del bloqueo les notificará su existencia à los que arriben à ellos, anotando para su constancia la notificacion al reverso de la licencia que traiga el buque, para que si despues intentase sin embargo entrar à los puertos bloqueados, pueda ser enviado al Callao, y juzgado como corresponde.

5. Todo buque que arribase á los puertos bloqueados despues de espirar el tèrmino que respectivamente se señala en el artícula 3.°, y trajese á su bordo artículos de contrabando de guerra, como son armas y municiones, pertrechos, víveres, útiles navales y todas las demas especies que puedan contribuir á la defensa del enemigo y à la continuacion de la guerra, serà remitido al puerto del Callao, para ser juzgado conforme à la lei de las naciones.

6. Las embarcaciones que arribasen à aquellos puertos sin los documentos correspondientes, ó con otros que sean simulados, quedan sujetas á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior.

7. El ministro de estado en el departamento de marina queda encargado de comunicar este decreto à los comandantes de las fuerzas neutrales que se hallen en estos mares, y demas à quienes corresponde. Palacio Protectoral en Lima Octubre 15 de 1821.—*José de San Martin.*—Por mandado de S. E.—*B. Monteagudo.*

Copy Letter to Minister of Peru

Lima April 29th 1823

Sir

The american Ship Friendship was seized
one days since by an armed force and part of her returned Cargo consisting
of 20000 $ in Specie taken out — as this Money was regularly
shipped through the Custom House and the Duties imposed by Laws
also regularly paid anterior to its Shipment, I cannot discover
a Motive to an act so prejudicial to the Interests of the Owners
Allow me Sir thro' you to make an early enquiry
may be made into the Circumstances of this Case and that
Instructions may be forthwith given for the release of the Vessel
together with the amount thus taken

Signed G. B. Benson

The Hon.le
D.r D. Francisco Valdivieso
Minister of State of Peru

Rec. April 29. 1828.

No. 1

John B. Prevost

Duplicate

Recd 3 October.

Lima May 1st 1823.

Sir

I avail myself of a conveyance offered by a Whaler going directly Home in order to transmit Triplicates of our former Communications from this Place and to add such Information as I have since obtained —

On the 24th the Spaniards were still at Huancayo and had then only united 4000 foot and 1200 Cavalry, a Force inefficient to contend with that detailed in my last —

I have heretofore omitted to mention the seizure of the Rothen from Boston as an Incident more in course when the Voyage should be concluded — She has been condemned in one Tribunal upon the allegation of having taken and landed a Spy at the Intermediate Ports on her return Voyage from Chile to the Bay of Callao — an appeal has been taken to the last Tribunal upon the decision of which if confirmed, I shall ask a Copy of the Papers and transmit them to the Department with such Representation from me to this Government as a View of the Case may suggest —

The Friendship also is in difficulty, but wholly as I

understand at the Instigation of the Creditors of Mr. S. D. Tracy to whom unfortunately for the interest of the Owners she was consigned at the request of the Super Cargo I immediately addressed a Line to the Secretary of State of which No. 1. is a Copy — It must of Course be unavailing if the facts are represented abroad —

I with every Sentiment of respect have the Honor to be Sir your most obedt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

1629.

with Dup: of Mr B Letter to Secretary of State of Peru on the subject of
Protests of 1 May 1823.
Capt. Osgood

Lima May 6th 1823.

Sir

The document which I have the honor to enclose, exhibits such an abuse of Power on the part of the Captain of the Port of Callao that I must pray you to submit it to the early view of his Excellency the President —

a Native of the U. States of great respectability at Home and Master of the Ship Coromandel has been beaten, put in the stocks and imprisoned as a common Culprit without the Shadow of an offence and without the forms of Law, in violation of all the principles holden sacred between civilized Nations — It is not the first time Sir, that this Officer has betrayed his trust in the manner of exercising his authority over my Country men and yet I have been silent, attributing to Ignorance, what I am now persuaded has proceeded from Motives not in consonance with the feelings of a Patriot —

I ask Sir in the name of the Government of

the U States that measures may be taken for the punishment of so flagrant an infraction of the rights of one of its Citizens

The Honble
D. D. Francisco Valdivieso
Minister of State of Peru.

Signed J. B. Prevost

anexo

Copy Letter D Lourtau & Peru
on the subject of Capt. Wood.
May 5th 1823.
No 263.

Con esta fecha se han pasado al Ministro de Marina copia certificada de la Nota de V.S. de 6. corriente y documentos que la acompañan afin de que practicando por aquel Departamento las Diligencias conducentes a la averiguacion de los palos y arresto que de orden del Capitan del Puerto del Callao sufrio un Ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, se dispidan en su vista las providencias que correspondan - Lo que tengo el honor de comunicar a V.S. en contestacion a su citada Nota -

firmado

Francisco Valdivieso

J. B. Prevost

Copy Letter to Com. Stewart in reply to his of the 9th May

Lima May 12th 1820.

Sir

I had the honor to receive last evening your Note by Capt Conner and hasten to assure you that I am sincerely gratified by the prospect it offers of a communication that will enable us to unite in promoting the several Objects of our Government.

The Loss I advised as to the precariousness by you heretofore intimated to exist, was not suggested by any desire of interposing with the exercise of the Powers delegated to you, but solely by that, of avoiding the irritating and unavailing discussions which under the Impressions of those composing the late Junta, would inevitably have followed. The case of the Phebe is however the only one among the documents accompanying your Note that claims attention — The protest of Fitch is a gross misrepresentation and that in which he has joined with Henry D. Tracy could only have been made for the purposes of deception — The fraud committed by Mr Tracy upon one of the Banks in New York determined Mr Forbes while I

was in Rd Cayes to deny him aid & his troops and Regret to say that
his Conduct since his arrival on this side of the Island, has not
indicated any return to principles —

The present Chief Magistrate is a Patriot, disposed to cherish
the most friendly relations between the two Governments and I shall
take a pleasure in making him known to you on any Day you
may incline to visit the Palace —

I have the Honor to be
with great Respect
Your Obt Servt

Capt Charles Stewart
of the Navy of the United States
Commanding the American Squadron in this Ocean

Franklin

Rec'd Sept 10 1800

Copy Note to Col. Nason

12 May 1820.

Copy Note to Secretary of State of Peru in the Copy of
Capt Wilson's letter of May 6th 1823

with the Duplicate
of Mr Prevost's letter

Lima May 6th 1823.

Copy

The Document which I have the honor to
enclose, exhibits what an abuse of power on the part of the
Capt. of the Port of Callao, that I must pray you to submit to
the early view of his Excellency the President —

a Native of the United States of great respectability at Home
and Master of the Ship Commander has been beaten, put in
the Stocks and imprisoned as a common Culprit without the
Shadow of an Offence and without the Forms of Law, in violation
of all the Principles holden sacred between civilized Nations
and for the first time this Officer has betrayed his
trust in the manner of exercising his authority over my
countrymen and yet I have been silent, attributing it to ignorance

that I am now persuaded has proceeded from Motives not in
consonance with the Feelings of a Patriot

I ask Sir, in the Name of the Government of the Unit
that Measures may be taken for the punishment of this Outrage
an Infraction of the Rights of one of its Citizens

Signed

G Stewart

The Hon.le

D.n Francisco Valdevieso

Minister of State for foreign affairs

Con esta fecha se han pasado al Minist
de Marina Copia Certificada de la Nota de U
de 6 del Corriente y documentos que la acompa
ñan de q.e practicandose por aquel Departamento
diligencias conducentes a la averiguacion de
hechos y arresto que de orden del Capitan del
del Callao sufrio un Ciudadano de los Estados
se espidan en su virtud las providencias que
hubiere lugar — Lo que tengo el honor de comunic

a V.S. en contestacion a la citada Nota.

Renuevo a V.S. los sentimientos de mi

consideracion

Firmado

Francisco Valdivieso

S.r Agente de los Estados

Unidos E. B. Prevost.

Copy Note to Minister of State
on the Subject of Capt Wyatt
Answer May 6. 1820.

John B. Prevost

Lima May 15th 1823

The activity displayed by the President surpasses any thing I have witnessed in South America, 5000 Troops well equipped have already sailed for Arica, and upwards of 7000 more including those from Columbia, are here in readiness to march for the Valley of Jauja upon the return of the Despatches sent to Guayaquil in order to accompany the Libertador — They sailed on the 14th of the last month from Callao so that should he decide to come and assume the Command, he may be expected in the course of the ensuing week — Many however doubt his coming, because Congress did not sanction the Invitation or rather were silent; but how it appears unimportant as I cannot believe he will be deterred from embracing a Career so brilliant, by the inattention of a Body composed of artful Pedants and Philosophical Dotards and to the Politics of which all the late disasters are to be ascribed —

Canterac has not advanced from his Position at Huancayo and now cannot without abandoning the Interior to the Troops on their way by sea, he having concentrated at that Place nearly the Whole of future

Fone they hope[illegible] —

advices were yesterday received from Chile, by which we learn that upwards of 3000 auxiliary Troops are preparing to embark at Valparaiso so as to sail from thence on the 25th and if so, they with each Arriva about the same time with those from this Place and thus form a total of nearly 9000 in that quarter —

Some Days since in Consequence of an Altercation between the Capt. of the Port and the Master of the Commander, the latter was treated with unjustifiable harshness — Upon receiving a Representation of Circumstances from Capt Tomer, I wrote the Note of which No 2. is a Copy and received the answer of which No 3. is a transcript — The Investigation has taken place, is conducted with entire impartiality and I am privately assured by the President that if the facts as stated by Capt Tod are supported, he will punish the Author of this outrage with great severity — Indeed the Conduct of this Magistrate has on all occasions relating to our Country been such as to merit him the Approbation of our Government —

The Friendship with her Majesty has been renewed and as a return for the detention permitted to sail Notwithstanding an embargo laid to prevent advices to the Enemy of the Departure of the Expedition

The Franklin entered the Port a few Days since and from the disposition indicated by the Commodore I have some hope of succeeding at least a Courteous Intercourse between him and

the present Government — No. 4. is ~~a copy of~~ the Note addressed & sent by me in reply to the one sent upon his arrival of which No. 3. is a Copy.

F

I with every Sentiment of respect
I have the honor to be Sir Your most obedt
& very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

To
The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

X

John B. Prevost
Duplicate

Lima May 27th 1822

Sir

Although a direct conveyance home is provided about 10 Days hence, I have thought it proper at so interesting a moment during my stay of a Vessel sailing this Day to Valparaiso for the Communication of such Incidents as have occurred since my last —

The third division of Columbians composed of 500 Troops have been afloat for some time and may be hourly expected; the Liberator also is on his way but by Land and with such this is about five Days — The Spaniards continue in their encampment at Icaya or rather were so at the last date, perhaps waiting to learn the decision of Bolivar before they change their plans — x

The enclosed Note for the Secretary of State on the subject of Capt. Stewart was received and acknowledged at its date — I confess I do not wonder at their irritation as in dependently of causes

of Complaint involving the Neutrality of this Vessel under his Command
he heads them with the utmost disrespect — From the tenor of
his Letter to me while in Chile I was alarmed and really supposed
some serious outrages had been committed during my absence,
yet upon my arrival I could discover nothing but the Cast of the
Letter to deserve a Communication — He appears to have founded
his allegations upon a general Protest of three obscure Individuals
one of whom was casually here and the other two are without Reputa-
tion and strangers to many of the transactions which they attempt to
detail — There is no doubt but many vexations have taken
place, but not exclusively to my Countrymen, but the effects of
Enmity, they have been Common to all Neutrals and are
Casualties growing out of a State of Revolution

With every Sentiment of Respect
I have the honor to be your humble
Servt

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

P. S.

Lima June 1st 1823. —

The Enemy has at length retired and the greatest activity prevails in the preparations for an offensive operation — a Vessel leaves this for Newyork in about ten Days when I shall be enabled to open a view of the Force employed and of the Services they have given them — Bolivar has been on his way about 12 days and must be here in the ensuing weeks

With great respect I remain Dear Sir

J B Prevost

X

Recd & Rt Ans.

Duplicate

Lima June 12th 1823.

Sir

The Sentence of Condemnation in the case of the Esther has been confirmed by the higher Tribunals and a Copy of the proceedings accompany the Master for the purpose of enabling Wm Dorr the owner of the Vessel to lay them before the Department. When I last touched upon this subject, I had in contemplation to make a remonstrance against any Decision in confirmation of that first rendered, but upon perusal of the papers, my views are so altered as to the merits of the Cause, that I have thought proper to wait Your instructions — Independently of the fact of having conveyed an Officer with despatches and that with knowledge, other circumstances are disclosed in the Investigation equally impeaching the Neutrality of the Voyage — Under such circumstances I could hope nothing and might add the Sentence is already prevailing by attempting to impugn principles, the maintenance of which is connected with their existence as a Power —

No. 1. is Copy of the Note from the Secretary of

State covering the report of the Minister of Marine acquitting the
Captain of the Port of the Outrage complained of by Capt Degaad a
No 2. contains my answer — although I have confidence
in the relation of Capt Degaad, yet a different aspect is given to
affair by the relation of other witnesses and as the weight of testi
is in its support, I do not condemn the Conclusion of the Gover
The President however has discovered so much solicitude to
detect the truth that I am persuaded Nothing of the Kind w
take place in future, even without expence of the order referred
by me in answer to the Minister of State —

The Decree of Blockade has hitherto been construed correctly
& the time at which it ought to begin its operation — Admiral Gr
upon his arrival whether gave regular Notice, accompanied with orders to al
Neutrals to withdraw within a specific term and as these have
been complied with, I apprehend no difficulties on this head —

The "Robinson Crusoe" a small Schooner lately ow
the Tenders of the Franklin was captured at Sea under Am
Colors on her way to those Ports, but from the Protest of the Mas
in my possession, it appears that her Papers & all together
the want of Papers to give her a National Character, she have
other than a simple clearance from her last Port — This Pap

was purchased a short time since by Mr. Alsop of Philadelphia and after his departure from Valparaiso sent to sea under such circumstances by his Agent — I know not how he is to obtain the necessary documents but as Mr. Alsop states that by the Contract they were to be furnished, I have at his request called upon this Government to order her here for adjudication — No 3. is Copy of my Note transmitted for that purpose and No 4 of that of the Minister advising me of the order in Compliance —

I added a postscript to my last by the Master of the Dolphin to advise you of the return of the Enemy to their former position — This news was incorrect, as instead of receding, they still threaten the Capital. I hoped they advance however, my opinion is not changed as to the consequences

With every Sentiment of Respect I have the honor to be sir Your very humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the States
Washington

Lima Mayo 18 de 1823.

El Ministro de Relaciones Esteriores del Peru hace presente al Sen.r Agente diplomatico de los Estados Unidos que el Comodoro de su Nacion Comandante del Nayo Franklin Mr. Carlos Stewart continua observando una conducta enteramente opuesta a la Neutralidad que ha guardado el Gobierno a que pertenece, en los Independientes de la America del Sur — Le obliga al del Peru a pedirle en 10 de Septiembre del año anterior una explicacion terminante sobre la introduccion en Puertos intermedios de dos mil Fusiles y otros articulos de Guerra por la Fragata Canton del Comercio de aquellos Estados bajo los fuegos del Nayo de su mando — No habiendo satisfecho el expresado Comandante a los Cargos que se le hacian fundados en documentos de la mayor credibilidad, se practicaron en 29 de Marzo ultimo la reclamaciones oportunas ante la Corte de Washington, a efecto de que se libren las providencias convenientes para evitar se repitan iguales actos de hostilidad indirecta que pueden ser muy perjudiciales a esta Republica y a la causa general de America — En tanto se representa

que el referido Comodoro mirando sin consideracion alguna nuestras
Fuerzas sutiles, habia protejido abiertamente la infracion de Bloqueo
y continuaba verificandolo con los Buques de su Nacion para que
Comerciasen con los Enemigos y les llevasen toda clase de Auxilios
Que aunque podia contenerse por las Fuerzas superiores del Peru
un procedimiento tan irregular, se habia adoptado el arbitrio de
representarlo al Gobierno de los Estados Unidos para que pusiese
el remedio oportuno — En el Dia hay datos positivos para creer
que es Enemigo nuestro casi declarado, despues de haber permane-
cido por largo tiempo en los Puertos intermedios comprendidos en el
Bloqueo, sin otro motivo racional que el de la protacion, que
se ha creido, aparece en el Callao su Navio, en circunstancias
que los Enemigos se reunen con el intento de atacar la Capital
y habiendo logrado nosotros con el pronto socorro de los Estados
aliados remitir una Expedicion maritima, prepara inmediata-
mente el Comodoro una Goleta que vaya a participarles el
numero de Tropas de que se compone y nuestros ulteriores mo-
vimientos — En vista de lo espuesto el Gobierno del Peru pide
espresamente al de los Estados Unidos, por medio de su Agente
que releve al Comodoro M. Carlos Stewart del Mando de

Fuerzas navales de aquella República en el Mar del Sur

Tengo la honra de reiterar a V. [illegible]

Dios

Francisco Valdivieso

al Sr. Agente de los Estados Unidos J. B. Rev[illegible]

the Death of Com. Stewart

Tunis 18 May 1828.

Copy Note D Secretary of State of Peru in answer
this on the Subject of Capt Stewart

Lima May 19th 1823

Sir

I had the honor to receive last Evening your Note of yesterday on the Subject of Capt Stewart and however painful it is done to be the organ of a Communication involving the honor of that officer, I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting Copies to the Department of State for the consideration of the President of the U States — Allow me however Sir, to add my conviction that Capt. Stewart will neither leave the Port nor order the Commander of the Dolphin to do so, if an Intimation has been made to him through the Minister of War of the wish of his Excellency the President that neither he nor the other should sail for any reasonable number of Days after the Departure of the last Vessel conveying the Expedition to the Intermediate Ports.

Signed J Prevost

To the Hon.le
D Francisco Valdivieso
Minister of Foreign Relations.

Copy Letter to Secretary of State
This on the subject of Capt Stewart
May 19th 1823.

Copy Letter to Secretary of State

on Subject of Outrage upon Capt Bygood

Lima May 6th 1820.

Sir

The document which I have the honor to enclose exhibits such an abuse of Power on the part of the Captain of the Port of Callao that I must pray you to submit it to the early view of his Excellency the President —

A Native of the U States of great respectability at Home and Master of the Ship Commander has been beaten, put in the Stocks and insulted as a Common Culprit without the Shadow of an Offence and without the forms of Law, in violation of all the principles holden sacred between Civilized Nations — It is not the first time Sir that this Officer has betrayed his trust in the manner of exercising his authority over my Countrymen and yet I have been silent, attributing to Ignorance, what I am now persuaded has proceeded from motives not in consonance with the feelings of a Patriot —

I ask Sir, in the name of the Government of the United States that measures may be taken for the punishment of so flagrant

an Infraction of the Rights of one of its Citizens —

Sigd

J. B. Prevost

Pte de Sn Fe

D. Dn Francisco Valdivieso

Ministro de Estado Relaciones.

Answer

Con esta fecha se han pasado al Ministerio de Marina Copia Certificada de la Nota de V.S. de 6 del Corriente y documentos que la acompañan; a fin de que practicandose por aquel Departamento las diligencias conducentes a la averiguacion de los palos y arresto que de orden del Capitan del Puerto del Callao, sufrio un Ciudadano de los Estados Unidos, se espidan en su vista las providencias que correspondan — Lo que tengo el honor de comunicar a V.S. en Contestacion a su citada Nota —

Dios guarde a V.S.

firmado

Francisco Valdivieso

Sr Agente de los Estados Unidos J. B. Prevost.

Osgood with the answer

No

N. D. Tracy

Rec.d 22 Oct.

Lima 9th June 1825

To The Hon.ble John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State of the U States
Sir

The unwarrantable and illegal Seizure and condemnation of the American Ship Esther of Baton Rouge and her Cargo, in the Port of Callao by the Government of Peru in my opinion Claim the attention of the Government of the U States. I therefore beg leave to briefly to state the circumstances of the Case, and to request that you make the matter known to American Government, and to urge an immediate investigation. In the Month of Septem.r last I chartered the Esther in company with Elphalet Smith Esq.r, (an american citizen as also myself) to perform a voyage from the Port of Callao to the Island of Chiloe, and any lawful Port or ports on the Coast of Peru, and back, that after performing the voyage and entering the Port of Callao the was forcibly taken possession of by a body of armed soldiers, acting under the Government of Peru. that the was seized tried and Condemned, together with her entire Cargo, on no other ground whatever than that of having cleared Baton Rouge and going to an other the Ship is the property of Mr. John Dorr of Boston, and the Cargo that of Elphalet Smith Esq.r

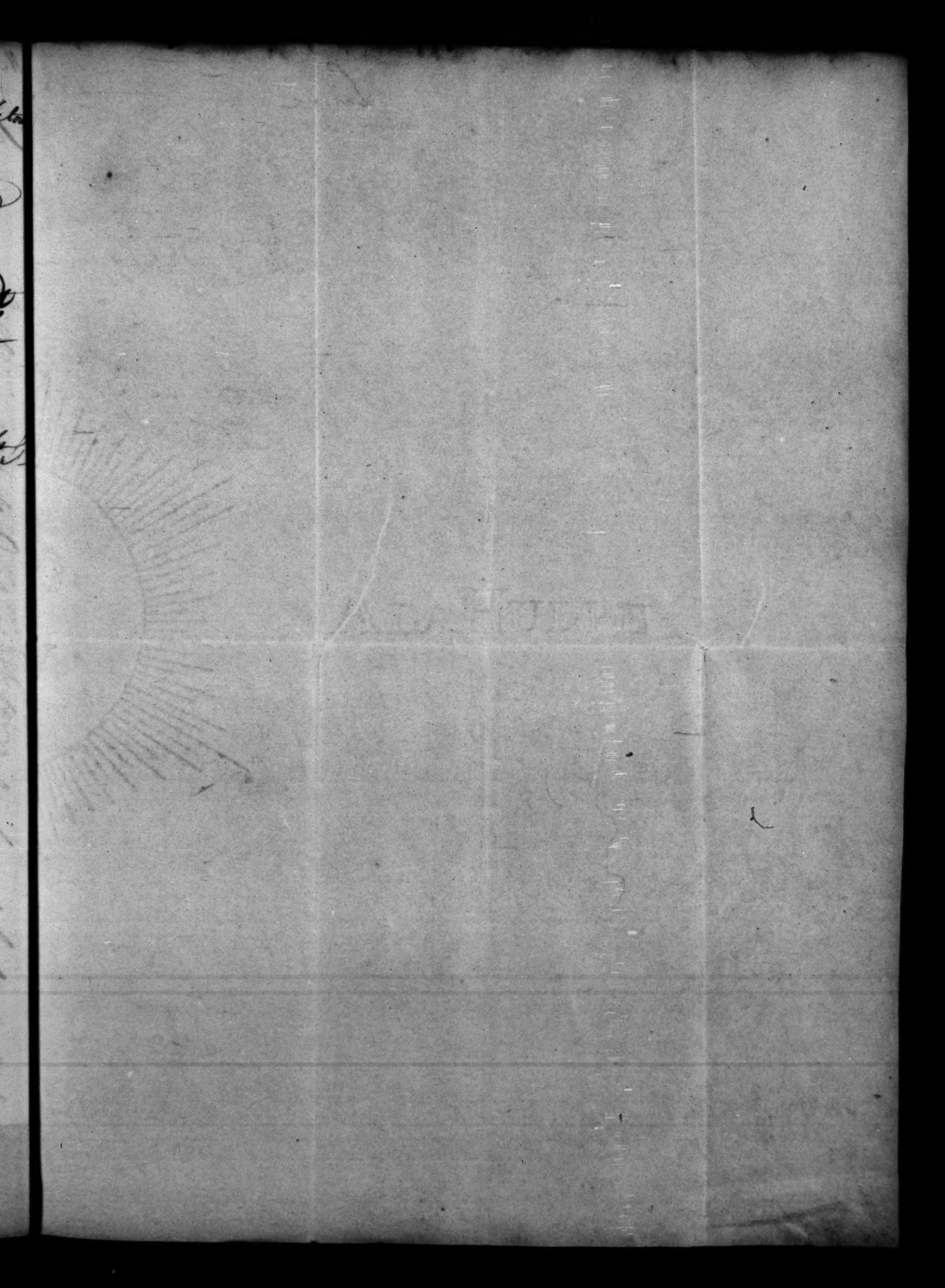
Con

I have written Jonathan Barney Esq of Middletown Connecticut, on the subject, enclosing Copies of all the proceedings which I have requested him to transmit to you, or duplicates thereof, which I trust will warrant the government of the United States in making a demand for the Vessel and Cargo.

I am Sir

Your mo. ob. Sr.

H. D. Gray



Lima ——— 182

H. D. Tracy —

dated June 9. 182
rec.d Oct.r 22.d

Recd & Rd.

Triplicate

Callao June 29th 1823.

Sir

I have delayed writing in order to avail myself of the last hour and now am unable to fulfil my intentions on account of a slight attack of Pleurisy — The Spaniards approached Lima on the 17 and on the 18th a small division was allowed to enter without resistance — The main Body is concentrated between this and the City distant about 8 miles — The Patriot Force under Sucre a Favorite of Bolivar retired to this Fortress — The numbers are nearly equal, about 6000 effective Men on each side, the one however with every resource, the other with few, indeed so much so that they cannot long maintain the position they have taken — The Expedition sent from hence landed on the Coast somewhere near Guilca and news is daily anticipated of its entrance into Cuzco —

At the suggestion of my Country men I made a written application to the Government for the Registers and received

the answer No 1. to that I presume these papers are an Index of feelings which I have always experienced — No 2 is Copy of two Certificates in my possession under which they respectively are allowed to sail under our Flag at large me of them I have been under the Stern of the Frankland — They are submitted to your comment —

Respectfully
Your Obt Servt
Thos Boylston Adams

The Hon. J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of United States
Washington

1829.

Callao Junio 18/1903.

Ministerio de Estado y
Relaciones esteriores

El Ministro de Relaciones esteriores
del Peru tiene la honra de contestar la apreciable nota
del Señor Agente diplomatico de los Estados Unidos de Norte
America fecha de ayer, manifestando le que S.E. el Presi-
dente de la Republica se ha servido acceder a su propuesta
relativa a que se le entreguen los papeles de navegacion
de los Buques de dichos Estados que se hallen en la
Capitania del Puerto, protestando no exhibir ninguno
de ellos sin previo permiso del Gobierno para que
puedan dar la vela los respectivos Buques

S. E. no ha titubeado un momento en dictar las
providencias conducentes al logro de la solicitud del
Señor Agente diplomatico, tanto para consideraciones
a la Nacion que representa como a la respetable
mediacion de su persona, que tendra siempre del

1903.

Gobierno del Departamento de Cochabamba

El gefe subscribe la Capitulacion

firmada

Francisco Valdivieso

en favor de Dn Juan B.

Prevost y N.

Nº 1.

Capitulacion y Rendicion de Oropeza 18 Abril 1825.

John B. Prevost

Callao July 10th 1820.

Rec'd 22 Oct 1823

The Spanish Forces have in Battle retired and the residue under their Leader Canterac followed it is said in the Coup d'œil of a few Days — Whether he delay or hasten his departure, his repose has been unavailing except in the Score of Plunder and I much believe with more misfortune than his Flight to this Fortress in 1820 — The Ship La Cleaves this for Baltimore sometime in the next week when I think I shall be enabled to confirm their departure and probably to add the Loss of their Baggage by the Montoneros, who in large numbers are hovering about them —

Upon the application of my Consignment having Merchandize in Lima I addressed a Note to Don Canterac of which Mr. Rico and Gen. has been receiving, although he disavows the agency that he have sent me — I doubt it and have written a short note to these interested & begging them to ask the interference of Gen. Canterac — Fortunately there is scarcely any american Property in deposite in the Public Stores and that without, can certainly be liberated

upon the Payment of the additional duties imposed upon the English Merchants.

I should have gone thither had I prospered any domestic support of the Character assumed in my State, not having this, I did not feel inclined to stop it, because of the time that has elapsed since mine of the 6th July 1812 communicating the loss of my Papers —

The President and Congress shortly after their Coming to this Place removed to Dwelling with the Heads of the several Departments of the Government, first ascertaining the powers of Sacretary general Cockrell in those Provinces in which the Crown is maintained — He has accordingly since exercised the authority of civil and Military Commander and hitherto with great discretion and Judgment — He has fitted out and sent to Sea another Expedition to the South under the Command of Lt. Coudlent of 400 composed of 300 choice troops — It is said that he follows them with another one, have something Special as to Bolivar I don't know his change of Place —

With every Sentiment of Consideration I have the Honor to be Sir your Obt. Servt.

J. Pearce

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Gentlemen

Callao July 10th 1823

I wrote to Gen.l Canterac some days since in Compliance with your note but I have not as yet received an answer and as it is reported that the Spanish army is about to march I recommend to you to request the interference of Capt. Stewart in such way as he may think proper to hasten your objects ——

With due respect

I have the honor to be

Gentlemen

your ob.t Servant

(Sig.d) J. B. Prevost

Sig.r L. Paz

& others

Callao

Copy of note to Amer=
=icans in ballast
referred to in my
letter Dec.

with Mr. Prevosts' letter of 10
July 1822.

Brig Mercury Port of Callao

2nd of July 1813

Sir

Although I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance yet having heretofore presented myself to his Excellency the late Viceking as Special Agent of the U States for the protection of its Commerce during the impending Struggle, I feel myself authorized to address your Excellency as the Representative of his Catholic Majesty in Lima, upon a Subject occurring there involving interests thus Confided to my Charge. It has been represented to me that since the possession of Lima by the Royal army an order has been issued for the Removal to public Stores of all merchandize belonging to those absent from the City and that, with a view to its Confiscation in Case of their

non return within a Specific term - It is not
my object to contend with you the right to make Such
any other regulation having application Solely to the
of Peru, but it is So, as it regards their operation upo
the Transient Neutral as the property of the one is Subje
to the penalties you may please to impose, while that
the other is under the protection of the law of Nations -

The Owners of American goods in depositt and Merch
of the States without other representation, than that of
Master of the vessel transporting his commodities and
neither the one or the other can by any position of
be construed to have acquired a residence I trust
hope that I have Shewn Enough to Satisfy y
Excellency of the impropriety of Subjecting them to

regulation tending not merely to accumulate Expences but to diminish the Security of the unfortunate Shippers -

In order to identify the property of each Individual so as to facilitate the enquiries instituted on this head the Americans have sent an Agent to Lima. The Person named is an Officer of the Navy of the United States. Under the Powers delegated to me invested with full authority to perform all acts necessary to its Conservation - I ask from your Excellency for him full faith while I have to Express my regret that the Convulsions inseparable from the presence of two opposing armies must deprive me of the pleasure of visiting Lima

Allow me &c to avail myself of this occasion to Express to your Excellency the assurance of the

High Consideration with which I have the ho-

I signed

Wm. B. Rochester

To the Commander in Chief of

H. B. M. Forces in Peru

with Mr. Pezuela's letter of

10 July 1823.

3

The Royalist left us at about 3 this morning and the Patriot Montcalm entered the City almost immediately after — I had the honor to write you on the subject at the time that they were packing the Custom House Stores — I have since had an opportunity of examining them and have found that the misfortune falls principally upon the British Merchants — The loss which we shall have sustained with probably fall short of three thousand Dollars — The very sudden departure of the Troops is thought to have been caused by the receipt of some unpleasant news from Upper Canada and which perhaps may be attributed their forbearance in not having molested the property

in private stores most of which has not even paid
the duty.

I am very respectfully Yr.
obt. Servt.
Jas. Nelson

F. A. Truesdale
Collector

ПЕЧАТЬ

[illegible] Jalapa by Lopez at the Easton
House Louisiana July 17th 1829.

Recd 8th Nov.

Prevost 2/3

Lima July 21st 1823.

Sir

The rear Guard under Cantonac left their encampment on the night of the 18th and in the succeeding morning the greater part of the patriot Force in Garison marched out towards the South in order to cover the Cavalry in case of need. The Montoneras, the mounted Militia of the Country pressed in close pursuit, are hourly making reprizals of the plunder taken from them and by the protection offered, augmenting the number of Deserters —

Except in the destruction of a few private Coupes in this neighborhood the property of Individuals distinguished by their adherence to the Revolution, the Spaniards have deviated from their usual mode of warfare, and what renders it the more strange is, that they had nothing to gratify them upon their entrance, as most of the White Population had abandoned the Capital and those who remained did not attempt to sooth by the customary

exhibition of Flags &c. — 300.000 dollars were carried in the first Contribution and about 200.000 in value carried away in Merchandize The Whole scarcely an equivalent for the expenses incurred in the preparations for a visit of which all are at a loss to divine the motive — It is confidently said by those who had intercourse with them, that greater Mischiefs were contemplated by their Commanders and would have been carried into effect, had they not been deterred by the News from the South which determined them to a precipitate retreat — Some circumstances indeed appear to belief that such was the Case, first an order issued early upon their arrival, compelling the Spanish Inhabitants of the City to join the Camp with all their Property, 2dly the temper discovered in the Circular addressed to the several Commanders of Neutral Ships of War on this Station and 3dly their not entering the Capital during their whole stay except on the first Day — The losses sustained by the Foreign Merchants have fallen lightly upon any Country never exceeding in the whole three thousand Dollars, as you will perceive by a note of the agent, a copy of which herewith transmitted I pray leave to refer — Indeed such was their Anxiety

they did not collect several private impositions on the additional duty of 15 p.cent which they claimed upon Goods in deposite in private warehouses —

The war is certainly approaching its conclusion and should Bolivar arrive, I think the present Campaign will be the last — this presume they are entitled now to anticipate shortly, as the obstacle hitherto alledged is removed by the permission granted him to leave Columbia — Unfortunately Peru has furnished no leader capable of succeeding San Martin and without some one to direct their military Operations, all efforts must prove unavailing — The present President is a sound Patriot, deserves much from his Country for his zeal and activity, yet he is not a Soldier —

I had hoped to have given news from the intermediate Ports, but none has arrived since that I communicated in my last — The dates of the several letters addressed to the Department from hence are March 13 & 29th. April 24th. May 1st. 15th and 27th. June 12th & 29th. July 10th. of the two last of which copies are enclosed

With every sentiment of consideration

I have the honor to be Sir your most Obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

Prevost J.G.

Recd 5 Feby 1824.

Lima Sept.r 10.th 1823.

Sir

I have this Day drawn a Sett of Exchange at Sixty Days sight in favor of E. Lynch & Co for One thousand dollars which you will please to order to be paid and charged to account of Sir Your Most Obed.t Humb.e Servt

J. M. Prevost

The Hon.le

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

John Dorr

Boston October 14. 1823

Honble. John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State

City. Washington.

Sir,

In behalf of myself and others concerned, I beg leave to represent for your consideration, the case of the Ship Esther of Boston, seized late in December last, at Lima, by the Government of Peru and afterwards finally condemned there. The Esther was wholly owned by my Brothers mess.rs Sullivan Dorr, David W Child, and myself - she was built in this Town, and cost Twenty-two Thousand Dollars. She was loaded here for the sole account of the owners, with a very valuable assorted Cargo, except some Adventures of the master and Crew, and under the charge of Captain Frederick G Low departed from Boston in December 1821 with no other intentions than those of fair trade, and of acting in all respects, in conformity to Law; all which the Captains instructions sufficiently evince. The Ship arrived safe at Valparaiso, and there landed the chief part of her Cargo for sale, and thence proceeded to Guayaquil, under a Charter Party of $2000. p.r month, where she took on board, under the Charter party, a Cargo of Wheat, which she proceeded with, and delivered at Lima in August 1822. Here the master entered into a new Contract, with other persons, for a like consideration p.r month, to proceed again with another Cargo to Chiloe and any such other places as the Charterers might order, there to discharge the Cargo and receive other Cargo on board. Before this Contract was entered into, the master, conferred, personally with Captain Stewart of the United States Ship of War Franklin, who expressed an opinion that such a Voyage was entirely safe and proper. The Ship accordingly proceeded to Chiloe,

after

(after taking on board some Salt at Salinas about 70 miles from Lima) discha
her Cargo, took in another, and returned to Lima, and on her return was seized and
Condemned as above mentioned - The only things proved against the Ship as th
informed were . 1st That she cleared out for Ld. Blas, and afterwards proceeded to Ch
2d That she landed a passenger at an intermediate port between
Chilca and Lima.

The Owners consider these causes of Condemnation to be entirely frivolous.
They believe themselves to have been deprived of their property most injustly,
pray for the effectual interference of the Government in their behalf.

Such has been the versatility of affairs, and probably still worse faith of t
several Governments of South America beyond Cape-Horn, that it has been alike
difficult and impossible for principals here, and Agents there leaving their valuable
interests in charge, either to understand, conform to, or prepare for the various a
frequent changes made in their Commercial regulations, or to keep pace with th
new names and measures however deeply affecting their interests, that have ofte
been dominated and as often have been supplanted - Hence a very prudent and
faithful Agents' best meetions may be easily frustrated, his intentions perverte
and successful plans be adopted for the ruin of himself and principals, too o
made certain by carrying gold.

To some of these causes we are innocent victims, and hope for that
redress which we know not where else to seek.

To provide us far as possible against any infractions of regulations emerg
the Owners of the Esther in Orders at his departure enjoined it on Capt. Lou
observe the Laws in all Ports and in no case to hazard their property, in w
following words - " You will be careful to observe the Laws at all
the

the Ports you may visit, and in no case commit your property, or put it in jeopardy" — I beg leave to add Sir that when Capt. Low advised me first of the seizure he informed me that Capt. Conner of the U.S. armed Schooner Dolphin had made a representation of the Case to the Navy Department, probably some particulars may there be found, and I hope in subsequent more direct communications that the Case has been fully explained.

The positive injunctions in orders to Capt. Low quoted above, abundantly prove the fair intentions of the Esthers Owners — The opinion of Capt. Stewart given to Capt. Low, which might well have been deemed sufficient, denotes great care and caution in the out-set of the Voyage, and our experience of Capt. Low several Years forbid the idea that he has wilfully violated Orders, or intentionally done anything wrong — Captain Austin of the Ship Panther who lately arrived here from Lima assures me that he had not, he and others further assure me that the condemnation was considered at Lima a very unjust one — and that the passenger landed at the Intermidios was really and truly no other than a Merchant of Chiloe employed to collect a debt for $20,000: that had been received in part pay of the Esthers Cargo sold in Chiloe, which he performed faithfully, and further that the Ship herself did not go nearer than the distance of twelve miles from Land — The circumstances and precautions I am sure Sir will with all others meet your Valued attention and consideration, and you will not fail to perceive the peculiar hardships I labour under in the loss of this Valuable Ship and such part of the Cargo I bound as belonged to Her Owners, together with about the Sum of fourteen thousand Dollars Charter money when due to them.

In their behalf however Sir, I have only further to add the sure

belief

belief and trust that all will be done by our Government that the case may be found to require; and to apologize for any parts of the preceding that may be considered unnecessary; with the highest respect and sincere esteem I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant

John Parr

Agent for the Owners of Ship Esther & Cargo

Hon.ble John Quincy Adams
Secretary of State
City Washington.

John Dorr

Hon^ble John Quincy Adams — Boston Oct. 15. 1823

Secretary of State,

Sir, I take the liberty which I hope and doubt not you will pardon, of enclosing to You herewith a Letter to His Exc^y Rivas Aguero, chief of the Gov^t of Peru at Limes for your obliging inspection, requesting the favour of You that in the event of its meeting your approbation as to its tenor and language, as well the policy of such a step on my part, that the same may be forwarded in the way and at the time you think best - It has occurred to me that any interference after having submitted my sentiments to Government of grievances, might be improper, if so, I beg the L^r may be suppressed - my inducement to write it has been in the first place great solicitude, as from its contents may well be imagined, to do everything possible to recover the favourite Ships Esther and are also property - and Secondly, I have been very strongly advised to address this L^r in its actual terms, by a Gentleman well versed in the timeworkings of the Spanish character, and especially that of Gov^r Aguero - I have also the promise, the fulfilment of which there is no doubt that, if this L^r goes forward, and indeed whether it should, or not, the Case shall have the valuable aid of very influential persons at Limes - under no appearances

however

however would I take this step if I did not think it unadvisable, well knowing the confidence I repose in the Government of my own Country, especially at this time - with the highest respect and regard believe me Sir Your obedient and obliged Servant

John Penn

Agent for the Proprietors of this Province

Recd 29th. John Dorr

Boston Oct. 24th. 1823

Honble John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State

Washington.

Sir, I had the honour to address you on the 14th representing the Case of the ship Esther Capt. F. G. Law seized, and unjustly condemned at Lima, official papers have not yet reached me, but by the late arrivals I have received a Ltr. from mess. E. Lynch & Co. Dated Lima June 12th. last, and beg leave to subjoin part of it relating to that unfortunate ship. Viz.

" Probably you will have heard ere the receipt of this of the condemnation of your ship Esther - It is altogether an unjust act of this Govt., but which could not be avoided by any influence or other means as there were persons of high rank interested in her Condemnation -

We hope that your Govt. will be able to obtain redress for you, but we should recommend for this object, Diplomatic Agents "

mess. E. L & Co. are well known in the U S. as respectable established merchants in Lima for a considerable time. renewing assurances of the highest respect and regard believe me

Sir, Your obedient & obliged Servant

John Dorr

Agent for Owners ship Esther & Cargo

Honble John Quincy Adams

Secretary of State

City Washington

Duplicate

St Jago de Chile Octob 28th 1823

Recd 17 March 1824

Sir

as Nothing of Importance could probably occur untill Bolivar should reach Lima and as the preparations for his march could not be effected for some weeks, I availed myself of the moment to embark for Valparaiso where I arrived on the 15th inst. — There was no subject before me requiring immediate agency and the extreme ill health of Mr Hogan together with the meeting of a new Congress in this City determined me to encounter one more risk of some voyage —

An Expedition from hence for the Intermediate ports equipped and well supplied sailed on the day of my arrival — It consisted of 2500. good Troops and must have reached Arica some Days since and about fifteen after the day fixed by Bolivar for passing the Mountains — a more timely cooperation could not have occurred, as the augmentation of Force at that point will enable the Liberator to order 5000 from thence with his division of Columbians and thus to form one preponderating Body under his immediate direction for offensive operations —

I had the happiness to meet this extraordinary Man on several occasions during the Fortnight of my Stay in Lima after the date of my last and have seen enough of him to predict that in this hitherto some Confidence that whatever may be the

be so worded, of

disposition of his Forces, his march will be one of Triumph — his
genious, his perseverance and his exploits I shall not attempt to depict, b
I cannot pass in silence a parity of feeling that places him above all the
Heroes of modern Days — His whole soul is wrapt up in the emancip
-tion of his Country and America is that Country, all his aspirations
are for its happiness under liberal and free Institutions and to obtain
those ends, regardless of Toils of privations and of Dangers, his
efforts are unceasing —

The prosperity of Chile is without parallel, Valparaiso in
the short space of Eleven Months has not only been rebuilt, but is mu
extended — The War with the Indians is so nearly at a close, that h
-tilities on their part have ceased and it now only requires the presen
of the Director at the south to procure a general Peace — The Bas is
a Constitution is in the Prep, I have not seen it, but I learn that they h
adopted the same principle of one aggregated Republic — They have how
so modified it as to allow each Province the choice of its Governor and
they have forborne the division into seperate Sections — Whether this may
satisfy the Provinces I cannot decide, although from the temper exhibited
by them in the late election I am inclined to believe it may do so, as
Notwithstanding the excitement on the former occasion many of the same
Members have been returned and the great Majority of the whole, and th
who have ever sustained the Government of O'Higgins —

Among the grievances detailed in the protest taken by
Captain Stewart, there is only one case of seizing any

pretense for interference, that is the Prefect and this I should have had settled
but the papers have not been handed done — The Macedonian still remains
in the same state and I know not how she can be extricated unless by a
claim of Messrs Ellory for the one half — I have had recourse to the papers & deeds
mentioned and in addition to the documents referred to in the report of the Fiscal
find two amounts placing the interest of Arismendi beyond all doubt the
one between Mercier and Smith in which the latter is credited with 15000 $ for
the one half and the other subsequent between Mercier and Arismendi in which
the former is credited with 30.000 $. for the same share — The case of Fitch
does not merit a reference, except as the statement made by him is an
imposition upon the Government, as well as upon his Employers of whom
I believe Mr Lloyd of the Senate the one — It is a simple business of Debtor
and Creditor between him and a Bankrupt who has not left one farthing
to cover upwards of half a Million of Dollars — His recourse is against
Sabadia and not against the Government, besides he has received one half
of the balance acknowledged by the amount which he holds — All the subjects
existing after my return to Lima have been concluded and transmitted in
course to the Department, except that of the Robinson Crusoe which is
delayed with the Concurrence of Mr Adams —

The Document of Colby on the subject of the Cruize of the
Franklin has been sent by some Friend of his to the U States, but whether
for publication I know not — As I hope the Copy transmitted by me
will reach the Government before other use can be made of it, I may
leave to add some of the abuses practised by Capt Downes while in this
Ocean, in order that any Instructions to be framed, may be so worded, if

possible, as to prevent the future evasions of these Gentlemen — I allude to the Liening out of our Ships of War for a Specific voyage without relation to our Country or its Interests — There is two instances that have come to my knowledge for Messrs Groens and Begg British Merchants the Brandon was loaned to certain points on the Coast then in possession of the Spaniards and there remained a Stipulated term, receiving so much for each Trip — Again that of taking as Passengers foreign Commercial Agents and transporting them from one Port to the other for the purpose of enabling them to carry on a illicit Trade — In one instance Mr Bynaham representing the House of Brown and Watter of Rio, remained on board of Boats plying above in the Bay upwards of six Months —

As it is the last time I shall touch upon this Subject this Session allow me Sir, to suggest another evil sufficient in itself to claim the attention of the President and that is, the Animosities they engender among the Officers of the Ship, these of Coward feelings cannot but reprobate these degrading practices and as there are ever on board, some who seek the favor of the Commander, the expression of sentiments of disapprobation leads to personal Contests, always injurious to the Service and too frequently fatal — Lt Sawyer of the Dolphin and Lt Sands of the Ff. have both been involved in this way, the former I know not, but a more gallant and noble Officer than the latter cannot be found in any Navy —

It is my Intention Sir to return to Lima in about two Months unless I shall in the mean time receive orders to the Contrary

With great Consideration I have the Honor to be Sir Your Obt Servt

The Hon Je
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Recd 4th Sept.

St Iago de Chile Novemb. 15th 1823.

Sir

I have this Day drawn a Sett of exchange on the Department at Sixty days Sight in favor of Mr. Charles W. Hutz for Twelve hundred and fifty dollars, which you will please to instruct to be paid and charged to the amount of

The Hon.le
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Sir
Your Most Obed.t & very humble Ser.t
J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

Prevost Esq.

Recd. 16 April 1824.

No 17 St Iago de Chile Novemb 27th 1823.

Sir

I did not in mine of the 31st of augt advert to the consequences which might result from the choice of a second President, although a War of Proclamations had then commenced — I omitted so to do from a conviction that Bolivar would assume some controlling Power over both, so as to quiet a dispution destructive of the Cause — I am now gratified to be enabled to say that such has been the case and that an accommodation is confidently said to have taken place under his auspices, by which the Force collected at Puricllo is placed at his disposition and Riva Aguero retaining his Rank as Marescal or Major General is banished Envoy to Great Britain — From the tenor however of a letter which I have just received from the Latter, I shall be anxious to learn his departure — The Project of a Constitution as reported by the Committee and referred to in my last has been for some days before the Public — a more crude, complicated and indigested Instrument could not be engendered and I cannot imagine how

free Men of the best Intentions, with more than an ordinary share of
acquirements for Chile, could thus deviate from the Path of Common Sense
The discussion has commenced in the House and produced so much
excitement, that I doubt whether it will obtain a Majority —

The armistice entered into by Mr. Anst. is disapproved of, both
here and in Peru, as wholly unnecessary to the quiet of that Province
as at variance with the Stipulations referred to in mine of the 15th
November of the last year and as injurious to the Cause elsewhere —
Impressions are that it is part of an insidious Plan growing out of
Intrigues that since the Visit of the Grand Squadron have become active
on this Side of the Andes — To Intrigues proceeding from the Holy
Alliance and directed immediately against the Politics of the U. States
The Scheme maintained on the Subject of the Recognition, is ascribed
to indifference on the part of the President to give it effect and the old
Tale of Commercial Jealousies is revived and used to increase
the unfriendly feelings caused by our Naval Commanders — That
are sufficient Motives to induce the Course adopted at Home I have
no doubt, but believe me Sir, the effect has been unhappy and the
unless our Relations assume a different aspect, we shall have to
expect an ascendancy some of all Importance to the future Quiet
the U. States —

Santa Cruz with every advantage of Position

the Desaguaders and with a Cavalry competent to have prevented the Passage of Valley, instead of retreating, upon the approach of the Enemy ordered a retreat and by so doing caused a panic among his Troops which has kept him in detention more than one half of his Force — Whether he remains at Magueyal with the residue we have not yet learned, but it is probable that the Motive to a retreat in the first instance has equally operated to change of Position in the second — Sucre with his Division of 3000. Columbians, kept that part of the Coast about the same time for Pasco, where he has since arrived in order to cooperate with the Force Contemplated to march on the 12th instant from Lima for the Valley of Jauja — The Troops from Lima have united themselves with those of Serna as it is said, but whether intended to act in the same direction I know not, although I think they will be led to their first Destination Arica —

I shall leave this for Pasco in a few Days, to be there within reach of the Events of the Campaign, that I may communicate with precision the prospects of the War, in which all hopes are now concentrated

With every Sentiment of Respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your Ob. Sert

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the States

Washington

J. B. Prevost

X

Prevost Jnº B. Recd 18th August

Lima January 9th 1824.

Sir

I have this day drawn a sett of exchange at Sixty days sight in favor of Mr. Thomas Lee Lynch for Two thousand dollars which I pray you to order to be paid and passed to my account with great respect Sir

Your very Humble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Honble.

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

Phila. Aug. 16th 1824
Forwarded by C. Hunter

Genl. Lee

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

Mr. Mantuchaccmay
No. 2 Chat. Hall St.
N. York

Recd 4th B. Read 22 May.

Lima January 10th 1824.

Sir

Whatever may have been the motives
Riva Aguero to precipitate the Conclusion of a Treaty, the
of which had been apprised to, loss of Consideration and loss of
employment of the highest grade, have been the fruits of his Duplicity.
Soon as his Junction was attached to him, the destination of the
my was changed, the March toward the Enemy suspended and
00. Men were embarked for Santa under the immediate Com.
nd of the Liberator — The Celerity of the Movement, coupled
ed with the Reputation of the Chief, dispersed all Opposition —
n his approach Riva Aguero was surrendered by his Officers, aban-
d by the Soldiery, pardoned and sent to Guayaquil and the Troops
led to unanimously joined, were marched together with the
ans of Columbia, to a Valley in the Mountains abounding with
necessaries of life — The whole effective Force since concentrated
his Valley is estimated at 11.000. of which 6000 are Columbians
it is from them that they are proceed to Lima not more than
ty Leagues distant — Upon this Body, all reliance is placed and

it is in the Valley of Lanja adjoining, that we may anticipate a Battle in the approaching March, the result of which, if favorable to the Patriots will conclude further Resistance — All has been adverse to Bolivar since his arrival, he has had to surmount difficulties that would have appalled a Man less firm and less ardent in the Cause, he has had to contend with civil dissentions, he has had to watch over domestic treachery among those to whom he was compelled to lend a portion of his confidence and he has had to encounter the desertion of a powerful Body of Troops, upon which he had a right to rely — Peru the general to whom was confided the Command of the Succors sent from Chile, after remaining some Days at Arica, where it was contemplated he should remain suddenly reembarked his Troops and returned to Coquimbo — What could have been the motive to induce so precipitate a measure I cannot imagine, nothing had occurred either here or there to suggest a change of Plan, he was well supplied with provisions, and sustained by a considerable Peruvian Force and his Transports protected by two Frigates under his immediate Orders — he has incurred an unpardonable responsibility, he has disgraced his Cause although he may escape punishment from the false lenity of his Government, he never can extricate his Reputation from the foul stain of Cowardice —

Two Privateers are hovering about the Coast and doing much mischief to Commerce — The one carrying Eight Guns commanded by a Genoese, who some short time since while Master of the Ship

ran away with a valuable Cargo which had been taken on board at Guayaquil — It appears that he went to Chiloe, there disposed of the Cargo and with the proceeds equipped her as a Privateer — The other Puget Boy, is called an American and by his own account, she was purchased and equipped at Rio with funds sent thither for that purpose in the Canton when she last sailed under the protection of Capt Stewart from the Intendencia — She mounts 16 guns and the Officers and Crew are said to be exclusively of Chilian and American taken up at Rio — The intention of those interested at Arequipa, was known here before the sailing of the Canton, it was a thing of notoriety and we may therefore conclude a Commission of the of a higher order — Whether the acts of a Vessel of this description, can obtain a legal character is a question of great doubt with me, indeed to much so that I am inclined to think either Government would be authorized to order its capture — Unfortunately it is not so, there is neither Consul or Vice Consul, nor Responsible Agent of the other, it is plundered with impunity and such the demoralizing effect among the Seamen of the two Nations, that this Ocean like the other will soon teem with Pirates —

[4] The Director of Chile learning my intention of returning either, thought proper upon the usual application for a passport to order an Audience of leave and to intimate his wishes to announce it as a personal Compliment, having never diplomatic character — My first impression was to decline an honor which

which could avail nothing, while it might bring down upon me censure at home; but upon reflection I determined to meet the feelings of the Govern and accordingly prepared an address for the occasion, a copy of which herewith transmitted — It is confined to the expression of individual feelings simply and if they are not in accord with those of the Presiden I shall regret it —

While at Valparaiso on my way hither, I addressed a note to Mr. Hogan requesting him in my name, to advise the Comm and of any ships of war of the United States touching at Valparaiso, & the Ports of the intermediate Ports — I know not whether it may prove advisable to these golden Ports, but it merits moderate early Comm nication of this nature, in as much as I have offered to give any and every information to be asked for touching our relations w these Governments — Mr. Hogan will doubtless have sent a Copy to the Department in his own justification —

I think every sentiment of respect

I have the honor to be Sir your Ob.t Ser.t

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

Born in a Country, the Cradle of Liberty
and Child the best Inheritance of its Sons, I should feel
myself unworthy of my birthright, could I have witnessed
with Indifference the struggle of Chile to emancipate her-
self from European oppression — No Sir! I have followed
with unceasing interest the Footsteps of the noble Arauca-
nians, and I have with pride contributed to extend the fame
of their sacrifices, their patriotism and their prowess — They
have given to Humanity another Triumph, and History
will record in its fairest page their deeds of Glory —

Chile, Sir, disenthralled and free may now place her-
self alongside of her Sister Republics of the North and
claim from the world that Consideration as a Nation,
to which she is so preeminently entitled by the virtues
of her Sons and the Beneficence of Nature —

The benign and liberal policy you have adopted Sir,
by producing an Oblivion of wounds inseparable from a
revolution, add to your claims of Gratitude from the

good People whose happiness you thus appear That! such
result may be permanent and that you Excellency may
enjoy the grateful satisfaction of an uninterrupted confidence
in the ardent wish of my heart

with Jn. A. Pacosta letter of
10 January 1821.

Copy Letter to Mr. Hogan Esq.

Valparaiso Decemb. 15th 1823

Sir

The situation of affairs in Peru demanding my presence there, I have thought proper kindly to communicate to the Commander of any Ship of War arriving from the U. States the blockade of the Intermediate Ports of the Coast of Peru, by several Vessels of War of that Republic — You will oblige me, also Sir, by expressing therein my readiness to afford every Information he may require on any Subject relative to the two Countries, together with my ardent desire to Cooperate in all that may tend to restore that Confidence and respect which the liberal Policy of our Government entitles us to claim

I am Sir
Your Obt Servt
W Prevost

To
Mr. Hogan Esq
Consul of the U. States for
the several Ports of Chile

with Jas. Prevost's letter 1824

Jan: 1824.

Recd 1st Sept.

Duplicate

Truxillo March 13th 1824

Sir

On the 4th of the last Month, the black Troops of Ft Augt Dalton had been consided the Castle of Callao in Number about 1100., mutinied and hauling down the Flag of Peru, refused to acknowlege the further authority of the President and Congress, until their arrears were paid — Bone Taglee took no measures Against the dangers threatened by this revolt, and at the expiration of a week, the Negroes liberated the Prisoners confined in that Fortress, hoisted the Spanish Flag and sent an Agent to Canterac in order to advise him of the event, together with their determination to surrender its possession and Join his Standard, upon receiving the amount claimed to be due for their services — Answers were soon received according to the terms proposed and a Body of 1000. Spaniards followed, as well to sustain the Conspirators, as to secure a possession deemed so important —

I stated in the last which I had the honor to address to the Department that the whole Force of Peru including that of Columbia was concentrated in and near the Valley of Huaraz to be in readiness for opening the Campaign as soon as the rains shall subside — The distance however from Lima and bad Roads as to have prevented the approach of a Sufficient Force in Season

to repel the Spaniards, had Bolivar so inclined, but he having read on Bentham his Treachery to Lima had its origin elsewhere, and not considering Lima of sufficient importance in a Military view to justify a Division of his Troops, did not chuse to change his position — The enclosed Memorandum No 1. gives his Impressions and as an Observer intimately acquainted with the sentiments of our upper Class, I have no hesitation in saying, that I am persuaded the whole is the work of those of the higher order surrounding Jose Taylor — I have heretofore adverted to his Incapacity, and I trembled when Bolivar thought it incumbent upon him to recognize an authority emanating from the impure source indicated in mine of the 3rd of August last. — My apprehensions have been realized, the absence of Bolivar from the Capital gave them full Scope and every measure that your Treasurer could suggest was adopted to accomplish his purpose, and Jose Taylor the President of the Republic borne away with the ignoble feelings of the wretch who burnt the Temple at Ephesus in order to occupy a page in history, upon the approach of the Spaniards, fled to the very Regions that his name might be recorded with their Infamy — Fortunately for the Country after the explosion of the Conspiracy had taken place at Callao the fear of detection among those of the Congress, who had had an agency in bringing about this event, induced them to yield to the views of the patriotic portion of that Body and to unite in investing Bolivar with dictatorial Powers. — They have now postponed and with them an Authority, which, notwithstanding the untoward Circumstances that have combined to retard his efforts, will yet enable him to extricate Peru from Gothic Despotism.

It is difficult to predict the Course the Spaniards may pursue at Callao, my Impressions are that they will destroy the Fortress and retire — I am inclined to this Conclusion 1st Because the Force requisite to maintain

the Spaniards must necessarily weaken Canterac at a moment when his Fate is to be decided by a Battle 2d Because it is always impossible to obtain wherewith to subsist any Number of Troops without the Dominion of the Ocean — Admiral Guise lies there with his Frigate in order to sustain the Blockade herewith Transmitted Nos. 21 and Lately a Day passed without the Exhibition of some act of Gallantry much to the annoyance of the Garrison

This desertion of the Principles of the Revolution by the Administration does not proceed from an Idea of Return to the ancient System — It is an Union with a proud and Corrupt Clergy to preserve their Privileges, by the establishment of a Monarchical Government under the auspices of France, to which Lafuente and Canterac are equally inclined — The visit of Baron McKau was undoubtedly directed to that Object, and secret Agents are employed in every part of the Continent to give it effect — Two were destined for Peru, one of whom high in Rank died on his way, the other has been in Lima for the last six Months — This latter fact among others has just been developed in an official Communication from the Government of Mexico to the Libertador, and from Confidential disclosures made some while last in Chile, others in the like Capacity are there actively employed — A Copy of the Instructions I have seen, the principal heads are 1st to defeat the Project of Union of the different States as Contemplated by Columbia 2d. To excite Republican Ideas and above all Treaties with the U States under France would uphold her Power 3. To impress them with the warm Interest which that Power takes in their Happiness together with her desire to give them one of her Sons who may preserve inviolate the Holy Catholic Religion — It is in fact the old Policy of Charlemagne which Hope is Rule at St. Aug. are both cherishing, and which is now extending itself over the Continent —

Remark answer for the Politics of that governing Decree, but happily I escape
the Ship of Columbia, whose abhorrence of that implicated, is equal to his hatred of the
Spaniard — Shortly after the Revolt I took a small boat at Florida and went
Callao with a view, if possible, to extricate part of our Officers who were detained
the Walls of that Castle — My Mission however was undermined, and I was
denied access both to the Port and to our Officers, upon which not considering my
presence of consequence, I removed to Chancay about 12 Leagues to the North
The subsequent arrival of the Spaniards decided me to embark for this
Place, with which there are daily Communications from Head Quarters —
with every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir your
Most Obt Servt
J. W. Prevost

The Honble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

Truxillo April 4. 1824.

Sir

The Count of Lauder's Brother in law of the Duke of Montmorency was the Agent referred to in my last, who died on his route from Porto bello to Panama and Requier de Sauvigny the Secretary is the one now in Lima —

The defection of Torre Tagle has produced no other result, than that heretofore indicated. he is holden in general execration throughout this wealthy and populous District, he is equally spurned by the Spaniard, and to abhorred in the Capital that he is obliged to have a Guard for his protection — a reinforcement of 1500 men following Bodil for the purpose of accompanying the Blacks into the Interior. with these they have marched leaving the Commander with his Division of 1000. troops for the protection of the Fortress, as well as of the Capital — a Force so incompetent only adds to the distress of that unfortunate City, in as much as the Montoneras are daily at its Gates, intercepting all supplies —

The rains are subsiding and the probability is that the

Rivers may be forded by the beginning of the next Month, when the Campaign will be opened — Bolivar has now under his Control 8000 Columbians inured to fatigue and accustomed to victory, to these he expects to join 1500 Veterans on their way to this Place from Panama; in which Case he will be enabled to send upwards of 9000. Columbians to the Encounter with Canterac — The Peruvian Troops in number about 4000. will be kept in reserve for Exigencies —

The enclosed Memorandum marked A. has been handed me by the Author of the Notes on the Causes of Bolivar and I feel it incumbent upon me to transmit it for the further Information of the President

I have the honor to be with every Sentiment of Consideration

Sir Your Obedt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

with Jn B. Provost's duplicate
of 13th March 1824.

PROCLAMA.

PERUANOS!

Los desastres del ejército; y el conflicto de los partidos parricidas, han reducido al Perú al lamentable estado de ocurrir al poder tiránico de un Dictador para salvarse. El Congreso constituyente me ha confiado esta odiosa autoridad que no he podido rehusar por no hacer traicion á Colombia, y al Perú, íntimamente ligados por los lazos de la justicia, de la libertad y del interes nacional. Yo hubiera preferido no haber jamas venido al Perù, y prefiriera tambien vuestra pèrdida misma al espantoso tìtulo de *Dictador*. Pero Colombia estaba comprometida en vuestra suerte, y no me hà sido posible vacilar.

PERUANOS: Vuestros gefes, vuestros internos enemigos han calumniado á Colombia, à sus bravos, y á mi mismo. Se ha dicho que pretendemos usurpar vuestros derechos, vuestro territorio, y vuestra independencia. Yo os declaro à nombre de Colombia, y por el sagrado del ejercito Libertador, que mi autoridad no pasará del tiempo indispensable para prepararnos à la victoria; que al acto de partir el ejército de las provincias que actualmente ocupa, sereis gobernados constitucionalmente por vuestras leyes, y por vuestros majistrados.

PERUANOS: El campo de batalla que sea testigo del valor de nuestros soldados, del triunfo de vuestra Libertad: ese campo afortunado me verá arrojar de la mano la palma de la *Dictadura*; y de alli me volveré á Colombia, con mis hermanos de armas, sin tomar un grano de arena del Perú, dejandoos la LIBERTAD.

Cuartel general en Trujillo á 11 de Marzo de 1824.

Bolivar =

Imp. de Trujillo año de 1824, *por Paredes.*

Memorandum "

While at Arica in the month of June 1822. Clothing brought out for the Convenience of the Officers of the Ship, was sent on board of the Merchant Ship Canton and disposed of to Merchants of the Country, this was a transaction of the Pursers, who says he had the permission of the Commodore to do so — While at this Place an Offer was made by Capt. O. Sullivan of the Canton to advance for the use of the Officers of the Wardroom Mess, one thousand dollars to be invested in Goods and managed by him for their benefit, each individual only responsible in Case of loss for his proportion of the principal — The Offer was made through the 1st Lieut. Hunter, by some it was sanctioned by others disapproved of — On the 1st August 1822. At Sea at night, a boat was sent from the Franklin to the Canton; goods were sent from her and put on board of an unfitted Schooner (the Peruvian) then towing astern, said to be worth $ 30.000 Mr Ward Purser's Clerk of the Canton was then received on board and noted on the log, having joined as second Master — (The same Date) He brought Samples on board which he soon after carried to Lima but met with no success in the Sale of the Goods as he subsequently informed some of those around him — The Goods remained in the Schooner under Charge of Midshipman Cox who was relieved by Lt Henry when the equipment of the Schooner was Completed — She then proceeded to Truxillo where the Goods were delivered by Midshipman Pinkham This Report while at Callao performed no customary Port Regulations being considered as a Government Report

While at Callao in 1822. a Marine named Thomas Taylor reported to the Officer of the Deck that while in Port in the fore Cockpit he saw Goods and Merchandize displayed by the Sail Maker and his Mate; he observed he thought it his Duty to make the Report, as he understood from the Conversation that passed, that the articles were

were intended for sale at the first Market — The Officer of the Deck, sent the first Lieutenant and ordered the Marine to report the circumstance under which he died in presence of the Officer of the Deck — This was just previous to going to Sailed the second time —

Elisha Bell Smith has at different times and Places while he remained on Board this Ship offered to advance sums of money from his own Purse to the Officers to be traded on by him for their advantage they promising to pay their Notes for the principal advanced / when they arrived in the U. States Two of the Officers to whom the Proposal was made rejected his offers Sands & De Salter

Capt. O. Sullivan offered to pay to the officers of the Lexington $1000 each, saying that the $1000 he had offered them had gained 100 per Cent — Lt. Ogden refused it, saying had it been lost, he should not have felt himself bound to make it up — —

Petty Larceny & Flogging Cruise —
Vide ante

with Js B. Reynolds letter
(Rejected) 19th March 1824.

Provost for B - Read 14 October.

Duplicate

Truxillo May 6th 1824.

Sir

Dispatches have arrived among the Royal Chiefs which threaten an appeal to Arms for their decision — Olaneta the General Commanding from the Desaguadero to Potosi and Principal among those attached to Despotic sway, upon learning the restoration of Ferdinand, caused the Triumph of that beloved Monarch to be proclaimed throughout his District together with the Decree annulling all acts since the Year 1820. — a Measure wholly subversive of all authority, but particularly so of that of Canterac whose powers were assumed in 1821. and are said yet to remain without confirmation — The consequence was the Usurpation of Olaneta by the latter accompanied with an order to Valdez to march with his Division from Arequipa in search of this Partizan of the Public Rode — Valdez accordingly advanced and having approached his Enemy, a Negociation is said to have been set on foot between these Chiefs and a Treaty entered into by which the Proscript was invested with an independent Control of our enemy

of Country in which before he had only that of the Military Operations
and also that upon his simple Stipulation to pay a certain Sum Mon
for the use of Lafema — We cannot learn that this arrangement
has been acceded to by Lafema, but if so, it must be to quiet pretend
to the Vice Royalty which have long been rumored & kept and to be
supported with all the Interest of Royalists at Court

M. Requiem whom I have before mentioned has been arrested
by Rodil and is actually in close confinement in the Castle
This outrage took place about the time of the declaration of the
restoration of absolute power, and is probably intended to relie
themselves from the Imputation of having been accessory to his
Intrigues — Several Privateers have lately been fitted out at
Callao and are now marauding in this seas — whether the
are Commissioned by Lafema or by Rodil I cannot yet ascert
but in either case I am inclined to believe them equally invalid
in as much as the power to grant Letters of Marque was never
extended to a Civil King — another Circumstance worthy of Consi
-deration is that many of them are equipped according to the Regulat
of Spain —

By a Vessel touching some days since at Val
-chas the Port of this City I learned the arrival of Capt. Hull at
Callao, as well as that of the Brother of Mr. Stewart as Consul f
Peru — Why the latter has not proceeded to this Place a

order to visit the Patriot authorities is a subject of speculation among them —

No letters have yet reached me by the U. States and I am still a stranger to the intentions of the President on my subject —

with every sentiment of consideration

I have the honor to be sir Your Most Obt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

May 15. 1824

The war between Valdez & Olañeta is confirmed and the latter is said to have joined already the Patriot Gen.l with his whole division The army of Bolivar commenced its march on the 5.th instant —

J. B. Prevost

Prevost J. B.
Recd 22 Nov.

Puerto Cabello May 12th 1824.

Sir

I had yesterday the honor to receive under Cover from Mr Hogan your's of the 16th of November instructing me to hand in to the Department any accounts since my first arrival in S. America — It would indeed gratify me to do Sir, by this Courier, but as every thing like a Memorandum or Voucher anterior to Jany 1822. was lost at Guayaquil I must now refer to the Books of my Bankers in Wt Indies and Valparaiso before I can attempt their calculation — I have this day written to Mr Zimmerman at the former and to Mr Lynch at the latter Place and as soon as I shall receive their respective accounts duly hasten to offer mine for the inspection of the Department — In the Meantime at whatever inconvenience or sacrifice I shall forbear to draw until a bill can be thus accompanied and with this apology Sir, I shall hope in justice to me and to my reputation that all anterior to the receipt of yours will be honored —

I owe it to myself Sir, to state that I had no knowledge of the act to which you refer and that I have never had from the Department or in any other way hint of any one Sapicion since my Departure from the U States. — In fact Sir, this is the only Communication I have had the honor

I receive from you since that of the 6th of July 1820. accompanying Mr. Forbes

with every sentiment of consideration

I have the honor to be respectfully

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U. States

Washington

J. Brent

Prevost. J. M.

Recd 23d Nov.

Brussells May 15th 1824.

I have again to thank you my dear Monro for your attention and the more so, as without an occasional line from you I should continue an utter stranger to every occurrence relating to myself at Home. From the Department I have had only a line since July 1820. and that line calling for my accounts simply, so that my reputation might be assailed and destroyed without yours of July which reached me Yesterday — I regret that the charges are not so specific either as to time or Place or name of Papers that I might accompany this with direct testimony of their falsity — What could have been the perception or what the superscription to which the allusion is made I am an utter stranger — They are both fabrications engendered in diabolical malice without the least color to justify them — I declare to you most solemnly that I have never assisted at any procession or public fete, money without new express Invitation in writing and that I have neither bought nor sold on my own account nor on that of others, nor been engaged in any money transactions or Commerce of any kind either directly or indirectly during my residence in S. America —

As to appointments only had I been inclined to make them the materials have been too contemptible and too corrupt to justify the responsibility, and on one occasion alone do I recollect even to have assented to the petitioning of an Applicant — This must be the one represented and mentioned by me as a ludicrous Incident while on my passage in the Constellation

from Guayaquil. — This was a Drunkard and Quack of that place by the name of Ode who among other Claims offered his Cures and knowledge of diseases of the Country and so prepossessed them, that I could not get rid of him but by appointing to them and promising to lay them before the President. — The same Day I left Guayaquil and have not since heard of or from him —

As to the Allegation of not taking part with my Countrymen I can only refer to my Correspondence — Nothing has been concealed and whether it has procured me approbation either here or with the Government at Home I know not —

The anecdote of the Quack induces me to believe that Parish Bourne is the author of these Calumnies — Lest it could be ascertained that I might exhibit his depravity — he had a great itch for the Consulate of Lima and as I could not lend myself to his views perhaps I have incurred his Enmity — The Passes on this Coast are not the Cause for whence any Office of that kind ought to be filled —

During the time of San Martin I suspected on two public occasions only — at the first Dance announced in the Gazettes of the Government as one of the Guests invited and for the second upon running over some Coast papers I find the Quotation and send you a copy — I suspect that the one as Ridgley and his Lawyer Passes were then with me and indignant at the Government for not asking their presence — Ridgley was dismissed or omitted for having smuggled off Regalia as was alledged by San Martin

Most sincerely truly Yours

Thos. Morris

New York

J. B. Prescott

Copy of Invitation

Señr. J. Paroissien

Lima Diciembre 15th de 1821.

Muy Señor Mio de mi aprecio

S. E. el Rotulon me ha encargado, ruegue a V. tenga la bondad de acompañarle mañana al Ceremonial de la Instalacion de la orden del Sol, en el Palacio y Yglesia de Santo Domingo, segun se especifica en la gazeta que incluyo; esperando igualmente S. E. tener el gusto de estar con V. en la galeria de la Plaza del acho en la Comida de Toros del 17. en la tarde.

Con la mayor consideracion y aprecio soy de V. su mas atento seguro Servidor

B. Monteagudo

Copy Letter to Mr Morris May 15. 1824.

Prevost. J. M.
Recd 23 Nov. 1824.

Trujillo June 9th 1824

Sir

I had the honor on the first instant to receive your Communication of the 18th of december ult.o and I confess both with surprize and regret — with surprize, because the means of refutation of the only specific allegation contained in the Memorial, were upon the files of the Department — with regret because it confirms me of the absence of those kind feelings which ought to subsist on the part of the Government towards its servants — It is not sir, the first time that my Pride has been wounded under similar circumstances and although I have been silent, yet my feelings have not been the less acute — I left Peru for Chile in April 1822. and continued my residence in St.o Iago until the latter part of February 1823. I then embarked at Valparaiso and arrived in Lima in the beginning of March — The application for the repeal of the order requiring bonds, a Copy of which was enclosed at the time, was made on the 21st of the same Month fifteen Days after my landing, and the letter of the Minister advising me of its reception was transmitted under Cover of mine of the 24th. of April — The Memorial bears date on the 26th of January 1823. was forwarded by Lt. Mayo who left Lima on that Day and in evidence of the general Neglect with which they are pleased to charge me, in stances my non-interference to obtain the repeal of an order made during my absence and to which I was a stranger. It is obviously therefore a malicious fabrication and a simple reference to one of the Clerks of the Department would have elicited the facts now adduced and by exhibiting the falsity of the only specific Allegation, have relieved me

from those impressions which have induced this mortifying appeal — I may have erred Sir, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in me and I may have erred in the grounds assumed to attain the object of those claiming redress, but Heaven never Sir! has a representation been made by me of the infringement of a right, that I have not taken the earliest measures for its correction, and none Sir have occurred, that have not been submitted in due course in my Correspondence.

As to the letter of Smith I know not why it has been furnished me, surely the communication of a public officer accompanied with official documents on the part of the Government near which he resides, cannot subject him to impeachment — My letter on the subject of the Macedonian referred to the report of the Fiscal as containing the evidence of the interest of Aimonedi in the vessel and Cargo — It appeared done then and still does so, conclusive of the fact, but whether so or not, the course adopted by this Government of reference to judicial enquiry, terminated my agency and gave to those the nephew and agent of Mr Smith an opportunity of establishing his rights, had he inclined to an investigation — I now enclose an extract from the Books of Aimonedi since furnished me by the Syndic, to which I could add were I inclined, copies of the accounts between Smith and Aimonedi heretofore referred to, together with those receipts given by Aimonedi to different individuals then subjects of Spain, for their proportion of the Cargo to be obtained in Canton, & for in part of the sum advanced — With these facts within my control you may discover Sir, the motives of Smith & my recall and probably those for the deception he has practised upon the Government —

The Divisions between Capt Stewart and myself have been a source of much regret but they were inevitable — The course adopted by him was in direct hostility to that enjoined upon me by my Instructions and I was not inclined to change my line of conduct in order to accommodate myself to his views — Anterior to my Note of the 3d of

I had in Confidence the fact of the Transportation of a Spanish Officer from Lima to one of the Intermediate Ports and that too previous to the Sailing of the Expedition — The Letter I considered sufficiently public to have reached him and as he did not deem it proper either to address me on these Governments in order to a Contradiction or Explanation I could not consent to partake of the Odium thus attached to him for an act which I disapprobated — The Letter purporting to be from Mr Guido, a Copy of which accompanied Mr Forbes would have obtained the Notice the President appears to wish, had I not lost all my papers during which time was included at Quay aquil. This fact was known to the Department and I must think accompanied with a Solemn Denial heretofore made of the principal facts detailed in that Letter, ought to have satisfied the President — The Subject of the Landing of Arms at Arica appears to have obtained a very minute examination and I could have wished the Enquiry had been extended to Lt Mayo whose Knowledge of the Transaction might have led to a different Conclusion — There is a Mistake in the Expression attributed to me, from which one of the deductions is made, I never mentioned the Landing I merely say when speaking of the Pearl "by her transported to the Spaniards" I was aware of the Mystery as to the Manner and did not chuse to commit myself as to the Vessel from which they were landed — They were however landed at that time through Smiths Agency then on board the Franklin, and whether from the one or the other, in fact equally under the Protection of that Ship — I fear the President on this occasion has been deceived and although I shall make the Communication enjoined upon me on this head, yet I shall do so against my Conviction of the truth of the Case —

Charges Sir, of a more Malignant Nature than those I am now called upon to answer and equally destitute of any foundation, have been secretly made to the Senate — I now ask Sir whether those might not also have been submitted through

the Department either for explanation or disproof — The President may take from an Officer his employ and ought to do so in just this Town Country, when such Officer by any act has forfeited his confidence, but surely his reputation is not to be tortured and whispered away upon Allegations concealed from him — To the friendship of Mr Morris alone am I indebted for the heads of those Charges, and I now pray leave to refer you to a copy of my letter to him in answer, for the only justification I am enabled to make while this inquisitorial silence is preserved —

There can be no doubt Sir, but that a Blockade by degrees of latitude or rather a paper blockade is an abuse of power and not to be sustained in principle — Such has ever been my conviction and I have uniformly impressed these People with the feelings of our Country against this innovation in the law of Nations In June 1823. I transmitted a copy of my letter to the Secretary of State of Chile defining the essentials of a Blockade that is 'a Force competent and the Enemy and permanent in its Station' — The Idea that a Notice vicious in itself defeats a Blockade de facto of any Port, is now supported equally by the british Government Yet I cannot consider the doctrine as sound — The object of Notice is two fold 1st to prevent the approach of Neutrals to the Place designated and 2dly to subject them upon such approach thereafter to seizure and confiscation — If the Notice therefore be deficient or vicious it places both the Belligerent and the Neutral in the situation in which they would have been without Notice, imposing upon the one the necessity of warning and upon the other that of retiring — It is the temporary Sovereignty acquired over a Bay or harbor by the presence of a Force superior to that of the Enemy which gives the right of exclusion and this may surely be exercised and enforced without Notice — I would apologize for these observations did I not feel a solicitude that our Government should establish no practice, which it cannot maintain in principle — It was this feeling that prompted me heretofore to take the liberty of suggesting the propriety of prohibiting our Ships of War from running into blockaded Ports, and how the view I then suggested

received the Consideration I felt think it merits we might have avoided the mortifying occurrence at Cadiz — I am persuaded the French will neither apologize nor recede and we shall be reduced to the necessity of sustaining a fallacious Ground or of submitting to the indignity —

I pray you Sir to express to the President my sincere acknowlegements for the Confidence he has been pleased to repose in me and at the same time to acquaint him of my determination thereto as soon as a Succesor can arrive to relieve me —

With every Sentiment of Consideration
I have the honor to be Sir Your very Obt Servt

J W Prevost

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

Prevost. J.W.

Duplicate

Puerto Cabello June 10th 1824

Yesterday the Dolphin arrived at this Port with dispatches from Capt. Hull and I may leave to assure you that I shall take a pleasure in reciprocating the friendly feelings he has been pleased to express, as well as in uniting with him most cordially to promote the views of the President. It is the more gratifying because the course adopted by Mr. Tudor is so foreign to my ideas of the Intentions of the President, that I cannot think of lending my support to his measures —

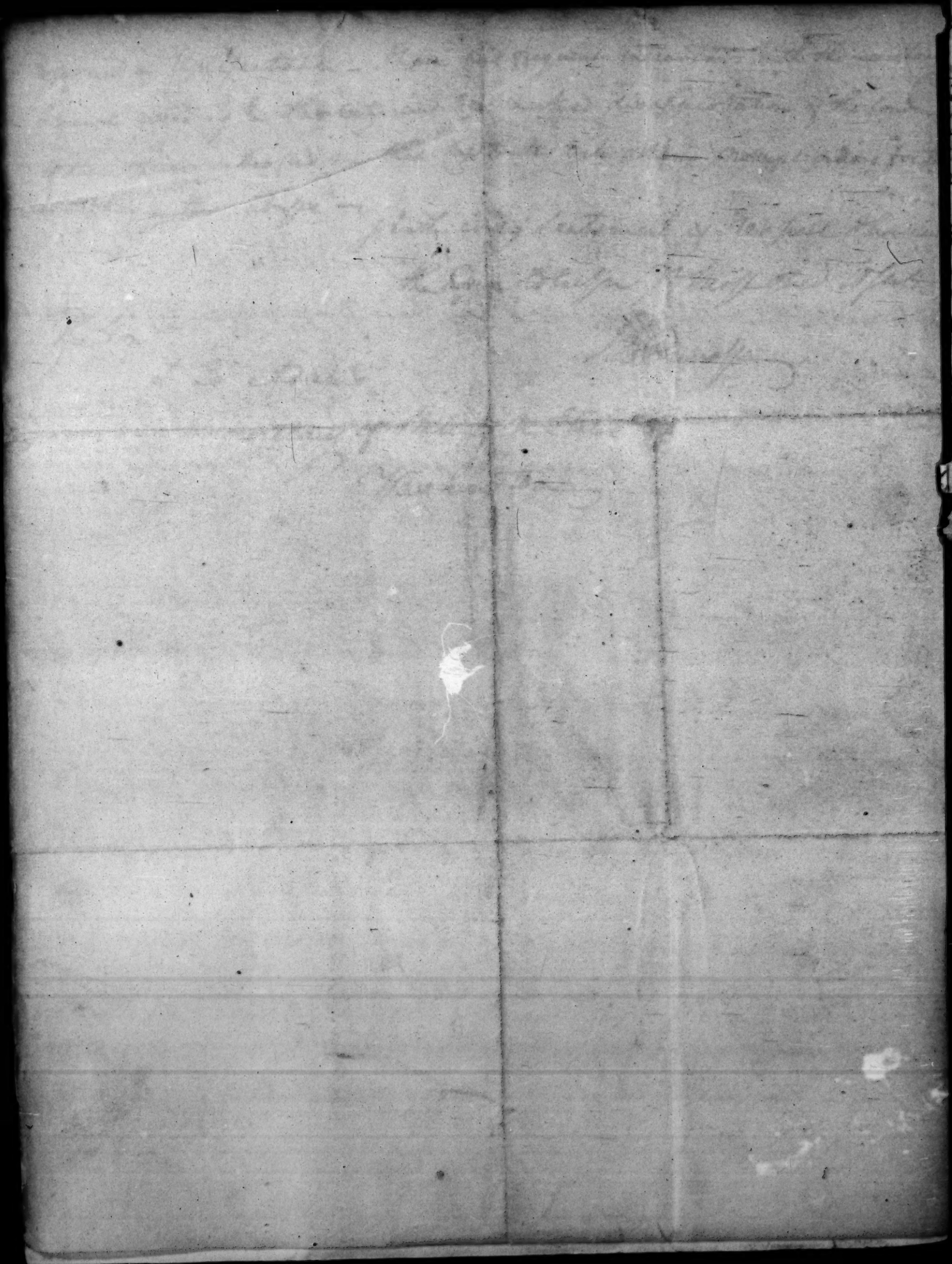
The army of Bolivar consisting of 10.000 Troops is advancing upon Caracas in four Divisions and we are in hourly expectation of an Encounter the result of which will form the subject of an early communication — 3000. additional Troops have been at sea upwards of a Month and are daily expected to arrive at this Port, indeed it is said that some of the Transports were yesterday in sight to the Northward — This auspicious Force will enable the Liberators to declare, to direct a strong division for the occupation of Lima, now wholly defenceless and groaning under the most cruel and brutal oppressions.

Admiral Guise has been committing outrages upon both the English and American Merchantmen in direct hostility with the orders of the Liberator and I regret that Capt Stewart did not furnish me with some one case upon which

to found a representation – I have had frequent interviews with the Secretary of General residing in this City and his marked disapprobation of the conduct of that officer satisfied me that Capt Hull will obtain prompt orders for the correction of the abuses – I with every sentiment of respect I have the honor to be Sir your most obed Servt

The Hon.ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

I. Brevoort



Liberator

Rec.d 1 March 1825. Rutsello August 5.th 1824.

Sir

Your Note addressed to the Secretary of State of Russia acquitted of Capt Shewart was transmitted by me to the Minister General then at Head Quarters under Cover of the enclosed marked A. N.o 1. I knew the feelings of the Liberator produced by the last Message of the President and hoped by thus directing his attention to the friendly expressions contained in that Communication, to divert him from an Investigation that can only lead to disgrace.

It was however incumbent upon me to say something more and I have since forwarded to the same Person a general denial of the two charges precisely in the words enjoined by your Instructions of the 16.th of December last. No 2, the Copy is herewith also submitted for your Inspection.

I know not Sir, whether it may be important to mention the Name and Character of the Passenger referred to in mine of the 9.th June, but I do so, that the President may not be deceived a second time. His name is Madiu, he was at the time a Captain of the Regiment called Infante, with the Rank of Lt. Colonel and had been sometime previous to the sailing of the Franklin secreted in Limas as a Spy!

The Notes of Mr Crosby accompanying mine of the 31.st August last to the Department however extended and however extravagant they may appear, I presume, more than a partial View of this Cruize. He touches upon the other Store Ships the America and the Chauncey,

in the former of which came one of the Lieut.s of the Franklin and advised
been intimated to me for the sole purpose of enabling that ship to enter
Callao if under Blockade — He touches not upon the Traffic carried
by the Tender Peruvian under the command of Lt Henry and he was
ignorant of the protection afforded to the Director of the Mint at the
of his escape — The Information I have received of what John Thomas
this State as to this latter fact and some others, when called upon, I enclo
together with the Copy of a Letter from Mr Beaver addressed me at its date, the
Letter in order to shew you Sir, the character in which he carried about
What have been the projects of Mr Henry I know not, but whether more a
Ship, I am persuaded that when these Transactions shall reach the Ear of the
President, they will be corrected —

The Visit of Capt Hall to this City has been eminently gratifying
this Government and the distinction with which he was treated by
Chapeo most flattering to us all — He is now sensible that the same
reception which he has obtained from the Liberator at his Camp, might have
been obtained upon his first arrival, and an unnecessary Invitation thus
avoided, but he also was deceived! The answer to this Representation
is such as I hope may prove satisfactory to the President and I
I may add with confidence, that as soon as I shall meet the Liberator
he will comply with the wish of Capt Hall and order the Admiral Guise
give notice to the Neutral Commanders of the Commencement of any
Blockade intended to be sustained before any one of the Ports of the Coast

The whole army was concentrated in Pasco distant 22 leagues from
Xauja on the 26th ult.o and the day appointed for entering the Capital

has arrived to that ... about a Week hence we shall have the result - The Divisions between Canseta and Lasema still continue and the Divisions consist of a Considerable Force under Valdez, reduced that of Canteras to 600. Men - It is rumored that the latter has made his preparations for a retreat upon the advance of Bolivar if so, it will in my opinion prove disastrous to him as a Defeat; his Troops are all americans and only require that Confidence which a Retrograde Movement would restore, to defeat his standard ... before the disaster of Tibitan -

I send also a copy of my Note to Capt Hall of the 27th June last which probably determined his visit to this Place -

I have the honor to be with sentiments of respect

Your Obt Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of U States

Washington

Triplicate.

Mendoza August 18. 1824.

Sir

The enclosed despatch will give you the result of the first Encounter - an encounter, however small the Numbers engaged, yet of a Character to decide further Contest - The Flower of the Spanish Calvary was advanced and after a severe Contest to entirely defeated that Canteras retired with his whole Force and continued his retreat through

Signed J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States.

Triplicate

Callao Sept. 29. 1824.

Sir

As I predicted in Mine of the 5th ult. an almost total dispersion of the army of Canterac took place in consequence of the defeat at Junin — Bolivar continues in close pursuit and from the time of his leaving Guamanga is supposed ten days since to have entered Cuzco. It is said here that Lafuente has retired from that Capital to a town about 30 leagues further into the Interior, and since I believe this the case from the source from whence I derive my information, it may be either hope of resistance or whatever may be the motive, my belief is, that this Campaign will terminate the struggle and leave Peru without an Enemy, emancipated, independent and free —

I have always written with confidence as to the result and have done from an intimate knowledge of the Natives, of their enmity to Spanish rule and of the resources of the Satellites of Despotism — Upon the first taking of the Capital had San Martin chosen to follow the Enemy and to avail himself of the Fervor of the revolution, all might then have been concluded — Events have since disclosed his motives, together with those of his Followers for paralizing the feeling which alone gave him aid to Lima and hence the Calamities of the Country! The blow has been severe, but yet I rejoice to say, will be happy — Republican feelings again prevail and these fostered by the Great Man now leading its Armies to Triumph will give birth to a Government analagous to our own; a Government founded upon the Basis of equal rights —

Lima although evacuated by the Spanish Troops

subject to the Tyranny from the want of a regular Force for its protection — For a few Days however the Military Commandant together with the Civil Governor appointed by Bolivar, propose to enter, when this unfortunate City will be restored to a quiet and abundance it has not experienced for 7 years past —

The Alcia a Spanish 74 reached this Port about three weeks since and as I am confidently informed had on board an Envoy invested with the Authority of Sue King — The Silence maintained since her arrival on every subject is, corroborative of the fact ~~[illegible]~~ She however will never be recognized by those who have so long usurped the Power, and the occurrence is unimportant except as it may increase the Division —

As Mr. Allen cannot yet be intimate with the Politics of Chile I may be pardoned for offering an opinion on the late revolution effected in that Country — It is an event among the most happy both in a political and moral point of view, and one that appears to crown the benefits of the Struggle she has so long maintained — It is the Constitution, the adoption of which I deprecated and to which I adverted in mine of the 27th. Novemb. last, an Instrument which in practice would have given to the Clergy the whole sway without appearing to the Citizen any one right — The People have become sensible of these consequences and this Conviction has awakened all their jealousies towards an Influence always at Variance with Civil Liberty —

Signed J. B. Prevost

The Hond.
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the States.

Dispatch of Mine of
August 5th 18th and
29. September. 1824.
— Prevost —

Letter to Minister Genl.

Xavilla June 14. 1824.

Sir

I have the honor to enclose for the inspection of his excy the Dictator a Copy from the Secretary of State of the U. States addressed to the Minister of State and Foreign Relations of Peru in which his several Notes of the 29th of March and 18th of May 1823. complaining of the Conduct of Capt Stewart the late Navy Commander on this Coast

The feelings expressed in that Note Sir on the part of the Government of the U States towards this People and the noble Cause for which they are struggling are so much in Consonance with my own, that I am doubly proud to have been selected as the organ of their Conveyance

allow me Sir &c. &c. Signed

Doctor Jose Sanchez Carrion
Minister General of Peru
Huaraz

Xavilla July 6th 1824.

Sir

In addition to the Letter from the Secretary of State of the U. States addressed to the Secretary of State of Peru, transmitted under Cover of mine of the 14th ult. I have now the honor to state in Conformity with especial Instructions given to me on this head

"That no Mulekets were landed at Acuia from the Ship Cantara the Ship
"which received the protection of the Franklin and that no protection
"was given by Capt Stewart to the Peal."

I must hope Sir that this note in Conjunction with that above
referred to, will satisfy his Excellency the Governor of these two facts and
thus relieve our Flag from the imputation which it has been subjected
to, impatation as injurious to the President, & they are derogatory to the
national honor

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
Signed G. Barrett

D. Jose Sanchez Carrion
Minister Genl of Peru
&c &c &c

RECEIVED
1933

Secretary of State on July 4th
Stewart - Guard &c
July 4th 1824.

Prevost. G.W.

Truxillo augst 15th 1824

Sir

The enclosed Dispatch will give you the result of the first Encounter – an Encounter however small the number engaged, yet of a Character to decide further contest – The Flower of the Spanish Cavalry was advanced and after a severe contest so entirely defeated that Canteras retired with his whole force and continued to retreat throughout the night – I with every Sentiment of Respect

I have the honor to be Sir

Your Obt Servt

G. G. Prevost

The Honble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of United States

Washington

Prevost. J.M.
Duplicates

Callao Septemb 29th 1824.

W

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time of his having Guancayo, is supposed ten Days since to have entered
Cuzco — It is said here that Cepeda has retired from that Capital
to a Town about 30 leagues further into the Interior, if so, and such I
believe to be the Case from the Source for whom I derive my Information
it must be without hope of Resistance — Whatever may be the motive
my Conviction is, that this Campaign will terminate the Struggle and
leave Peru without an Enemy, emancipated & independent and free
I have always written in the Confidence of the result and I have drawn
it from a intimate knowledge of the Characters of their Chiefs the Spirit
Pride and of the resources of the Satellites of — — — Despotism
upon the first taking of the Capital has Bolivar chosen to follow the
Fugitive and to avail himself of the Fruits of the Victories as might have
have been Concluded — Events have since directed his Motives to
with Shop of his Followers for passing in the Pursuit which alone gave
him hope to Conquer, and hence the Catastrophe of the Country! The Blow
has been severe, but I firmly trust it will happy, Republican Peru
again Phenix and Hope yet to Rise from her Ashes, to lead on
armies in Triumph with give Birth to Government analogous to
our own, a Government founded upon the Basis of equal Rights —

Lima although evacuated by the Spaniard, yet remains subject to his Tyranny for the want of a regular Force for its protection — In a few Days however the Military Commandant, together with the Civil Governor appointed by Bolivar, propose to enter when this unfortunate City will be restored to a great and abundance it has not experienced for years past —

The Alcia a Spanish 64, reached this Port about three Weeks since and as I am confidently informed has on board an Officer invested with the Authority of Vice King — The Silence maintained since her Arrival on every Subject is corroborative of the fact — He however will never be recognized by those who have so long occupied the Power, and the circumstance is unimportant, except as it may increase the Dissension —

As Mr Allen cannot yet be intimate with the Politics of Chile I may be pardoned for offering an Opinion on the late Revolution effected in that Country — It is an Event among the most happy both in a political and moral point of view and one that appears to fulfil the benefits of the struggle she has so long maintained — It is the Constitution, the adoption of which I deprecated and to which I advocated in mine of the 27.th of November last, an Instrument which in practice would have given to the Clergy the whole sway without assuring to the Citizen any one right — The People have become sensible of these Consequences and this conviction has awakened all their Jealousies towards an Influence always at Variance with civil Liberty —

With every Sentiment of respect I have
the honor to be Sir Your Most Obt Servt

The Hon:
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U. States
Washington

J. B. Prevost

Desp. of Mine of 29th. Sept. 1824

Prevost. Jn. Rec. 1 March 1825.

Duplicate

Chancay Novemb. 9th 1824.
12 leagues North of Lima

W

after remaining a few Days in the Bay of Callao I retired to this Place in order to wait the Entrance of the Patriots into the Capital — This Event has been retarded by the non. arrival of Munitions of war, that ought to have been here some weeks since, and which only reached this two Days ago. — In the next week however possession will be taken under the auspices of Bolivar —

After one of the most extraordinary Campaigns recorded in his story it became necessary to give the Army some repose and the General availing himself of the moment came post two hundred leagues in order to quicken the operations against the Castles of Callao. — The main Body of the Patriot army is encamped near the Banks of the Apurimac and that of the Spaniard on the Heights of Collao about 30 leagues South from Cusco. Canterac has been superseded and Laserna commands in Person aided by Valdez who has been compelled to retire from the Neighborhood of Potosi. Sucre who commands in the absence of Bolivar is invested with authority to proceed to Cusco, from which the Apurimac is distant about 20 leagues, whenever he may judge proper to cross that River.

There is little doubt of the adhesion of Olaneta to the Cause of

Independence and of his intention to cooperate as soon as a communication can be established between them; unfortunately his despatches hitherto have been intercepted by Canterac and their contents concealed.

The Asia sailed from Callao fifteen Days since with about 250 Troops on board, her Destination unknown but from the Course pursued for several Days it is supposed she has gone to one of the intermediate Ports. —

Bolivar has lately received a most flattering Invitation from the Governm of Mexico to go thither and assume the Command with any Powers he may ask — He necessarily has been obliged to decline, but promises his Service as soon as he shall have emancipated Peru and given to her a fair and general representation —

In confirmation of what I have so often written without Doubt I can now add a late Communication from the Abbe Dupradt in which he advises the Liberator of the Intrigues existing throughout America — He also adds that France will not risk a War at this moment

With every Sentiment of Respect
I have the honor to be Sir Your most Obt Servt

J. Brent

The Hon.
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United States
Washington

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Duplicate of the above
1824.

V. Prevost

Rec. 1 March 1825.

Lima Decemb. 22d. 1824.

On the 9th inst the Spanish Army
der the immediate command of the Vice King made its
l effort in an Attack upon Gen Sucre at Guamanguilla
e Defeat has been fatal to them, they were unable to
ist Columbian Valor and all, all are now Prisoners
war — Stipulations have since been entered into for
eir embarkation upon the Surrender of the Castles-
thus Sir has the Genius of this wonderful Man triumphed
d Peru disenthralled may claim her recognition in Com.
on with her Sister States —

The precipitancy of Capt Maling prevents my
closing the official documents, but I have seen all
e work of the two Officers sent by Cochrane & Coch.
municate the Intelligence to Paris — They are now
e their way thither and the Result will be known

in the [illegible]

[illegible] Seal [illegible] Have the
honorable [illegible]

[illegible]

The Hon'ble
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of U States
Washington

Prevost, J. W.

Recd 17 Feb 4 1825

Chancay Novemb 9th 1824.

My

After remaining a few Days in the Bay of Callao, I retired to this Place in order to await the Entrance of the Patriots into the Capital — This Event has been retarded by the non-arrival of Munitions of War, that ought to have been here some weeks since and which only reached this two Days ago — In the next week Prospection will be taken under the immediate auspices of Bolivar —

After one of the most extraordinary Campaigns recorded in History I became necessary to give the Army some repose and the General availing himself of the Moment came Post two Hundred Leagues in order to quicken the operations against the Castles of Callao — The Main body of the Patriot Force is encamped upon the Banks of the Apurimac 170 Leagues S.E. of Lima and that of the Spaniards on the Heights of Colleao about 20 Leagues South of Cuzco — Canterac has been superseded and La Serna commands in Person aided by Valdez who has been compelled to retire from the Neighborhood of Potosi — Sucre who commands in the absence of Bolivar is invested with Authority to proceed to Cuzco from which he is distant 20 Leagues, whenever he shall judge proper to Cross the Apurimac —

There is no doubt of the Adhesion of Olanta to the Cause of Independence and of his Intention to Cooperate as soon as Communication can be established between them, unfortunately his Despatches hitherto have been intercepted by Canterac and their

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on board, her destination unknown; but from the Course pursued
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the Government of Mexico to go thither and assume the Command
with any Powers he may ask — He necessarily has been obliged t
decline, but promised his services as soon as he shall have
emancipated Peru and given to her a free and general Representa

In Confirmation of what I have had the Honor written without Reserv
can now add a late Communication from the Duke Dalmatie in w
he adopts the Liberation of the Spanish Territory South America
also adds that France will not cross the Line at this Moment —

With every Sentiment of Respect
I have the Honor to be Sir Your most
Obedt Servt
J. W. Rives

The Hon.
J. Q. Adams
Secretary of State of the United
States
Washington

X

Prevost. Jr.

Lima January 10 1825.

Sir

The Brig Mercury went to the Island of Lacho. charged to order to take in Ballast and sailed from thence without affording me an opportunity to communicate such events as have occurred since the splendid victory of Ayacucho.

La Serna and Valdez with many other Officers immediately upon their surrender were permitted to proceed to Lima, where they embarked two days ago, the two former in a French Corvette bound to Bordeaux, the other in the Asia and Aschiller bound to Marseilles. The Gen.ls Canterac Garcia Camba and Villalobos accompanied Lasera to Callao and Monet came hither in search of his wife and Children. Vessels are preparing and they will all be embarked for Spain, notwithstanding the refusal of Rodil to abandon the Castles, and this the only motive with Lasera for entering into Negotiations of any kind with them.

The main body of the army under the Command of its distinguished leader entered Cuzco on the 30th ult.o and the Division which left Guamanga on the same day for the East under Gen.l Lara may have reached Arequipa on the second instant.

The Libertador as soon as he shall have divested himself of his dictatorial powers, proposes to visit the South in order to secure such acquiescence on the part of Olañeta in the System of Government adopted by the Constitution of the last year. A demand of the kind has been made

by Sacre, but a sufficient time has not elapsed to furnish a result — My impressions are that it will be favorable, he is however a Spaniard, a Bigot of the Inquisition and little reliance ought to be placed in his professions until he shall have disbanded his Followers and retired to private life. His position at the time of the surrender of the Empire, was in the Neighborhood of Potosi and his Force estimated at 3000. Men including a considerable body of Patriots under Lanza a celebrated Montonero Chief, who had united with him against Valdez the then Common Enemy. —

The Blockade was commenced some Days since by Blanco the Admiral of the Chile Squadron and will be continued by him until he shall be relieved by Guise who is now on his way from Guayaquil — Two or three Regiments of Columbian Veterans accompany Guise and when they shall arrive General Salom will be enabled to compleat the Investment by the Capture of Callao. Rodil has been active in gathering provisions &c into Callao but I am inclined to believe without avail, inasmuch as his troops are not sufficient in number to man the works thereupon, and certainly are not addicted to the Spanish Cause. —

The general Congress of Deputies from the several Provinces of Spanish America including Mexico, appointed to assemble on the 15th of November 1822 will take place at the Isthmus under the immediate auspices of Bolivar sometime in the ensuing Summer — A Meeting from which the most important results must proceed: Results in which the United States are most deeply interested and I regret that the silence maintained by the Department at this time does not allow me to express the concurrence of the President, to an Object of the Mission at one time contemplated. —

The General has lately received an extraordinary Letter from one of the Ministers of France of a late date, proposing an immediate Recognition

on the part of that Power, should be consent to the establishment of a Monarchical System throughout America — We have transmitted the original to Gen. Santander without other notice, than passing with the Proposal and its Authors. —

I have added to Capt. Hale a passage in the Dolphin as far as Lima in order to proceed from thence to Arequipa and Cuzco — It appeared to me that it might be interesting to our Government to have some Account of the Interior and of its Commerce and that I shall have hope to offer in my next to Buenos date from the decayed Capital of the Incas — The Fate of the Cordillera, should it take place as I anticipate during my absence, will be communicated by my Son at my request —

I have not yet received an answer from Mr. Anderson and Cannon as I had hoped to accompany my draft of this Day with the amount required of me by the Department — I have waited until my means are absolutely exhausted and must now submit myself to the painful regard of a protest — I with the every Sentiment of respect

I have the honor to be Sir Your most

Obt. Hble Servt

J. B. Prevost

The Hon.ble

J. Q. Adams

Secretary of State of the United States

Washington

Provost. Stanhope

F

Lima January 29th 1825.

Sir

My father on his departure from this place for Cuzco requested me to communicate to the Department any important occurrence that might take place during his absence

The Liberator has received dispatches of the 31st ult.o from Sucre announcing the unqualified submission of Gen.l Olaneta to his orders. Thus with the exception of the castle of Callao the whole of Peru is now rid of its oppressors.

Should the obstinacy

of Genl Rodil induce him to hold out
a long as he lay provisions the siege
may be protracted two or three months
less they are closely invested by land
and sea and we hourly anticipate that
some happy revolution will put
them in possession of the Patriots

The Spanish Squadron immediately upon receiving the news of the battle of Ayacucho Sailed for Manilla

I have the honor
with due Consideration
to be, Sir
Yr. Most humble Servt.
Stanhope Prevost

The Hon.ble The Secy.
of State of U.S.
Washington

Prevost Stanhope

Lima, 29 January, 1826 Recd 6 May

Submission of the whole of Peru, with the exception of the Castle of Callao, to the Revolutionists.

SHIP

The Hon^ble
The Secretary of State
&c &c &c
Washington
North America

Honble Henry Clay

Secretary of State

Washington D. C.

Boston Oct. 7. 1825

Sir,

On the 14th October 1823 I had the honour to address a statement of the Case of the seizure and condemnation of the Ship Esther at Lima, to the then Honble Secretary Mr. Adams, and afterwards again on the same subject Oct. 15 and 24, and lastly again December 10. 1823, to which permit me to refer you, no reply to either communication having yet been received; I have to request one to the present, and to be informed of the present state of the claim if made, or otherwise; I also request to be furnished with copies of all the papers in either Department relative to the Case - the object being to make a suitable memorial, under the Superintendence of the Honble Mr Webster, to Government, fully embracing the circumstances, of which the Owners of the Esther are the innocent victims, in doing this I am sure Sir that you will give every facility in your Power that is proper, with great respect and regard

I am Sir, Your Obedt Servant

John Cox Agent for Owners Ship Esther & Cargo.

John Dorr.
[Respecting the case of the
owners of Cotton & Cargo]

Mr Brent will oblige by

Hon'ble Henry Clay

Secretary of State

Washington

D. C

Stanhope Prevost.

Rec.d 12 ags.

Lima July 26th. 1825

Sir

I have the honor herewith to transmit a Coaster Report of American Shipping in the Port of Chorrillos for the last six months — The numerous imperfections and deficiencies therein, are to be attributed to the distance between this City and the Port, and the nature of the anchorage, which is so intricate that it is deemed advisable for vessels to retain their Papers on board — The landing is also very bad, sometimes for days together impracticable — As soon as

Cakes opens, an event now anticipates every day the duties of the Office shall be strictly transacted, until then, it is impossible

I have the honor to be,

very respectfully Sir

Your most obedient Humble Servant

Stanford Newel

To the Honble

The Secretary of State

of the United States

Washington

Lima —— 182

Stanhope Prevost —

dated July 26. 1

rec^d. Nov^r. 1.

Enclosing Consular tele

Translation.

Mr. Stanhope Prevost to the Minister of Foreign affairs of Peru.

Lima, 19 Sept.r 1825

Sir,

Upon learning the final decision in the matter of the American ship General Brown and her cargo, it becomes my duty solemnly to protest against it. This I now do in the name of my Government, as the only one here authorized to do it, and convinced that I do right; as by the doctrine of Vattel, which holds good among nations, the vessel would be free with the part of the cargo not contraband of war.

The many decisions which could be cited in favour, in like cases, by the English Court of Admiralty, the most strict in the world, gave room to hope from precedents another result in this case.

If the decree of the Tribunal has had another motive I know not what it could have been, because notwistanding the cargo be the property of an enemy, or for their aid, it would have been free by the 13th. and 14th. articles of the capitulation of Ayacucho.

I pray you, Sir, to represent to His Excellency the necessity of my knowing the reason or motive by which the Law or opinion operated with the superior Court in the 3d instance to revoke

the

the two former sentences, that I may be enabled to
give a proper account to my Government.

I have the honour to be V^e. H^e.

(Signed) S. Prevost,

Vice Consul of the United States.

Translation.

Dn. M. Lino Ruiz de Pancorbo to Mr. Prevost.

Peruvian Republic

Palace of the Government,

Lima 20 Sept. 1825 – 6th.

Their Excellencies the Council of the Government being made acquainted with your respectable communication of yesterday, wherein you desire to know the foundation which the Tribunal of justice had for revoking in the 3d. instance the two former sentences, command me to answer you that in the gazette which will be published on the 25. instant, the dictamen of the Supreme Court has been ordered to be inserted, and that as soon as it is authenticated this document will be sent to you officially.

I have the honour to inform you of this in answer to your said note, and to offer to you the sentiments, Vs. Vs.

(Signed) M. Lino Ruiz de Pancorbo.

Translation.

Dictamen of the Supreme Court.

Republic of Peru. Supreme Court of justice.

Lima. 11 Septr. 1835 - 6t.

To the Minister of State in the Department of Government.

In the deliberative opinion required of this Supreme Court of Justice, upon the protest made by his Excellency the Commander of the United States' Ships of war United States against the sentence of revision pronounced by the Superior Court of Justice in the prize cause of the ship General Brown and other incidents: four of the Subscribers have been of opinion that the following may be said to his Excellency. "That the Commander Mister Isac Wal (Mr. Isaac Hull) not appearing authorized in due form by the Government of the United States, and also his military class not giving him the public character, which according to the laws of nations he ought to have, to make the reclamations and protests which are found in folios 2 and 6 his Excellency need not enter into explanations with said Commander, nor permit like abuses contrary to the order and decorum which is due to the Republic: that in case of a similar reclamation being made by another person

legally

legally characterized it on may be answered to him—
" That the prize cause of the ship Brown being
concluded by a legal trial, and by all the proceedings
which hold good in this Republic, it cannot be
left open
~~reassumed~~, on any account, unless in the case
when the supreme power of the nation thus ordain
by a particular law. That the principal proceeding
in the matter being carefully examined by the
Supreme Court of Justice in the presence of the
parties and with the most complete information
of their Lawyers, in consequence of the plea of nullity
introduced before this tribunal by the Captain of
said vessel Mr. James Copland, the plea was
declared to be without cause, they being convinced
according to the evidence that the cause had been
pursued and concluded correctly: that it is evi-
dent from said proceedings: 1st. that the vessel was
surprized and taken close by the shores of Peru,
in the direction of an enemy's place, invested and blockaded
in fact by the Republic, carrying not only Spa-
niards and enemy's property, but also a complete
Spanish armament of cavalry swords, which was
embarked with the consent and by the express order
of D. Francisco Harmoni, merchant of Cadiz,
and one of the owners of the vessel: 2d. that the
same vessel came with intent to violate the blockade

J

of Callao, after being informed in Arica, when he examined, of the state in which that place was; by all which he lost the neutrality of the flag, and remained subject to be tried by the law of Peru, which is the regulation of prizes of the year 21, because this is the solemn compact of commerce of this Republic with all other nations: 3d. that the promise of the Vice Admiral of the Chilean squadron to Captain Copland was made conditionally and generously without knowledge of the contraband of war, as the same captain confesses under oath at folio 71 of book 2d. of the principal proceedings: and 4th. finally that the approbation of His Excellency the Liberator, circumscribed only by the literal terms of that promise, contains likewise the formal precaution, that it be examined in the court if, besides the vessel carrying Spaniards with this property, the other heads of the said regulating law had been infringed, in which case he declares: that the promise would be without effect, because it ought only to be kept in conformity to the laws, as the official notes of His Excellency's ~~Ministerio~~ war department instruct peremptorily and without the least sort of doubt, which extend to the 41 folio of book 1st. and to the 57 folio of book 2d. of the same proceedings: consequently

consequently that, by all these data, evident from those of the subject, the sentence of revision of the Superior Court, wherein the repeal mentioned and all her cargo are declared good prize, is founded in the general principles of the law of nations and in the existing laws of this Republic, which are those by which the cause ought to be tried; notwithstanding the sentence of the first and second instances, for the reasons which the Fiscal fundamentally explains in his reproduced view of ~~f.~~ folio

Lastly it may be also said, that from the whole explanation the tribunal is of opinion: that their Excellencies the Council of the Government may ordain the proceedings conformably to laws, and by the proper tribunal, to the exact fulfilling of the revisal, which ought not to be suspended; declaring that as to the security and deposit demanded by the commander at folio 6, it cannot take place on account of its openly resisting the laws which provide for the execution of the revision without obligation or any condition, letting him understand that to decide between the Republic of the United States and ours upon a reclamation similar to that which is visited in the notes of folio 2 and folio 6, it would be necessary to

have

have recourse to an impartial tribunal amicably chosen by both nations. In fine to prevent in future like reclamations being made by persons not authorized, and nipping such abuse in the bud, the Supreme Government may address, if it think proper, a note properly authenticated to the President of the United States. — Another Gentleman gave the following opinion — " That only a very extensive and truly extraordinary power could take cognizance of the intrinsic merit or demerit of the sentence of revision in which the Superior Court of Justice declared as good prize the ship General Brown, because the business, according to all the principles of legislation, was concluded irrevocably by said publication, unless this supreme tribunal confining itself to the precise point of view, under which it ought to contemplate the cause upon which three sentences are given, thinks that it ought to do more than refer to the proceeding published in the plea of nullity put in on the part of Mr. James Copland upon the sentence of revision of the Superior Court being announced. And that besides, the cause being finished in due course, it was impossible, without an infraction of the laws, to liberate the prize, or to demand security of the captors; because the revision ought always to be executed, and the discharge take place even pending the plea of nullity which would

in

in no way produce the effect of suspension. I have likewise the honour to enclose to your Excellency the certified copy to which the proceedings of the tribunal of yesterday's date refers. God preserve you. José Cabero.

A true copy

(Signed) Pancorbo.